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OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1886.

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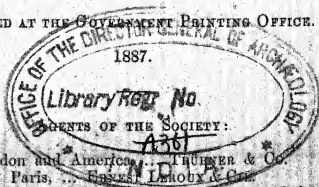
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1887.



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THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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131	WRAY, L.	Pérak.
132	WRAY, L., Jr.	Pérak.
133	YULE, Colonel, c. B. (Honorary Member)	London.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
HELD AT THE  
EXCHANGE ROOMS  
ON  
THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1887.

---

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., President, in the Chair ;  
W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G., Vice-President, Singapore ;  
EDWIN KOEK, Esq., Honorary Treasurer ; The Hon'ble  
J. W. BONSER, The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, Messrs. W. A.  
BICKNELL, C. B. BUCKLEY, G. COPLEY, A. T. DEW, JOHN  
FRASER, H. T. HAUGHTON, A. KNIGHT, JAMES MILLER,  
and A. P. TALBOT.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. KNIGHT  
read the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1886,  
(*vide* page xiv), which was passed.

The Honorary Treasurer's statements of accounts for the  
year 1886 (*vide* page xviii), were then passed.

The provisional elections of members named in the Council's Report were confirmed by the meeting.

The following additional members were also elected :—

The Ven. Archdeacon MEREDITH,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT and seconded by the President.

Mr. H. LAUGHER,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT for Mr. HULLETT, and seconded by Mr. COPLEY.

The President reported that the Council, at a meeting held on the 22nd February, 1886, had had under consideration a proposal of the Honorary Secretary to invite several gentlemen to become Honorary Members of the Society. The Council came to the conclusion that the distinction of Honorary Membership should be sparingly conferred, and only for special and highly distinguished services. Of the names proposed, however, they would gladly recommend for election Dr. REINHOLD ROST, the Librarian at the India Office, who was an accomplished Orientalist and a Malay scholar, and had done great service to the Society.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the election..

The President further stated that, at a subsequent meeting, the name of Colonel YULE, C.B., Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, had been proposed. Colonel YULE had recently published "Hobson-Jobson," a work of much interest to Malay scholars as well as to others in the East, and his other works, and the general interest he had taken in Indo-Chinese studies, were well known; the Council had, therefore, decided on proposing him for election as an Honorary Member.

The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Before proceeding to the election of Officers for the year,—

The President read a letter from the Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., asking to be relieved of the office of Honorary Secretary, on the ground that his frequent absences from Singapore prevented his doing justice to the Society's interests. From conversation with Mr. MAXWELL, he believed that he would be willing to continue his services for the purpose of

editing the Journal if he could be provided with a coadjutor resident in Singapore, and Mr. H. T. HAUGHTON had kindly consented to act in that capacity if the members approved.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with, and a scrutiny of the voting papers showed the following result :—

*President.*—The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Singapore, W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G.; Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

*Joint Honorary Secretaries.*—The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., and H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.

*Honorary Treasurer.*—EDWIN KOEK, Esq.

*Councillors.*—The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, R. W. HULLETT, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., JAMES MILLER, Esq., and H. L. NORONHA, Esq.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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THE Report which the Council for 1886 have to lay before the Society at the conclusion of the period for which they were elected is, they believe, a fairly satisfactory one.

Since the last General Meeting, four new members have joined the Society, namely, Mr. A. F. AYRE, Mr. A. CURRIE, Revd. A. S. MACPHEE, and Mr. W. BURBIDGE.

The provisional election of these gentlemen requires, under the Rules, the confirmation of the Society at a General Meeting.

The Council announce with regret the death of the following members since the last General Meeting:—

S. E. DALRYMPLE.  
ALEXANDER DUFF.  
R. G. STIVEN.  
J. T. THOMSON.  
Dr. C. TREBING.  
I. S. BOND.

The following gentlemen have ceased to be members in accordance with Rule 6 :—D. D. DALY, H. TRACHSLER.

Two hundred copies of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China, published for the Society by Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., were received from the publishers early in 1886. Of these, in addition to twenty-five copies forwarded to Govern-

ment in accordance with agreement, about fifty copies have been disposed of. Owing to the continued support of the Government of the colony, to whom the Society is indebted for a grant of \$500 for the year 1887, the Council has been able to carry out the intention, indicated in the Annual Report for 1885, of continuing the series of reprinted papers by the publication of two additional volumes. These are approaching completion, and are edited, like the first series, by Dr. REINHOLD ROST. They will contain papers reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Malay Miscellanies* (originally published at Bencoolen), and the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*.

To the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences the thanks of our Society are especially due for their kind permission to reprint the late Mr. J. R. LOGAN's paper on the Rocks of Pulau Obin, and the valuable notes of Mr. W. P. GROENEVELDT on the Malay Archipelago.

There is no intention of proceeding further at present with the republication of selected papers on the East Indian Archipelago. The Council would, however, express a hope that, at some future time, the translation and publication of a series of selected papers contributed by distinguished Dutch Orientalists to the Journals of learned Societies in Holland and Java may be undertaken by our Society.

The new Map of the Peninsula, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was finished in 1886, but before it could be transmitted to England, further geographical information relative to the northern portion of the Peninsula was received from the Siamese Government, and the publication of the Map is delayed until this can be incorporated in it.

While alluding to the subject of Geography, the Council cannot but record the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. W. CAMERON, whose explorations have added so much to our knowledge of the States of Sêlângor, Pahang, and other portions of the Peninsula. The following notice of Mr. CAMERON'S death and services appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 20th November, 1886:—

"Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Mr.

WILLIAM CAMERON, F. R. G. S., Government Explorer and Geologist, which occurred early this morning at Parsee Lodge, where he was staying on a visit. Mr. CAMERON, who was the only brother of the late Mr. JOHN CAMERON, Merchant in Singapore, had a somewhat eventful life both in England and Australia, but eventually he settled down in the Straits Settlements, where his practical knowledge of Mineralogy and Geology, combined with his love of exploring, promised him several good appointments, and latterly led to his being employed by Government in exploring and mapping out the unknown parts of the Native States, and to his receiving the honorary title of Government Explorer and Geologist. In this capacity he did good work for the Government, and his name will be long held in remembrance in the Native States, especially among the Malays and Sakeis, of whose language and customs he had a most accurate knowledge, and over whom he had great influence. Mr. CAMERON has left a widow and several children, some of whom are grown up, to mourn his loss. He was of a warm and generous disposition, and has left a large circle of friends, both in England and Singapore, who will feel his death as a great personal loss."

The approaching completion of the new Museum, in which accommodation has been provided by Government for this Society, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to scientific research in the colony. In connection with this, it is very desirable that a collection, as complete as possible, of Malay books, printed and MS., should be gradually formed in the Settlement which is the centre of British influence in the Eastern Archipelago; and such a collection can be formed with comparative ease, when it is remembered that manuscripts which cannot be bought for money can often be borrowed for the purpose of being copied.

With the fourth number of "Notes and Queries," its Editor, the Honorary Secretary, has resolved to bring its publication to an end. It has been presented gratis to members with the last four numbers of the Journal.

Nos. 16 and 17 of the Journal have been published since the last General Meeting. They contain the following papers:—

- Plan for a Volunteer Force in the Muda Districts, Province Wellesley, by the late J. R. LOGAN.
- A Description of the Chinese Lottery known as "Hua-Hoeu," by C. W. S. KYNNEERSLEY.
- On the Roots in the Malay Language, from the Dutch of J. PIJNAPPEL.
- Klieng's War Raid to the Skies; a Dyak Myth, by the Revd. J. PERHAM.
- Valentyn's Account of Malacca,—Translated from the Dutch (contributed by the Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVEY), (continued from Journal No. 15).
- On Mines and Miners in Kinta, Pêrak, by A. HALE, Inspector of Mines, Kinta.
- English, Sulu, and Malay Vocabulary, by T. H. HAYNES. (Malay portion by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.)
- Meteorological Report for 1885, by T. IRVINE ROWELL, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.
- Bibliography of Siam, by E. M. SATOW, C. M. G.
- Sri Rama, a Fairy Tale told by a Malay Rhapsodist, by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.
- History of Malacca from Portuguese sources,—Contributed by E. KOEK.
- The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of the financial position of the Society is appended.

W. E. MAXWELL,  
*Honorary Secretary.*





Treasurer's Cash account for the year 1886,—Continued.

1886.	\$ c.		\$ c.
1886.	Brought forward,...	1886.	1,508 66
			120 00
			25 70
			8 50
			1,662 86
			77 49

SINGAPORE,  
January, 1887.

EDWIN KOEK,  
Honorary Treasurer.

	ASSETS.	\$ c.	LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
1886	Subscriptions, 1885, outstanding, Do., 1886, do., Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China Essays to Members not re- ceived, ... Sale of Journals in hands of London Agents, not received, ... Balance in hand, ...	85 00 165 00  25 00 195 92 77 49	Nil.	
				\$518 41

SINGAPORE.

January, 1887

EDWIN KOEK.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

## ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

### PREFACE.



O published list of works relating to Siam is as yet in existence, and the present "Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam" may, therefore, be excused—on the ground of an endeavour to be useful—for its somewhat premature appearance in an incomplete condition. It is not possible at Bangkok itself to examine all the editions of separate books, nor to make adequate research in periodicals and the publications of learned societies. Indeed, without the help of numerous friends, only a very short list of the last class of writings would have been practicable. The compiler has, however, done his best with the materials at his disposal, and trusts that the generous student will sympathize with and pardon his shortcomings.

Many of the works whose titles are given in the following pages are in the compiler's library. For the opportunity of examining others, he is indebted to His Royal Highness Prince DEVAWONGSEVAROPRAKAR. His hearty thanks are also due to Dr. ROST, of the India Office Library, Dr. O. FRANKFURTER, the distinguished Pali scholar, at present resident in Bangkok, to Professor DOUGLAS of the British Museum, to Mr. F. V. DICKINS, Sub-Registrar of the London University, to Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.M.G., of the Straits Settlements, and to Mr. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tōkyō, Japan. Other friends have contributed here and there a title, or a hint where to find information, for which he owes them a debt of gratitude. Last and not least he must acknowledge his obligations to the valuable bibliographical labours of MM. CORDIER and LANIER, to a writer in an early number of the *Chinese Repository*, and to the world-famous catalogues of his esteemed friend Mr. QUARITCH. The bibliography

of the brothers DE BACKER, which is restricted to the works of the Society of Jesus, also deserves mention.

After much deliberation as to the arrangement which would be most useful to readers in search of information, the publications relating to this country have been divided into four classes, namely:—1st, General works on history and travel, manners and customs; 2nd, Periodicals and transactions of learned societies; 3rd, Language; and 4th, Maps. In the first of these, a modified chronological arrangement has been adopted, according to which the titles are given, not so much with respect to priority of publication, as to approximate date of composition, since some of these works have long remained in manuscript form, until disinterred from dust and obscurity by the diligence of modern editors—as for instance CORREA'S “*Lendas da India*” and “*Cocks' Diary*.” This deviation from strict bibliographical chronology seems to be justified by the consideration that students will naturally wish to ascertain what was known by foreigners about the country at any particular period. A few titles of which the dates could not be ascertained are placed together at the end of Part I. The chronological rule has also been followed with regard to philological treatises and scattered papers or notices on the language. But in the case of periodicals and proceedings of learned societies, an alphabetical order appeared more convenient, for the reason that it obviates too frequent repetition of titles, and furnishes the reader with a list (in the present case doubtless extremely meagre) of the articles in each separate serial. In respect of maps, again, there seemed to be no ground for adopting any particular kind of order, as the number is so small that the trouble of examining all the entries is insignificant. But separately published maps are distinguished from those which have been produced to illustrate special works of history and travel.

In Part I, no separation has been made between books which treat exclusively of Siam, and those which devote only a part of their pages to this country, or mention it only incidentally. Siam was not of sufficient interest to the early travellers and explorers to obtain a volume to herself. It was only when the Dutch and the French established trading fac-

tories, and entered into close political relations with her, that monographs began to appear. These were most numerous towards the end of the 17th century. Many of them are concerned chiefly with the interchange of embassies between France and Siam and the fortunes of the remarkable **CONSTANTINE FALKON**, whose policy gave rise to them, and whose fate involved their ultimate failure. The 18th century was the era of compilations and collections of voyages and travels. Of original works, but few were produced, but the latter class have greatly increased in number since the arrival of the first Protestant missionaries in 1829 and still more since the conclusion of the existing treaties in 1855 and subsequent years.

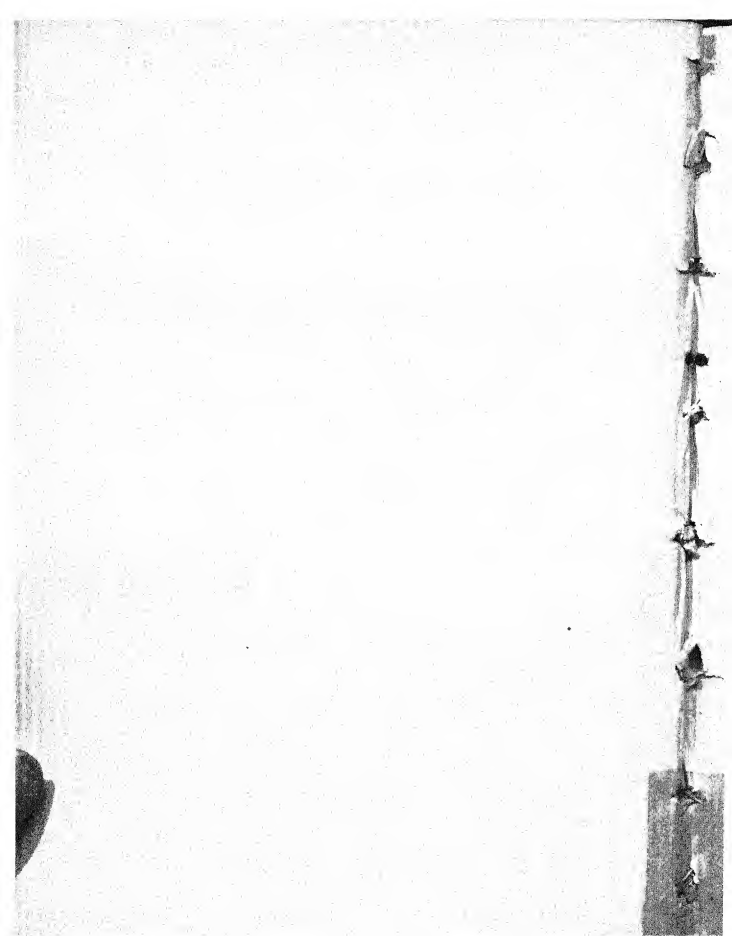
Modern writers have not the same interest for us as those earlier observers to whom the world was a fresh field of strange discovery, and, with but one or two exceptions, their accounts present but few new facts. There is still room for an entirely original work on Siam, whenever a scientific knowledge of the language, and that intimate acquaintance with the country, its people and its productions, which only systematic travel can impart, shall be possessed by a single individual. Till then Siam must, in common with other eastern countries, continue to labour under the disadvantage of being described by the passing amateur tourist, whose least sympathetic variety is the nineteenth century globe-trotter.

The mention of a strange country by poets and famous writers of prose is always interesting, and it is believed, therefore, that quotations from **CAMOENS**, **THOMSON** and **BOSWELL**, will not be regarded as any more out of place, than references to the quaint notices by early travellers and traders, such as **VARTHEMA**, **BARROS**, **PINTO**, **COCKS**, **FITCH**, and the stay-at-home **PETER HEYLIN**.

A pretty copious index has been added, in which the names of authors, as well as the titles of books and papers, are inserted in alphabetical order.

E. M. S.

May, 1886.



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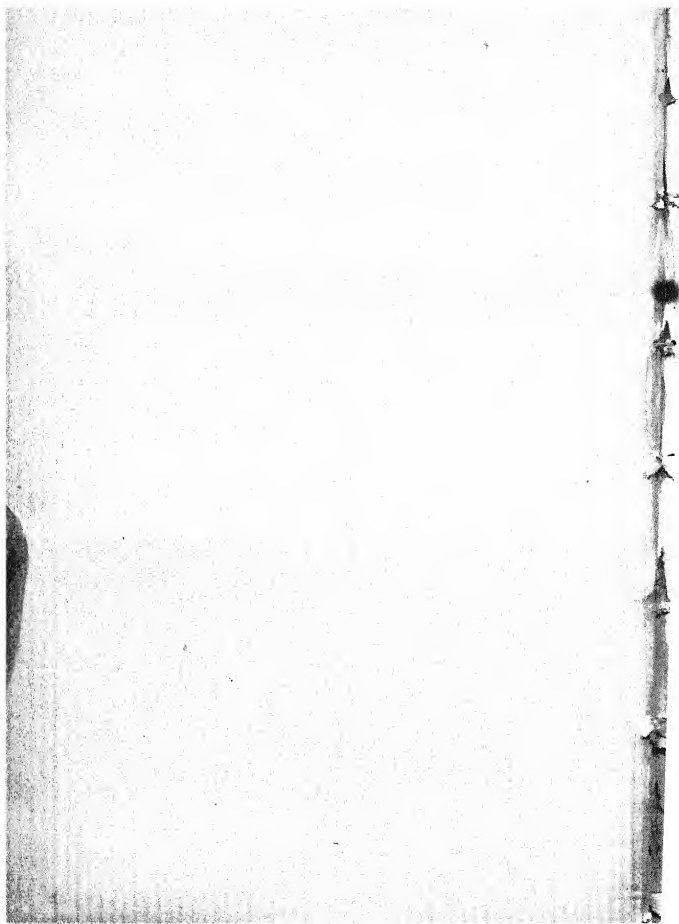
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PART I.  
SEPARATE WORKS

RELATING

*IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,  
EXCLUSIVE OF THE LANGUAGE.*

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## PART I.

*Separate Works relating in whole or in part to Siam and its Dependencies, exclusive of the Language.*

1. **Correa:** *Lendas da India*, published in the "Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes, em Africa, Asia e America." 4 vols. 4to. Lisboa, 1858, 1860, 1862 and 1864.

Vol. I, p. 643, Ships from Siam passing by the Maldives on the way to Mecca.

Vol. II, p. 253, Siamese residents at Malacca, ruled by their own "bendará."

p. 262, Albuquerque sends Duarte Fernandes and Simão de Miranda d'Azevedo as envoys to Siam in a Chinese junk.

p. 284, Siamese junks carrying gold.

p. 381, Envoys from Siam visit Goa.

p. 471, (anno 1516) Duarte Coelho visits Siam in a junk.

p. 524, Coelho passed the winter of 1516-17 in Siam.

p. 552, A son of the king of Siam taken prisoner by the Portuguese at the capture of Muar.

p. 772, André de Brito in 1523 makes a trading voyage to Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 418, Alonso Anriques cast away on the west coast of Siam, and dies there.

2. **Felner:** *Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes em Africa, Asia e America*, publicados da Academia de Sciencias de Lisboa, sob a direcção de R. J. de Lima Felner. 4to. 10 vols., 1858-84. (See Correa).

Vol. V. Subsidios para a Historia da India Portuguesa.....Contendo: I. O Livro dos Pesos, Medidas e Moedas, por Antonio Nunes. II. O Tombo do Estado da India, por Simão Botelho. III. Lembranças das Cousas da India em 1525. Lisboa, 1868.

Lembranças, &c., p. 6, Pam (Pahang) que he no reyno de Syam. p. 7, The king of Patani absent in Siam.

Vol. VI. Decada 13 da Historia da India composta por Antonio Bocarro. Lisboa, 1876.

p. 117, Single combat between the king of Pegu and the Black king of Siam before the walls of Ayuthia.

p.p. 185-6, Tenasserim belonging to Siam in 1614.

p. 427, In 1615, fifty Japanese taken into the Spanish service, landed at Singapore, whence they proceeded to Siam and thence to their native country.

p. 517, Letter of the Portuguese viceroy of India to the king of Siam.

p. 518, Speech of the king of Siam to the Portuguese ambassador.

p. 519, Japanese Christians in Siam.

p.p. 520-6, Conversation between the ambassador and the king.

p. 528, Conspiracy of a Siamese nobleman against the king (in 1600 or 1608), in which he was aided by a number of Japanese Christians.

p. 530, Dutch and English factories at Ayuthia.

See under Jangomá and Zangomá for Chiengmai; also Junçalão for Junk-Ceylon.

3. **Bullão Pato**: Livros das Monções. 4to. Vol. I, 1880.

Siam mentioned at pp. 175, 349, 351, 353.

Vol. II, 1884, p. 391. The king of Ava designs making himself master of Siam.

4. **Calendar** of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office and elsewhere. 8vo. 4 vols. containing, vol. I, from 1513-1616; vol. II, 1617-1621; vol. III, 1622-1624; vol. IV, 1625-1629.
5. **Pigafetta**. Maximiliani Transyluani Cæsari a secretis Epistola de admirabile et nouissima Hispanorū in Orientem navigatione, qua uariæ, et nulli prius accessæ Regionēs inuētæ sunt, cum ipsis etiā Moluccis insulis beatissimis .....sm. 4to, Romæ, in ædibus Minitii Calvi, 1524, *menſe Feb.* (Quaritch.)

The first edition was published by Minitius Calvus in November 1523, (*Ibid.*)

There is an English version in Pinkerton's *Voyages*, Vol. XI. At p. 377 mention is made of "India (residence of the king of Ciam, called Siri Zacabedera), Jandibum [Chantabun]."

6. **Varthema**: The Hakluyt Society's translation, London, 1863, gives in the preface, p. iii *et seq.* a list of the most important editions. The Latin version is to be found in Grynæus' "Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum veteribus incognitarum," first published at Basle in 1532, and again in 1537 and 1555. The Italian version was inserted by Ramusio in his "Primo volume delle navigationi et viaggi, etc., Venetia 1550." It was published in German in 1515, and again in 1534 in a German translation of Grynæus, at Strasburg; in Spanish, Seville, 1520. In French it occurs in the "Description de l'Afrique, &c." Lyons, 1556; and in Dutch in a translation of Grynæus, Antwerp, 1563, and separately in 1654 at Utrecht. In English it is included in Eden's "History of Trauayle | in the | VWest and East Indies. | London, 1577." Purchas His Pilgrimage, London, 1625-6, contains an abridgment.

Hakluyt Society's translation, pp. 196-200, an account of Tenasserim (which formerly belonged to Siam); p. 212, Sarnau (Siam); see also Index.

**Vertomannus:** the latinized form of varthema.

The following is the title of Eden's edition:—

The | History of Trauayle | in the | VWest  
and East Indies, and other | countrëys lying  
cyther way, | towards the fruitfull and ryche |  
Moluccaes. | As | Moscouia, Persia, Arabia,  
Syria, Ægypte, | Ethiopia, Guinea, China in  
Cathayo, and | Giapan: VVith a discourse  
of | the Northwest pas- | sage. | In the hande  
of our Lorde be all the corners of | theearth. Psal.  
94. | Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe  
by | Richard Eden. | Newly set in order, aug-  
mented, and finished | by Richarde VVilles.  
Imprinted at London | by Richarde Iugge. |  
1577. | Cum Privilegio. |

(Besides a translation of Varthema, this volume contains "The vyages of the Spanyards rounde about the worlde" condensed from Pigafetta.)

7. **Castanheda.** Historia | do | Descobrimento | e | conquista de India | Pelos | Portvgveses | por | Fernão Lopez de Castanheda | Nova Edição. | Lisboa. M.DCCC.XXXIII. | Na Typografia Rollandiana. | Por Ordem Superior. | 8 vols. sm. 4to.

Livro III, Capitulo LXII, p. 213, "Em que se descreue ho grãde reyno de Sião, & como el rey de Sião mandou hum embaixador ao governador."

(First edition, sm. folio, at Coimbra, by João da Barreyra, book I, has the following colophon:—  
"Foy impresso este primeiro Liuro da Historia  
"da India em a muyto nobre & leal cidade  
"de Coimbra, por João da Barreyra impressor  
"del rey na mesma vniuersidade. Acabouse

"aos vinte dias do mes de Julho. De M.D.LIIII." This seems to be a second edition of book I, the first having apparently been published in 1551. The colophon of book II recites that it was printed by João de Barreyra and João Alvarez, and completed 20th January, 1552 (O.S.); book III by the same printers, 12th December, 1552; books IV and V by the same, 15th October, 1553; book VI by 'João de barreira' alone, 3rd February, 1554; book VII also in 1554 and book VIII by João de barreyra, 26th August, 1561. There was a reprint of books I and II by Francisco José dos Santos Marrocos at Lisbon, 1797, the publisher being Simão Thaddeo Ferreira; books 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, in black letter.)

In Spanish: *Historia del descubrimiento y Conquista de la India por los Portuguezes*, traduzida en Romance Castellano, 12mo. Anveres, Martin Nucio, 1554. (Quaritch.) It evidently cannot contain the whole of the original work.

In French: *Le Premier Livre de l'Histoire de l'Inde*, contenant comment l'Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emmanuel.....par Fernãa Lopes de Castagneda, etc., traduit du Portugués en François par Nicolas de Grouchy, sm. 4to. Paris, 1553.

In English: The first booke | OF THE HISTO-  
TO- | rie of the Discourie and Con- | quest of  
the East Indias, enterprised by | the Portingales,  
in their daungerous | Nauigations, in the time  
of King | *Don Iohn*, the second of that name. |  
*Which Historie conteineth* | much varietie of  
matter, very profitable | for all Nauigators, and  
not vnplea- | saunt to the Readers. | Setfoorth in  
the Por- | tingale language, by *Hernan Lopes* |  
*de Castaneda*. | AND NOW TRANS- | lated  
into English, by | N. L. Gentleman. | Imprinted

at London, by | *Thomas East.* | 1582. | sm. 4to. black letter.

In Italian: *Historia dell'Indie Orientali, scoperte e conquistate da' Portoghesi, dal Sig. Fernando Lopes de Castagneda, tradotta da Alf. Ulloa, 7 books sm. 4to. Venetia, 1577. (Quaritch.)*

8. **Pinto:** *COPIA D'VNA DI FERNANDO Mēdex di diuersi costumi, & varie cose, che hã uisto in diuersi regni dell' Indie nelli quali andò gran tempo auanti ch' entrasse nella compagnia di Iesu, scrit ta nel collegio di Malacca alli scolari di detta compagnia nel Collegio di Coimbra in Portogallo.*

Published in *Diversi Avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo receuuti, dall' anno 1551 sino al 1558.* dalli Reuerendi padri della compagnia di GIESV. (Venice, 1558.)

[Siam, called by him Sornao or Sion, described f.f. 182v.-185.]

9. **Pinto** *Peregrinaçam de Fernam Mendez Pinto.* Em que da conta de moytas e moyto estranhas cousas que vio & ouio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no do Sornau, que vulgarmente se chama Sião, no do Calaminhan, no de Pegù, no de Martanão, & em outros muytos reynos & senhorios das partes Orientais, de que nestas nossas do Occidente ha muyto pouca o nenhũa noticia. E tambem da conta de moytos casos particulares que acontercerão assi a elle como a outras muytas pessoas. E no fim della trata breuemente de algũas cousas, & da morte do Santo Padre mestre Francisco Xavier, vnica luz & resplendor daquellas partes do Oriente, & Reytor nellas vniversal da Companhia de Iesus. Escrita pelo meſmo Fernão Mendez Pinto. Dirigido à Catholica Real Magestade del Rey dom Felipe o III deste nome nosso Senhor. Com licença do Santo

Officio, Ordinario, & Paço. Em Lisboa. Por Pedro Crasbeeck. Anno 1614. A custa de Belchior de Faria Caualeyro da casa del Rey nosso Senhor, & seu Liureyro. Com priuilegio Real. Està taxado este liuro a 600 reis em papel. folio. (Cordier.)

## Other editions :—

Lisboa,	1678 folio (Pagès).
Lisboa,	1711 " "
Lisboa,	1725 " "
Lisboa,	1762 " "
Lisboa,	1829 sm. 8vo., 4vols.

## In Spanish :—

Madrid,	1620 folio (Cordier.)
Madrid,	1627 1 vol. large 8vo.
Valencia,	1645 " "
Madrid,	1664 folio (Cordier.)
	1690 folio (Pagès.)
	1726 " "

## In French :—

Paris,	1628 4to.
Paris,	1645 4to.
Paris,	1663 4to (Pagès.)
Paris,	1830 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.)

## In German :—

Amsterdam,	1671 4to.
Jena,	1809 8vo.
Jena,	1868 8vo.

## In English :—

London,	1653 folio.
London,	1663 folio (Cordier.)
London,	1692 folio (Pagès.)

## In Dutch :—

Amsterdam,	1653 4to.
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[ Chapters 181-189 in vol. III of the Portuguese reprint of 1829 concerning Siam.]

10. **Barros**: Terceira | decada da Asia de | Ioam de Barros: | Dos feytos que os Portugueses | fizeram no descobrimentos | & conquista dos mares | & terras do | Oriente. | Em Lisboa | Por Ioam de Barreira. | M.D.LXIII. | folio, (Book 2, chap. 5 "Em que se dêscreeue o grande reyno de Siam & algumas cousas notáueis delle." See also Ib. chap. 4, and "Segunda Decada, Liuro Sexto." f.f. 143, 144, 148, and 151, of the 1628 edition.
11. **Barros e Couto**: Da Asia | de | João de Barros | e de | Diogo de Couto | nova edição | offerecida | a sua Magestade | D. Maria I. | Rainha fidelissima | &c. &c. &c. | Lisboa | Na Regia Officina Typografica. | Anno MDCCLXXVIII. | Com Licença de Real Meza Censoria, e Priuilegio Real. | 24 vols. 12mo.
12. **Osorius**: De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ gestis libri XII. folio. Olysiponæ. 1571. (Quaritch.)  
 Another edition: HIERONYMI | OSORII LVSITANI, | SILVENSIS IN ALGAR- | BIIS EPISCOPI; | DE REBUS EMMANVE- | LIS, REGIS LVSITANIAEIN- | VICTISSIMI VIR- TVTE ET AVSPI- | cio, annis sex, ac viginti, domi forisqûe ge- | stis, libri duodecim. | ..... COLÓN AGRIPPINÆ, | Apud Hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni: | Anno M. D. LXXVI. | Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis.)  
 Another edition: By the same publishers. M.D.LXXXI.  
 In Portuguese: Da Vida E Feitos d'Elrei D. Manoel, XII Livros Dedicados ao Cardeal D. Henrique seu Filho Por Jeronymo Osorio Bispo de Sylves: Vertidos em Portuguez pelo Padre Francisco Manoel Do Nascimento. Lisboa, M.DCCCIV. Na Impressão Regia. Por Ordem Superior. 3 vols. 8vo.



In French: HISTOIRE | DE PORTV-  
GAL, | CONTENANT LES ENTRE- | prises  
nauigations, & gestes memorables des | Portu-  
gallois, tant en la conqueste des INDES  
ORIENTALES par eux descouuertes, qu'és |  
guerres d'Afrique & autres exploits, depuis  
l'an | mil quatre cens nonãte six, sous Emma-  
nuel pre- | mier, Ieã troisieme, & Sebastiã pre-  
mier du nom. | *Comprinse en vingt Liures,*  
*dont les douze premiers sont traduits du*  
*Latin de IEROSME OSORIVS, Euesque*  
*de | Sylves en Algarve, les huit suiuaus*  
*prins de Lopez | Castagnede & d'autres*  
*historiens.* | Nouuellement mise en François,  
par S.G.S. Auec vn discours du | fruit qu'on  
peut recueillir de la lecture de ceste histoire, |  
& ample Indice des matieres principales | y  
contenuës. | *A PARIS,* | Chez Guillaume de la  
Nouë rue saint Iacques au | Nom de IESVS. |  
1581 | *Auec Priuilege du Roy.* | 8vo.

In English: History of the Portuguese  
during the reign of Emmanuel. 2 vols. 8vo.  
1752. (Quaritch.)

[At the end of book 7 are a notice of the  
mission sent by the King of Siam to Albu-  
querque and a short account of Siam.]

13. **Camoens:** Os Lusiadas.

(For the Bibliography of Camoens see  
Juromenha's magnificent edition, and vol. IV  
of Captain Burton's "The Lusiads," where a  
Bibliography of the translations will also be  
found.)

Canto X, estancias 123, 125, 126 e 127.

123. Olha Tavai cidade, onde começa  
De Sião largo o imperio tão comprido;  
Tenassarí, Quedá, que he só cabeça  
Das que pimenta ali tem produzido.

Mais avante fareis, que se conheça  
 Malaca por emporio ennobrecido,  
 Onde toda a provincia do mar grande  
 Suas mercadorias ricas mande.

125. Mas na ponta da terra Sincapura  
 Verás, onde o caminho ás naos se estreita :  
 Daqui, tornando a costa á Cynosura,  
 Se encurva, e para a Aurora se endireita.  
 Vês Pam, Patane, reinos e a longura  
 De Sião, que estes e outros mais sujeita ;  
 Olha o rio Menão, que se derrama  
 Do grande lago, que Chiamai se chama.
126. Vês neste grão terreno os diferentes  
 Nomes de mil nações nunca sabidas ;  
 As Laos em terra e numero potentes,  
 Avás, Bramás, por serras tão compridas.  
 Vê nos remotos montes outras gentes  
 Que Gueos se chãmam, de selvages vidas,  
 Humana carne comem, mas a sua  
 Pintam com ferro ardente, usança crua.
127. Vês passa por Camboja Mecom rio,  
 Que capitão das aguas se interpreta ;  
 Tantas recebe d'outro só no estio,  
 Que alaga os campos largos, e inquieta :  
 Tem as enchentes, quaes o Nilo frio :  
 A gente delle crê, como indiscreta,  
 Que pena e gloria tem despois de morte  
 As brutos animaes de toda sorte.

Englised by Richard Francis Burton :—

Behold Távái City, whence begin  
 Siam's dominions, Reign of vast extent ;  
 Tenassarí, Quedá of towns the Queen  
 that bear the burthen of the hot piment.

There farther forwards shall ye make, I ween,  
 Maláca's market grand and opulent,  
 whither each Province of the long seaboard  
 shall send of merchantry rich varied hoard.

But on her Lands-end throned see Cingapúr,  
 where the wide sea-road shrinks to narrow way :  
 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure,  
 and lastly trends Auroraward its lay :  
 See Pam, Patáne, and in length obscure,  
 Siam, that ruleth all with royal sway ;  
 behold Menam, who rolls his lordly tide  
 from source Chiámái called, Lake long and wide.

Thou see'st in spaces of such vast extent  
 nations of thousand names and yet unnamèd ;  
 Láós in land and people prepotent  
 Avás and Bramás for vast ranges famèd,  
 See how in distant wilds and wolds lie pent  
 the self-styled Gueons, salvage folk untamèd ;  
 Man's flesh they eat : their own they paint and sear,  
 branding with burning iron,—usage fere !

See Mecom river fret Cambodia's coast,  
 his name by 'Water-Captain' men explain ;  
 in summer only when he swelleth most,  
 he leaves his bed to flood and feed the plain ;  
 as the froze Nyle he doth his freshets boast ;  
 his peoples hold the fond belief and vain,  
 that pains and glories after death are 'signed  
 to brutes and soulless beasts of basest kind.

14. **Maffei**: IOANNIS PETRI | MAFFEI BERGOMATIS | E SOCIETATE IESV | HISTORiarVM INDI- | CARVM LIBRI XVI. | SELECTIONVM ITEM EX INDIA | *Epistolarum eodem interprete Libri IV.* | ACCESSIT IGNATII LOIOLAE VITA POSTREMO | recognita. Et in Opera singula copiosus Index. | FLORENTIAE, | APVD PHILIPPVM IVNCTAM. |

MDLXXXVIII. | EX AVCTORITATE SV-  
PERIORVM. | *CVM PRIVILEGIO.* |

(Mention of Siam is made in the 4th book, p. 80, "Sionis seu Sabanni Rege;" 5th book, p. 94, "Sionis Regem;" 7th book, p. 130, Coelio sent on a mission to the King of Siam at Ayuthia.)

Other editions :—

- 1588 Romæ, folio\*
- " Venetiis, 4to\*
- 1589 Lugduni, 4to\*
- " Coloniae, folio.
- " Venetiis, 4to.
- 1590 Bergomi, 4to\*
- " Coloniae, 8vo.
- 1593 Coloniae, folio.
- 1605 Antverpiæ, 8vo.
- 1614 Cadomi, 12mo. (Quaritch.)
- 1745 Bergomi, (Opera Omnia.)
- 1747 Do. ( " ) 2 vols. 4to.
- 1751 Viennæ, folio.\*
- 1752 Viennæ, 2 vols. folio. (Pagès.)

In Italian :—

- 1589. Firenze, 4to.
- 1589. Venetia, 4to. \*
- 1749. Bergamo, 2 vols. 4to.
- 1806. Milano, 3 vols. 8vo.

In French :—

- 1604. Lyon, 8vo. \*
- 1653. Lyon, 8vo. (Pagès.)
- 1665. Paris, 4to. \*

In German, Ingolstadt, 1586, 8vo.

15. Balbi : VIAGGIO | DELL' INDIE | ORIENTALI, |  
DI GASPARO BALBI, | Gioielliero Vene-  
tiano. | Nel quale si contiene quanto egli in  
detto viaggio | hà veduto per lo spatio di 9. Anni  
consumati | in esso dal 1579. fino al 1588. |

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\* See List of Editions in the edition of the Opera Omnia, published at Bergamo, 1747.

*Con la relatione de i datij, pesi, & misure di tutte le | Città di tal viaggio, & del governo del Rè del Pegù & | delle guerre fatte da lui con altri Rè d'Auna & di Sion. | Con la Tauola delle cose più notabili. | CON PRIVILEGI. | IN VENETIA, MDXC. | Appresso Camillo Borgominieri. | sm. 8vo.*

[f. 115a. Guerra di Re del Pegù contra quello di Sion, f. 115 v. Descriptione della città imperiale di Sion. In the preface and Index 'Sion,' the old form of 'Siam' is used, and Sion is a misprint.]

Translated in Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II, and in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. IX, p. 395.

16. **Linschoten**: ITINERARIO | Voyage ofte Schipvaert, van Jan | Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels In- | dien inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver Landen ende Zee-custen, met aen- | wysinge van alle de voornaemde principale Havens, Revieren, hoecken ende plaetsen, tot noch | toe vande Portugesen ontdeckt ende bekent: Waer hy ghevoecht zijn, niet alleen die Conter- | feytsels vande habytē, drachten ende wesen, so vande Portugesen aldaer residerende, als van- | de ingeboornen Indianen, ende huere Tempels, Afgoden, Huysinge, met de voornaemste | Boomen, Vruchten, Kruyden, Speceryen, ende diergelijcke materialen, als ooc die | manieren des selfden Volckes, so in hunnen Godts-diensten, als in Politie | en Huijs-houdinghe: Maer ooc een corte verhalinge van de Coophan- | delingen, hoe en waer die ghedreven en ghevonden worden, | met die ghedenckweerdichste geschiedenissen, | voorghevalen den tijt zijnder | residentie aldaer. | Alles beschreven ende by een vergadert, door den selfden, seer nut, oorbaer, | ende oock vermakelijcken voor alle curieuse ende Lief- |

hebbers van vreemdigheden. | t'AMSTELRE-  
DAM. | *By Cornelis Claesz. op't VVater, in't*  
*Schrieff-boeck, by de oude Brugghe.* | Anno  
C15. 15. XCVI. | folio. [For Siam see pp. 23 and  
27.] Other editions in Dutch are 2nd edition,  
1596; 3rd edition, 1604-5; 4th edition, 1614;  
5th edition, 1623; 6th edition, 1644. (Müller.)

In French: Amsterdam 1610, 1619 and 1638.  
(Müller.)

In Latin: *Navigatio | ac Itinerarium |*  
*Johannis Hugonis Lin- | scotani in Orientalem*  
*sive Lusitanorum Indiam.....Hagæ- Comitibus |*  
*Ex officinâ Alberti Henrici.....*1599; also at  
Amsterdam, 1609 (Pagès.)

In English: London, 1598 and Paris, 1632  
4to. (Pagès.)

17. Goes: CHRONICA | DO SERENISSIMO | SE-  
NHORREI | D. EMANUEL | ESCRITA | Por  
DAMIÃO DE GOES, | *Dirigida ao Serenissimo*  
*Principe Dom Hen- | rique, Infante de Por-*  
*tugal, Cardeal | do Titulo dos Santos Quatro*  
*Coroadas | filho deste felicissimo Rei.* | COIM-  
BRA: | Na Real Officina da Universidade, |  
Anno de MDCCLXXX. | *Com Licença da*  
*Real Mesa da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame,*  
*e | Censura dos Livros.* | Foi Taixada cada  
hũa das Partes desta Chronica em papel a 480  
reis. | 2 vols. 4to.

[Siam mentioned vol. 2, p. 5 and p. 106.]

18. Ribadeneyra: HISTORIA | DE LAS ISLAS | DEL  
ARCHIPELAGO, | Y REYNOS DE LA GRAN  
CHINA, TAR- | TARIA, CVCHINCHINA,  
MALACA, | SIAN, CAMBOXA Y IAPPON,  
| Y de lo sucedido en ellos a los Religiosos  
Descalços, de la Orden del | Seraphico Padre San  
Francisco, de la Prouincia de San | Gregorio  
de las Philippinas. | COMPVESTA POR  
FRAY MARCELLO DERIBADE- | *neyra*  
*compañero de los seys frayles hijos de la misma*

*Prouincia Martyres glorio- | sissimos de Iap-  
pon, y testigo de uista de su admirable  
Martyrio. |* DIRIGIDA A NUESTRO RE-  
VERENDISSIMO PADRE | Fray Francisco  
de Sosa, Generalissimo de toda la ordē de N.  
P. S. Francisco. | *A la buelta desta hoja esta  
la suma de toda la Historia. |* CON LICEN-  
CIA, Y PRIVILEGIO, | En Barcelona, En  
la Empreñta de Gabriel Graells y Giraldo  
Dotil, Año M.DCI. | 1 vol. 8vo.

[pp. 163-184 concerning Siam.]

19. • **Jaque**: Voyage aux Indes Orientales et Occidentales, au royaume de Cambodge, etc., par Cristoval de Jaque, in "Archives des Voyages, etc." Ternaux-Compans, vol. I. The original was written in 1606.

20. **Arthus**: HISTORIA | INDIAE | ORIENTALIS, |  
EN VARIIS AVCTORI- | BVS COLLECTA,  
ET IVXTA | SERIEM TOPOGRAPHICAM  
REGNO- | rum, Prouinciarum & Insularum,  
per Africae, | Asiaeque littora, ad extremos vsque  
la- | ponios deducta, | *QVA REGIONVM ET  
INSVLARVM | situs & commoditas; Regum  
& populorum mores & | habitus; Religionum  
& superstitionum absurda varic- | tas; Lusitanorum item Hispanorum & Batauorum res |  
gestae atque Commercia varia, cum rebus ad-  
mira- | tione & memoratu dignissimis alijs,  
incun- | da breuitate percensentur atque |  
describuntur. |* AVTORE | M. GOTARDO  
ARTHVS | Dantiscano. | COLONIAE AGRIP-  
PINAE | SVMPTIBVS VVILHELMI | Lutzen-  
kirch. | ANNO M. DC. VIII. |

[p. 329 De Siano regno potentissimo, eiusque ad Peguanum Regem translatione. Itemque de Patane regno inter Sianum & Malacam medio.]

21. **Du Nort**: DESCRIPTION | DV PENIBLE VOYA- |  
GE FAIT ENTOVR DE L'VNIVERS | OV

GLOBE TERRESTRE, PAR Sr. OLIVIER DV | NORT D'VTRECHT, GENERAL DE QVATRE NAVIRES, | assavoir: de celle dite *Mauritius*, avec laquelle il est retourné comme Admiral, l'autre de | *Henry fils de Frederic* Vice-Admiral, la troisieme dite la *Concorde*, avec la quatrieme | nommé l' *Esperance*, bien montées d'equipage de guerre & vivres, ayant 248 hommes en | icelles, pour traversant le Destroict de *Magellanes*, decouvrir les Costes de *Cica, Chili & | Peru*, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les *Molucques*, & circumnavigant le Globe | du Monde retourner à la Patrie. Elles singlerent de *Rotterdam* le 2 | juillet 1598. Et l'an 1601 d'Aoust y tourna tant seu- | lement la susdite navire *Mauritius*. | Où sont deduites ses estranges adventures, & pourtrait au vif en diverses Figures, plu-sieurs cas estranges à luy advenuz, qu'il a rencontres & veuz. | Le tout translaté du Flamand en François, & à service de ceux qui sont curieux, se delectent de nouvelles remarquables & dignes de memoire. | Imprimé à Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Cornille Nicolas, Marchand Librai- | re demeurant sur l'eauë, au Livre à escrire. L'an 1609. | folio 60 pp.

[p. 49 dealings with a Chinese of Patani for pepper.]

Published in Dutch in the "Begin ende Voortgangh" etc. under the title of Beschrijvinge van de Schipvaerd by de Hollanders ghedaen onder 't beleydt ende Generaelschap van Olivier van Noort, door de straet oft Engte van Magallanes, ende voorts de gantsche klood des Aertbodems om.

This is re-translated in the *Recueil des voyages qui ont servi*, &c. It is a different account from the first mentioned, but the copper-plate



illustrations are the same in the first French and the Dutch works.

22. **De Morga**: The | Philippine Islands, | Moluccas Siam, Cambodia, | Japan, and China, | at the close of | the sixteenth century. | By | Antonio de Morga. | Translated from the Spanish. | With Notes and a Preface. | And a letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing | his voyage through the Torres Straits. | By the | Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley. | London: | Printed for the Hakluyt Society. | M. DCCC. LXVIII. | 8vo.

The original was printed in Mexico in 1609 under the title of "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," 4to, and is extremely rare. (Translator's preface.)

23. **Guerreiro**: RELAÇAM | ANNAL DAS COV- | SAS QVE FIZERAM OS PADRES | da Companhia de IESVS, nas partes da India Orien- | tal, & em algũas outras da conquista deste Reyno nos | annos de 607. & 608. & do processo da conuersão | & Christandade daquellas partes, com mais | hũa addiçam á relaçam de | Ethiopia. | TIRADO TVDO DAS CARTAS DOS MES- | *mos Padres que de la vierão, & ordenado pello Padre Fernão | Guerreiro da Companhia de IESV, natural de | Almodouar de Portugal. | Vay diuidida em cinco liuros.* | O primeiro da prouincia de Goa, em que se contem as | missões de Manomotapa, Mogor, & Ethiopia. | O segundo da prouincia de Cochim, em que se contem | as cousas do Malabar, Pegù, Maluco. | O terceiro das prouincias de Iapam, & China. | O quarto em que se referem as cousas de Guinè & serra Leoa. | O quinto em que se contem hũa addição a relação de | Ethiopia. | *Com licença da sancta Inquisiçam, Ordinario, & Paço.* | EM LISBOA: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck. | ANNO M. DCXI. | Está taixado este liuro em 260. reis em papel. | 8vo.

[p. 79 "A missam do reino de Siam, se começou no anno de 606. no mes de Setembro, &c."]

24. **Jarricus**: R. P. Petri | Iarrici | Tholosani Societ : | Iesv | Thesavrvs | Rervm Indicarvm | In quo Christianæ ac Catholicæ Religionis tam in | India Orientali quam alijs Regionib' Lusita : | norum Operâ nuper detectis | Ortus, Progress', Incrementa & | maxime quæ A P P. Soc : Iesv ibid | in dictæ Fidei plantatione ac propa : | gatione Ad Annum usque M.D.C. | gesta atque exantlata sunt, non minus | Vere quam eleganter recēsētur. | Addita sunt, passim Earundē Regionum et eorem quæ | ad eas pertinēt tam Chorographicæ quam | Historicæ Descriptiones. | Opus nunc primum a M. Matthia Martinez e gal : | lico in latinum sermonem translatum | Permissu Superiorum. | Colonia Agrippinæ. | Sumptib' Petri Henningij : | Anno MDCXV. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. I, p. 713. Sionius Pegusianum obsidet : falsus rumor obsidium solvit.

Vol. III, p. 432. P. Balthasar Sequerius in Sionem mittitur, quem in animarum salutem fructum fecerit.]

The original seems to have been printed at Bordeaux in 1610-1614, 3 vols. 4to (De Backer, vol. V., p. 344.)

25. **Cocks**: Diary of Richard Cocks cape-merchant in the English factory in Japan 1615-1622 with correspondence. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo.

[Contains numerous references to the trade carried on by the English between Japan and Siam.]

26. **Purchas**: *PVRCHAS his PILGRIMAGE. OR | RELATIONS | OF THE WORLD | AND*

THE RELIGIONS | OBSERVED IN ALL  
 AGES | And places discovered, from the |  
 CREATION *unto this* | PRESENT. | *In foure*  
*Partes.* | THIS FIRST CONTAI- | NETH A  
 Theological AND | Geographicall His-  
 torie of Asia, Africa, | and America,  
*with the Flands* | *Adiacent.* | Declaring the  
 Ancient Religions before the Flovd, the |  
*Heathnish, Fewish, and Saracenicall in all*  
*Ages since, in those* | parts professed, with  
 their seuerall Opinions, Idols, Oracles, Tem-  
 ples, | *Priestes, Fasts, Feasts, Sacrifices,*  
*and Rites Religious: Their* | beginnings,  
 Proceedings, Alterations, Sects, | Orders and  
 Successions. | With briefe Descriptions of the  
 Countries, Nations, States, Discoveries, |  
*Pruiate and Publike Customes, and the most*  
*Remarkable Rarities of* | *Nature, or Humane*  
*Industrie, in the same.* | By Samvel Pvr-  
 chas, Minister at Estwood in Essex. | *Vnus*  
*DEVS, vna Veritas.* | LONDON, | Printed  
 by William Stansby for *Henrie Fether-*  
*stone,* and are to be | sold at his Shoppe in  
 Pauls Church-yard at the | Signe of the Rose.  
 1613. | folio.

[p. 387. An account of Siam.

p. 393. The King of Siam invades Pegu.]

27. **Fitch:** The Voyage of Mr. Ralph Fitch, Merchant of London, To Ormus, and so to Goa in the East India; to Cambaia, Ganges, Bengala; to Bacola and Chonderi, to Pegu, to Jamahay in the kingdom of Siam, and back to Pegu, And from thence to Malacca, Zeilan, Cochin, and all the coast of the East India. Begun in the Year of our Lord 1583, and ended 1591.

In Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. II. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II. In Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

28. **Floris:** The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris,

Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. [In Purchas' Pilgrimes, vol. I, p. 319; also in Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux," Paris, 1666, vol. I, towards the end; in Astley's "New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, London, 1745, vol. I, p. 435.]

29. **Heylyn**: ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ. | A | LITTLE DESCRIPTION OF | THE GREAT WORLD. | The third Edition. Revised. | By Peter Heylyn. | Oxford, | Printed by I. L. and W. T. for | William Turner and Thomas | Huggins. 1627. | 8vo.

[p. 676. A short account of Siam.]

7th edition, OXFORD, Printed by WILLIAM TURNER, and are to be sold at the black Beare in *Pauls Church-yard*: 1636. 8vo.

The British Museum possesses also the following:—1st edition, 1625, 4to; 4th edition, 1629, 4to; 5th edition, [1630?] 4to; 6th edition, 1633, 4to.

30. **Herbert**: A relation of some years Travaile, begunne Anno 1626. Into *Afrique* and the greater *Asia*, especially the Territories of the *Persian Monarchie*: and some parts of the Orientall *Indies*, and Iles adiacent. Of their religion, language, habit, discent, ceremonies, and other matters concerning them. Together with the proceedings and death of the three late Ambassadeurs: Sir D. C. Sir R. S. and the *Persian Nogdi Beg*. As also the two great Monarchs, the King of *Persia*, and the Great *Mogol*. By T. H. Esquier. London, Printed by William Stansby, and Jacob Bloome, 1634. Sm. folio (Cordier); 2nd edition, London, 1638, folio (Cordier); 3rd edition, London, 1665, folio (Cordier); 4th edition, London, 1667, folio (Cordier).

In Dutch: Dordrecht, 1658, sm. 4to (Cordier);

Amsterdam, 1665, 4to (Vander Aa).

In French: *RELATION | DV | VOYAGE |  
DE PERSE | ET | DES INDES | ORIEN-  
TALES | Traduite de l'Anglois de Thomas  
Herbert. | AVEC LES REVOLVTIONS AR-  
RIVÉES | au Royaume de Siam l'an mil six  
cens quarante-sept. | Traduites du Flamand  
de Jeremie Van Vliet. | A PARIS. | Chez  
IEAN DV PVIS, rue S. Iacques, à la Couronne  
d'or. | M.DC.LXIII. | AVEC PRIVILEGE  
DV ROY. | 1 vol. 4to.*

31. **Pelsaert, F.:** Ongeluckige voyagie van 't schip Bata-  
via nae de O-Ind., gebleven op de Abrolhos v.  
F. Houtman,.....'t verongelucken des schips,  
grouwel. moorderyen onder 't scheepsvolck op  
't eylandt Batavia, 1628 en 1629. Nevens het  
treur-bly-einde ongheluck d. O-I. Comp. in  
1636 wedervaren in Siam, onder Jer. v. Vliet,  
en de tyrannye v. Abas, Con. v. Persien 1645  
begaen tot Espahan. Amsterdam, 1647. 4to  
(Müller.)

Another edition 4to, 1648 (Müller.)

32. **Roelofszoen:** Kort ende waerachtigh verhael van de  
tweede Schipvaerd by de Hollanders op Oost-  
Indien gedaen, onder den Heer Admiraal Iacob  
van Neck, getogen uyt het Journael van Roelof  
Roelofs, vermaender op 't Schip Amsterdam,  
ende doorgaens uyt andere Schrijvers vermeer-  
dert. (In vol. I of "Begin ende Voortgangh |  
van de | Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoetro-  
yeerde | Oost-Indische | Compagnie.....Ged-  
ruckt in den Jaere 1645. 4to. 2 vols).

(Quaritch mentions an edition of 1646).

[At p. 12 of this voyage of Van Neck begins  
an account of Patani, partly by Victor Sprinckel,  
and partly by Gottard Artus of Danzig. p. 20  
an account of Siam by the latter.]

In French: *Recueil | Des Voyages | qui  
Ont Servi | A L'Etablissement | Et Aux Pro-*

grez | De La | Compagnie | Des Indes | Orientales, | Formée | *Dans les Provinces-Unies des Païs-Bas.* | Nouvelle Edition, revûe par l'Auteur & consid- | rablement augmentée. | Enrichie d'un grand nombre de Figures en Taille-douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Jean-Baptiste Machull *le jeune.* | ruë Damiette, vis-à-vis S. Maclou. | M. DCC. XXV. | *Avec Aprobation & Privilège du Roi.* 10 Vols. 12mo. Vol. 3 contains the Voyage of Van Neck.

Another edition, 5 vols. 12mo. at Amsterdam, 1710-3-5-6. (Pagès.)

Another edition, Seconde edition reveue, & augmentée de plusieurs pièces curieuses. A Amsterdam, Chez J. Frederic Bernard, MDCC XXV. 6 vols. 12mo. Vol. 2 p. 157, second Voiage de Jaques van Neck, Amiral Hollandais.

33. **Schouten.** Beschrijvinge van de Regeeringe, Macht, Religie, Co- | stuymen, Traffjcquen, ende andere remerquable saecken, des Coninghrijcks | Siam. Gestelt inden Jaere 1636. door Ioost Schouten, Directeur weghens de geotroyeerde Oost- | Indische Compagnie aldaer. |

[At the end of vol. 2 of 'Begin ende Voortgangh vande Vereenighde Nederlandtsche Geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie 2 vols. long 4to, 1645.]

Beschrijvinghe van de Regeeringe, Macht, | Religie, Costuymen, Trafficquen, en andere remerquable | saken, des Coninghrijcx Siam. Gestelt inden Iare 1636. door | Ioost Schouten, Directeur wegens de geotroyeerde Oost-In- | dische Compagnie aldaer. [In Beschrijvinghe Van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan, ..... gesteldt door François Caron, T'Amsterdam, 1648. sm. 4to.]

Another edition "s Gravenhage," 1648.

Another edition "t'Amstelredam," 1652.

Another edition, Dordrecht, 1652.

Another edition, [in Rechte Beschrijvinge Van het Machtigh Koninkrijck van Iappan..... voorgesteld door den Heer Philips Lucas,..... ende door Heer François Caron.....In 'sGravenhage, by Iohannes Tongerlo, Boeckverkooper, 1662.]

(Pagès mentions a revised edition 1715.)

In German: Beschreibung | Der Regin-  
Macht, Reli- | gion, Gewonheiten, Handlung-  
en, | und anderer denckwuerdigen Sa- | chen,  
in dem Koenigreich Siam; | gestellt und auf-  
gesetzt im Jahr | 1636. von Jobst Schouten  
(oder Scholtzen) als der etliche Jahre | Direc-  
teur wegen der verguenstigten | Ost-Indian-  
ischen Compagn. da- | selbst gewest. [In  
Fr. Carons, und Jod. Schouten wahrhaftigen  
Beschreibungen zweyer maechtigen Koenig-  
reiche, Jappan und Siam.....Nürnberg,.....  
1663. sm. 8vo.]

Another edition in 'Wahrhaftige Beschrei-  
bungen dreyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Japan,  
Siam und Corea,.....so mit neuen Anmerkun-  
gen und schoenen Kupferblaettern von Chris-  
topher Arnold vermehrt, verbessert, und geziert  
.....Nürnberg.....1672. sm. 8vo.

In English: A true Description | of the |  
Mighty Kingdoms | of | Japan | and | Siam. |  
Written Originally in Dutch by | Francis  
Caron | and | Joost Schorten: | And now  
rendred into English by | Captain Roger Man-  
ley. | London: | Printed by Samuel Broun and  
John de l'Ecluse, at | the sign of the Queens  
Arms, near the little | North Door of St. Paul's  
Church, 1663. sm. 8vo.

Another edition: Printed for Robert Boul-  
ter, at the Turks-head in Cornhill, over against  
the Royall Exchange, 1671. sm. 8vo.

In French: To be found in vol. I of The-  
venot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux"

Paris, 1666, under the title of "Relation du Royaume de Siam, par Joost Schuten."

In Swedish: Sanfärdig Beskrieffning om Konungariket Siam uthi Holländska språket 1636 forfättet. I. Kankel Wijsindzborg 1675.

In Latin: DESCRIPTIO | REGNI SIAM. | PER | IODOCV M SCHOV TENIVM, qui fuit in illo Director mercaturæ nomine Societatis Belgicæ Indiæ Orientalis, | aliquot annis, & anno MDCXXXVI | hæc scripsit Belgico sermone. | Translata in Latinum | PER BERNHARDVM VARENV M. | and

APPENDIX | DE RELIGIONE | Siamensivm | Ex Descriptione Belgica Iodoci | Schoutenii. |

The above are part of a tiny volume entitled "Descriptio | Regni Iaponiæ | Cum quibusdam | affinis materiæ | Ex variis auctoribus collecta | et in ordinem redacta per | Bernhardvm Varenivm | Med. D. | AMSTELODAMI, | Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. | ANNO M. DC. XLIX. sm. 8vo. pp. 287 and 320. Vander Aa mentions an edition at Cambridge 1673, 8vo.

34. **Mandelslo**: Albert von Mandelslohe. Schreiben von seiner Ost-Indischen Reise aus der Insel Madagascar anno 1639, samt einen kurtzen Bericht von dem jetzigen Zustand des äussersten orientalischen Königreichs Tzina mit etlichen Anmerkungen. Schleswig, 1645. folio. (Cordier.)

Second edition, Schleswig, 1658. (Cordier.)

Third edition.

Des fuertrefflichen wohlversuchten Meckelburgischen | von Adel Herrn Johan Albrecht | von Mandelslo | Morgenländische Reise- | Beschreibung. | Worinnen zugleich der Zustand der fuernembsten Ost- | Indianischen Laender, Staedte und der Einwohner Leben,



Sitten, Hand- | thierung und Glauben ; wie auch die gefaehrliche Schiff- | fahrt ueber das Oceanische Meer berichtet | wird, | Zum andern mahl heraus gegeben | Und mit etlichen denckwuerdigen, vermehrten Notis | oder Anmerckungen wie auch mit vielen Kupfferstuecken | gezieret | Durch | Adam Olearium, Fuerstl. Schleszwig-Holsteinischen | Bibliothecarium auff Gottorff. | Cum gratia & Privilegio. | Bey Christian Guth Buchhaendlern in Hamburg. | Schleszwig | Gedruckt in der Fuerstl. Druckerey durch Johan Holwein. | Im Jahr 1668. Folio. [p. 184 a short account of Siam.]

Fourth edition, in Olearius, Hamburg, 1696. Folio. (Cordier.)

In Dutch, Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. and Amsterdam 1658, 4to. (Cordier.)

In French, Paris 1656, 4to. (Cordier.) Paris 1659, 2 vols. 4to. (Vander Aa.)

Also, VOYAGES | *Celebres & remarquables*, | Faits de | PERSE | aux | INDES ORIENTALES | Par le Sr. | JEAN-ALBERT DE MANDELSLO, | *Gentilhomme des Ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie & Perse.* | Contenant une Description nouvelle & très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du | Grand-Mogol, des Iles & Presqu'îles de l'Orient, des Royaumes de Siam, | du Japon, de la Chine du Congo, &c. | *Où l'on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces Pays & Etats ; & où l'on rapporte assez au | long le Naturel, les Mœurs & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans ; leur Gouvernement Politique & Ecclesiastique ; les Raretez qui se rencontrent dans ces | Pays ; & les Ceremonies qu'on y observe* | Mis en ordre & publiez, après la mort de l'illustre Voyageur, par le Sr. ADAM OLEARIUS, | Bibliothécaire du Duc de Holstein, & Mathématicien de sa Cour. | *Traduits de l'Original* |

Par le Sr. A. DE WICQUEFORT. | *Conseiller des Conseils d'Etat & Privé du Duc de Brunswick, Lunebourg, Zell, &c. Resident de l'Electeur de Brandebourg, & Auteur de l'Ambassadeur & de ses fonctions.* | Divisez en deux Parties. | *Nouvelle Edition revue & corrigée exactement, augmentée considérablement, tant dans le corps de l'Ouvrage | qu'aux Marginales & surpassant en bonte & en beauté les précédentes Editions.* | On y a encore ajouté des Cartes Géographiques, des Représentations des Villes, & autres Taille- | douces très-belles & très-exactes. | *On y trouve à la fin une Table fort ample & fort exacte.* | *A AMSTERDAM,* | Chez MICHEL CHARLES LE CÈNE, Libraire, | *Chez qui l'on trouve un assortiment general de Musique.* MDCCXXVII | Avec privilege. 2 vols. folio. [Description of Siam, cols. 304 to 331, much more detailed than in the original edition. The editor has apparently made considerable use of Schouten, q. v.]

In English; The Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein.....whereto are added the travels of John Albert de Mandelslo.....Faithfully rendered into English, by John Davies of Kidwelly. London, 1662. Sm. folio. (Cordier.)

Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1669.

See also Harris, Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.

35. **Van Vliet:** Relation historique de la maladie et de la mort de PRA-INTER-VA-TSIA-THIANT-SIANGH PHEEVGK, ou du grande & juste Roy de l'Elefant blanc, & des revolutions arrivées au Royaume de Siam, jusqu'à l'avènement à la Couronne de PRA ONGLY, qui y regne aujourd'huy, & qui prend la qualité de PRA-TIAVW, PRA-SATHOVGH, PRA-

TIAVW TSANGH, PRA TIAVW ISIANGH  
IHON-DENGH-PRA THIANGH CHOBOA.  
C'est à dire Roy du thrône d'or, comme aussi  
du rouge & blanc Elefant, à la queue tortillée.  
Escrit en l'an 1647. Par Ieremie van Vliet.  
[At p. 569 of the French version of Herbert,  
q. v.]

36. **Van Vliet:** Beschryving | van het | Koningryk Siam.  
| Mitsgaders | Het verhaal van den Oorsprong,  
onderscheyd, | Politijke Regering, d'Ecclesiast-  
ique, en costuy- | melijke Huyshoudinge, van  
d'Edelen en | Borgerlijke Liedén : Als mede den  
loop | der Negotie, en andere remarqua- | ble  
saaken des Koningrijks Siam. | Beschreven  
door d'Heer Jeremias van Vliet d'oude. | L. G.  
gewesen Opperhoofd in Siam, naderhand Gou-  
verneur | van Malacca, en Raad van India. |  
Als mede | Het verhaal der staats-omkeering en  
in Siam, | voorgevallen | in 't Jaar 1688, uyt  
het handschrift van den Opper- | gesaghebber  
aldaar. | En | Het leven en daden van d'Heer  
Constantyn | Faulcon, eerste geheyme Raad van  
| gemelte Koningrijk Siam. | Tot Leiden. |  
By Frederik Haaring, 1692. | sm. 4to.  
See also Herbert.
37. **Garnier :** Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cam-  
bodge et Laouwen par les Néerlandais et ce qui  
s'y est passé jusqu'en 1644. Paris, 1871. 8vo.  
Translated from the Dutch original, dated  
1669. (Müller.)
38. **Francisci:** Neu-polirter | Geschicht-Kunst- | und |  
Sitten-Spiegel | auslaendischer Voelcker | fuer-  
nemlich | Der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner,  
Javaner, Malabaren, | Peguaner, Siammer, Pe-  
ruaner, Mexicaner, Brasilianer, Abyssiner, |  
Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer Tartaren, Per-  
ser, Armenier, | Tuercken, Russen, und theils  
anderer Nationen mehr : | welcher, | in sechs  
Buechern, | sechserley Gestalten weiset ; | als |

I. Mancher seltsamer Geschichte, aumereklicher Faelle, wie auch etlicher wundersamer | Berge, Hoelen, und Fluesse : | II. Der Policey- und Kriegs-Ordnungen, Gebraechen, Sitten, und Gewonheiten, | Tugenden und Laster : | III. Der Geistlichen Ceremonien und Kirchen-Gebraechen, aberglaubischer Gottes- | diensten, Goetzen-Bilder, praechtigen Tempel; standhafter Bekenntnis- | sen und feindlicher Verfolgungen Christliches Glaubens, wie auch wah- | rer und falscher Maertyrer : | IV. Der heidnischen Wissenschaften, Kuensten, und Handwercken, wie auch Lust- und | Freuden-Spiele, so heutiges Tages, unter oberzehnten Voelckern, getrie- | ben werden : | V. Der Asiatischen und Americanischen Jagten, imgleichen mancher wilden Thiere, | nebenst andern dahin zielenden Discursen : | VI. Der letzten Ehren-Dienste, Leich-Begaengnissen, Grab-Besuchungen, etlicher | alter Monumenten, fuernemer und gemeiner Graeber : | Dem schau-begierigen Leser dargesteltt | von | Erasmo Francisci | Cum Privil. S. C. Majest. Speciali. | Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Andre-Endters, und Wolfgang desz Juengern Seel. Erben. | Anno M.DC.LXX. folio.

39. **Tavernier.** Six voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes, et recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux, sur le Japon; histoire de la conduite des Hollandais en Asie, etc. Amsterdam, 1674, 8vo. (Pagès.)

Another edition, 3 vols, 4 to, Paris, 1676. (Quaritch.)

Another edition, 1679, 3 vols, 8vo. (Pagès.)

LES SIX | VOYAGES | DE JEAN-BAPTISTE | TAVERNIER, | CHEVALIER BARON D'AUBONNE, | QU'IL A FAIT | EN TURQUIE, EN PERSE | ET AUX INDES, | Pendant l'espace de quarante ans, & par toutes les | routes que l'on peut tenir, accompagnez d'ob-

ser- | vations particulieres sur la qualité, la  
Religion, | le gouvernement, les coutumes &  
le commerce | de chaque païs ; avec les figures,  
le poids, & la | valeur des monnoyes qui y ont  
cours. | ..... Nouvelle Edition, reveuë, cor-  
rigée, & augmentée de | diverses choses cu-  
rieuses. | A PARIS | Chez GERVAIS CLOU-  
ZIER, au Palais, sur les degrez en | montant  
pour aller à la Sainte Chapelle, au Voyageur. |  
M. DC. LXXXI. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DV*  
*ROY.* | 2 vols. 4to.

Another edition: 1692. 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.)  
[Part II, Bk. III, Chap. XVIII, pp. 394-400, a  
short account of Siam.]

In Dutch: Amsterdam, 1682, 3 vols. (Pagès.)  
Utrecht, 1712. 3 vols., 12mo. (Quaritch.)

In German: Herrn | Johann Baptisten Taver-  
niers, | Freyherrn von Aubonne, | Vierzig-Jaeh-  
rige | Reise-Beschreibung. | ..... Auch noch  
ueber disz | .....beijgefueget wird | Jacob Spons,  
Med. Doctoris, | Curieuse Reise, | durch Ita-  
lien, Dalmatien, Griechen-und Morgenland. |  
Alles, | Teutscher Nation zu Liebe, Nutz und  
Ergoetzung, aus dem | Franzsoesischen in das  
Teutsche treulichst uebergetragen, | und zum  
Druck befoerdert, | durch | F. Menudier,.....  
Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns,  
Buch-und Kunsthaendlers. | Dasselbst gedruckt  
bey Andreas Knortzen. | Im Jahr Christi  
M. D C. LXXXI. 3 vols. folio.

Another translation: Beschreibung | der |  
Sechs Reisen, | Welche | Johan Baptista Taver-  
nier, | .....In Türckey, Persien und Indien, |  
innerhalb vierzig Jahren, durch alle Wege, die  
man | nach diesen Laenderen nehmen kan,  
verrichtet: | .. .....Anfangs Frantzoesisch bes-  
chrieben,.....anjetzo aber | nebenst der  
Beschreibung des Tuerckischen Serrails, und  
der Kroenung des jetzt Regierenden | Koenigs in

Persien, in der Hoch-Teutschen sprach ans Liecht gestellt, | Durch Johann Hermann Widerhold. | .....Genff. | Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI. 3 vols. folio.

In English: Six Voyages through Turkey and Persia to the Indies, published by E. Everard. 2 vols. folio 1680-84 (forming vols 1 and 2 of a "Collection of Voyages of Tavernier, Benier, and others." Quaritch).

40. **Struys:** J. J. Struys | Drie aanmerkelijke en seer rampspoedige | Reysen, | Door | Italien, Griekenlandt, Lijflandt, Moscovien, | Tartarijen, Meden, Persien, Oost-Indien, Japan, | en verscheyden andere Gewesten. | Waar in vertoont werden, | Behalven een nauwkeurige, en omstandige beschrijvinge der | gemelde Landen, en 't geen tot haar nature behoort, seer wonder- | lijke en waarachtige toevallen den Auteur overgekomen door | Schipbreuken, Plonderingen, Slavernije onder de Tur- | ken en Persianen sware Hongers-noot Pijni- | ging, (en andere ongemakken. | Aangevangen Anno 1647. en voor de Derde, of laatste Reys t' Huys geko- | men 1673. begrijpende soo in alles den tijdt van 26 jaren. | Nevens twee Brieven particulierlijk verhandelende het overgaan van Astracan, | en 't geene aldaar omtrent is voorgevallen; En daar in ook een verhaal | der elenden, en sware ongemakken, uytgestaan by D. Butler, | door hem selfs geschreven uyt Ispahan. | Met verscheydene curieuse koopere Platen, door den Auteur selfs na | het leven geteeckt, verciert. | t'Amsterdam, | By Jacob van Meurs, op de Keysers-Graft, en Johannes | van Someren, in de Kalverstraat, 1676. Met Privilegie. | 1 vol. 4to. (Vander Aa mentions a folio edition, same place and year.)

Another edition, Amsterdam 1686. 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Haarlem, 1741-2, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1746, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1705, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1713, 4to. (Cordier.)

In German: Amsterdam, 1748, folio. (Cordier.)  
Amsterdam, 1678, folio. (Vander Aa.)

In French: Amsterdam, 1681, 4to (Cordier.)  
Lyon, 1683, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Paris, 3 vols. 12mo., 1719. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 1718, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, 1720. (Cordier.)

Rouen, 3 vols. 12mo., 1724. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1683. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1684. (Cordier.)

In English: THE | VOIAGES and TRAVELS | OF | JOHNSTRUYS | THROUGH | *Italy, Greece, Muscovy, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan,* and other Countries in *Europe, Africa and Asia*: | CONTAINING | Remarks and Observations | UPON | The Manners, Religion, Polities, Customs and Laws of the Inhabitants; | AND A | DESCRIPTION | of their several | Cities, Towns, Forts, and Places of Strength: | Together with | An Account of the Authors many Dangers by Shipwreck, Robbery, | Slavery, Hunger, Torture and the like. | AND | Two

Narratives of the Taking of *Astracan* by the *Cossacks*, sent from | Captain D. Butler. | Illustrated with Copper Plates, designed and taken from the Life by the | Author himself. | Done out of Dutch, By JOHN MORRISON. | *London*: Printed for *Abel Swalle*, and are to be sold at the Unicorn at the West- | End of *S. Paul's*, and *Sam. Crouch* at the Flower de luce in *Popes-Head Alley* in *Cornhil*. 1684. | 4to.

(Vander Aa mentions an English edition of 1683 in 4to, with a different title-page.)

41. **Glanius**: A | NEW VOYAGE | To the | EAST-INDIES: | Containing | An Account of several of those | Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdome of | BANTAM. | Giving an exact Relation of the | extent of that Monarch's Dominions, | the Religion, Manners and Customes of the | Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Pro- | duct of the Country, and likewise a faith- | ful Narrative of the Kingdome of SIAM, | of the Isles of JAPAN and MADAGAS- | CAR, and of several other Parts, with such | New Discoveries as were never yet made by | any other Traveller. | By Mr. *Glanius*. | *LONDON*, | Printed for *H. Rodes* next door to the | *Bear Tavern* near *Bride Lane* in | *Fleetstreet*. 1682. | 12mo.

(This is an epitome of Struys, *g. v.*, but the date of his voyage is placed in 1677, instead of 1647.)

42. **Instrvctiones** ad munera Apostolica ritè obeunda Perutiles missionibvs Chinæ, Tvncchini, Cochinchinæ, atq; Siami accommodatae, a Missionarijs S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Juthiae Regia Siami congregatis Anno Domini 1665, concinnatae, dicatae Symmo Pontifici Clementi IX Romae, per Zachariam Dominicum Accsamitek à Kronenfeld Boëmum Pragensem,



Lingvarum Orientalium Typographum, Anno 1669. Superiorum permissu. 8vo. (Cordier.)

New edition, Rome 1807, 12mo. (Cordier.)

43. **Marini:** Delle | Missioni | De' Padri | Della Compagnia di Giesu | nella Prouincia del Giappone, e partico- | larmente di quella di Tumkino. | Libri cinque. | Del P. Gio. Filippo de Marini | della medesima Compagnia. | Alla Santita di N. S. | Alessandro | P. P. Settimo | In Roma, per Nicolò Angelo Tinassi. MDCLXIII. | Con licenza de' Superiori. 4to.

[Bk. 5 treats of the Mekong valley, inhabited by the Laos, their capital being Lanchone (Lanchan or Wieng-chan.)]

(According to De Backer, vol. II. p. 388, the first edition was in 1657 by the same publisher; the third, in 2 vols. 12mo., at Venice, 1665. There is also a French translation, entitled "Histoire nouvelle et curieuse du Royaume de Tunquin et de Lao.....Paris, Gervais Clouzier, 1666, 4to.)

44. **De Bourges :** RELATION | DV | VOYAGE | DE MONSEIGNEVR L'EVÊQUE | DE BERYTE, | VICAIRE APOSTOLIQUE | DV ROYAUME | DE LA COCHINCHINE, | Par la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jus- | qu'au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux. | *Par M. DE BOVRGES Prestre, Missionnaire Apostolique.* | SECONDE EDITION. | A PARIS, | Chez DENYS BECHET, rue S. Jacques, | au Compas d'or, & à l'Escu au Soleil. | M.DC.LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approbation.* 8vo.

The first edition was published in Paris, 1666 (Fabricius), and the third, Paris 1683. (Cordier.)

In Dutch: NAAUKEURIG | VERHAAL | van de | REIS | des Bisschops van | BERYTE | Uit FRANKRYK te Lant en ter Zee | naar CHINA..... | Door M. de BOURGES, | Reizenoot in deze Reis, in de Fransche Taal besch-

reven, en van | J. H. GLAZEMAKER daar uit  
getrokken en Vertaalt | ..... | t'AMSTERDAM,  
| Voor ABRAHAM WOLFGANG, Boekver-  
koper, a an d'Opgang van | de Beurs, by de  
tooren in 't Geloof, 1669. | 4to.

Another edition, . Amsterdam, 1683, 4to.  
(Cordier.)

In German: Erzählung des Reise des Bis-  
chofs von Beryte nach Algier durch Syrien,  
Arabien, Persen und unterschiedene Indische  
Landschaften in das Reich Siam. Leipzig, 1671,  
4to. (Cordier.)

- 45 **Pallu**: RELATION | ABREGÉE | DES MIS-  
SIONS | ET | DES VOYAGES | DES EVE-  
SQUES FRANCOIS, | envoyez aux Royaumes  
de la | Chine, Cochinchine, Ton- | quin &  
Siam. | *Par Messire FRANCOIS PALLU* |  
*Evesque d'Heliopolis.* | A PARIS. | Chez  
DENYS BECHÊT, ruë Saint | Jacques, au  
Compas d'or, & à | l'Escu au Soleil. | M. DC.  
LXVIII. | *Avec Privilège du Roy, & Approba-  
tion.* | 8vo.

Another edition: Paris, 1682, 8vo. (Cordier.)

Another edition: Paris, 1688, 8vo. (Fabricius.)

In Italian: Breve e Compendiosa Relazione  
de' Viaggi di tre Vescovi Francesi, che dalla S.  
Mem. di Papa Alessandro VII. furono mandati  
Vicarij apostolici à i Regni della Cina, Cocin-  
cina e Tonchino.....Roma, per Fabio di Falco,  
1669, sm. 8vo. (Cordier.)

- 46 **RELATION** | DES MISSIONS | DES EVESQUES |  
ERANÇOIS | AVX ROYAVMES DE SIAM, |  
de la Cochinchine, de Camboye, | & du TONKIN,  
&c. | *DIVISÉ EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | A  
PARIS, | Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur  
du Roy, à la Croix d'or. EDME COUTEROT,  
au bon Pasteur, & CHARLES ANGOT, au Lion  
d'or. ruë Saint Jacques. | M. DC. LXXIV. |  
*AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 8vo.

In Italian: RELATIONE | DELLE | MIS-  
SIONI | DE' VESCOVI VICARII | APOS-  
TOLICI, | MANDATI DALLA S. SEDE |  
APOSTOLICA | ALLI REGNI | DI SIAM,  
COCHINCINA; | CAMBOIA, E TONKINO. |  
IN ROMA, MDCLXXVII. | Nella Stamperia  
della Sac. Cong. de Prop. Fide. | *Con licenza  
de' Superiori.* sm. 4to.

- 47 Relation des Missions et des Voyages des evesques  
vicaires apostoliques, et de leurs ecclesiastiques  
ès Années 1672, 1673, 1674 & 1675. A Paris,  
Chez Charles Angot, M. DC. LXXX, 8vo.  
(Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 48 Relation.....ès Années 1676. and 1677. Paris,  
M. DC. LXXX. (Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 49 De | ONTMOMDE JESUIT, | Of | Samenspraak  
tusschen den Seer Heiligen VADER | LA  
CHAISE, Biegtvader van den Konink van |  
Vrankrijk; De Eerwaarde VADER PETERS,  
Biegt- | vader van den Koning van Engeland,  
En de | seer Godvrugtige VADER TAS-  
CHART, Ambassa- | deur van den Konink van  
Siam, | Waar in ontdekt worden | De voor-  
naamste saken, welke dese Eer- | waarde  
Vaders menen dienstig te zijn, tot | bekeering  
der ketters van Engeland, | en de Afgoden-  
dienaars van Siam. | Met | Een kleine PAS-  
QUINADE tegen de vermaarste Schrijvers |  
van de Gallicaansche Kerken. | Gedrukt voor  
de Liefhebbers, MDCLXXXVIII. sm. 4to.
- 50 Gouye: Observations physiques et mathématiques  
pour servir à l'histoire naturelle, et à la per-  
fection de l'astronomie et de la géographie,  
envoyées de Siam à l'Académie royale des  
Sciences de Paris, par les Pères jésuites  
François qui vont à la Chine en qualité de

Mathématiciens du Roy, avec les réflexions de Messieurs de l'Académie, et quelques notes du P. Gouye de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris Veuve Edme Martin, Jean Boudot et Estienne Martin, 1688, large 8vo. pp. 278. (De Backer, vol. II., p. 255.)

- 51 Tachard : Voyage | de | Siam, | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyez par le ROY aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec Leurs Observations | Astronomiques, Et leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, & d'Histoire. | A Paris, | Chez Arnould Seneuze, rue de la Harpe, à la Sphere, et Daniel Horthemels, rue de la Harpe, au Mécenas. | M. DC. LXXXVI. | Par Ordre Exprez de Sa Majesté. 4to pp. 424 and Index.

Voyage | de | Siam | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyés par le Roy, aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec leurs observations | Astronomiques, & leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, | & d'Histoire. | Enrichi de Figures. | Suivant la Copie de Paris Imprimée. | Par Ordre Exprez de sa Majesté. | A Amsterdam, | Chez Pierre Mortier, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

Another edition, with the same title page 1689.

Second Voyage | du | Pere Tachard | et des Jesuites envoyez par le Roy | Au Royaume de Siam. | Contenant diverses remarques | d'Histoire, de Physique, de Geographie, & d'Astronomie. | A Paris. | Chez Daniel Horthemels, rue Saint Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.LXXXIX. | Par Ordre exprés de sa Majesté. | 4to.

Another edition, Middelbourg, Gilles Horthemels, Pere & fils, 1689. 12mo.

Another edition, Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1689. 12mo.

Voyages des Ambassadeurs de Siam en France. Paris, 1686, 4 vols. (query, does this book exist?)

In Dutch: Reis | van | Siam. | Waar in veele tot noch toe onbekende Zaaken, so om- | trent de gelegentheid van dit Land, als omtrent de Religie, | Zeden, en andere dingen worden verhaald. | Gedaan door de | Vaders Jesuïeten. | En in 't Fransch beschreeven door den | Vader Tachart ; | Waar by komt het Verhaal van 't Ambassaadtschap des | Ridders van Chaumont | Aan 't selve Hof. | t' Utrecht. | Gedrukt by Johannes Ribbius, Boek- | verkooper in de kôrte Jans-Straat, Anno. 1687. | sm. 4to.

Also Reis na Siam gedaan door den Ridder de Chaumont, gezant van zyne Allerchristelyke Majesteit, aan den Koning van Siam, in 't Fransch beschreven door den Vader Guy Tachard, en uit die taal in het nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen. t'Amsterdam, 1687, 4to. (De Backer, vol II.)

- 52 **Breve Ragguaglio** di quanto è accaduto in Roma a' Sig. Mandarinini venuti cō il P. Guido Tasciardi della Compagnia di Giesù, Inviato Straordinario dal Rè di Siam dopo l'Udienza havuta da N. S. Innocenzo XI in-4<sup>o</sup>, pp. 8. In Roma. per Domenico Antonio Ercole, 1689. Con Licenza de' Superiori. (De Backer, vol. II.)

- 53 **Voltaire**: Siècle de Louis XIV. [Chap. XIV. mentions the Siamese embassy to Louis XIV.]

- 54 **Boswell**: The Life of Samuel Johnson L. L. D. new edition by Alexander Napier. London, George Bell and Sons, 1884. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 48, JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, that is not so extraordinary: the King of Siam sent ambassadors to Louis the Fourteenth, but Louis the Fourteenth sent none to the King of Siam."

"Here my friend for once discovered a want of knowledge or forgetfulness; for Louis the Fourteenth did send an embassy to the King of Siam."

- Siam, and the Abbé Choisy, who was employed in it, published an account of it in two volumes.”]
- 55 **Dangeau** : Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, publié par MM. Soulié, Dussieux, etc. Paris, 1854-60. Didot. 19 vols. 8vo. (Lanier.)
- 56 **Forbin** : Voyage | Du Comte de Forbin | A Siam | Suivi de quelques détails extraits | Des Mémoires de l'Abbé de Choisy | (1685-1688) | Paris | Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie | Rue Pierre-Sarrazin, No. 14 | 1853 | sm. 8vo.
- 57 **De L'Isle** : RELATION | HISTORIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE | SIAM. | *Par le Sieur DE L'ISLE, Geographe.* | A PARIS, | Chez GUILLAUME DE LUYNE, au Palais, dans la Salle des Merciers, sous la montée de la Cour des Aydes, | à la Justice. | M. DC. LXXXIV. | *Avec Privilege du Roy.* | 12 mo.
- 58 **De La Loubere** : Du | Royaume | De Siam | Par Monsieur de La Loubère | Envoyé extraordinaire du Roy | auprès du Roy de Siam en 1687, & |  
 { La Veuve de Jean Baptiste Coignard, | Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy |  
 et |  
 1688. | A Paris. | Chez { Jean Baptiste Coignard, Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy, rue S. Jacques, | à la Bible d'or. |  
 M. DC. XCI. | Avec Privilege de sa Majesté. | 2 vols. 12mo.

*Another edition* : in 2 vols. 12mo., at Amsterdam, Chez Henry & la Veuve de Theodore Boom. MDCC |

*Another edition* : Nouvelle Edition revue & Corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez Gerard Onder de Linden, MDCCXIII, in 2 vols. 12mo.

*In English* : A new | Historical Relation | of the | Kingdom | of Siam. | By | Monsieur De La Loubere, | Envoy Extraordinary from the French | King, to the King of Siam, in | the years 1687 and 1688. | Wherein a full and curious Account is given of the Chi- | nese Way of Arithmetick, and Mathematick Learning | In Two Tomes. | Illustrated with Sculptures. | Done out of French, by A. P. Gen. R. S. S. | London, | Printed by F. L. for Tho. Horne at the Royal | Exchange, Francis Saunders at the New Ex- | change, and Tho. Bennet at the Half Moon in | St. Pauls Churchyard. MDCXCIII. [1 vol. folio.]

- 59 **De Chaumont** : Relation | de | l'Ambassade | de Mr. le Chevalier | de Chaumont | A la Cour du Roy | de Siam. | Avec ce qui s'est passé de plus re- | marquable durant son voyage. | A Paris | Chez Arnoult Seneuse } ruë | de la | à la | Sphere. | Et Daniel } Har- | pe | Horthemels, au | Mécenas | } M. DC. LXXXVI. | Avec privilege du Roy. | sm. 8vo.

[Pinkerton mentions another edition 12mo. Paris, 1687. The third edition by the same publishers appeared in 8vo, Paris, 1687. Vander Aa mentions one in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1686. It has also been reprinted in Tom. X of Archives curieuses de l'Histoire de France, par Danjou, 2<sup>e</sup> série (Lanier) ]

*In Dutch* : Verhaal | van | 't Ambassaad- schap des Ridders | van | Chaumont | Aan 't Hof des Konings | van | Siam. | Nevens het aanmerkenswaardigst, dat 'er geduurende | zijn Reis voorgevallen is. | Uit het Fransch vertaald | Door | Willem Calebius. | t' Utrecht, | By Johannes Ribbius, Boekverkooper in de korte Jans- | straat, Anno 1687. | (Published together with a Dutch version of Tachart's first Journey.)

In Dutch: Verhaal van het Gezantschap des Ridders de Chaumont aan het hof des Koning van Siam, uit het Fransch in Nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen, 't Amsterdam, 1687, in 4to. (de Backer, vol. II.)

In German: Chaumont, Chevalier de, Beschreibung seiner Reise nach Siam, Frankfurt, 1687.

- 60 De Choisy: JOURNAL | DU VOYAGE | DE SIAM  
FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI.  
| PAR M. L. D. C. | A PARIS, | chez SEBAS-  
TIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du  
Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | aux Cicognes M. DC.  
LXXXVII, | AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA  
MAJESTÉ. | 4to.

JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM |  
FAIT | en 1685. & 1686. | Par M. l'ABBÉ DE  
CHOISY. | *Seconde Edition.* | A PARIS, chez  
SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Im-  
primeur du Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | Aux Cicog-  
nes. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | *Avec Privilege de  
Sa Majesté.* | 12mo.

(Van der Aa mentions one in 8vo. also Paris, 1687, published by Cramoisy.)

Also JOURNAL | ou SUITE du | VOYAGE  
DE | Siam. | EN FORME DES | LETTRES  
FAMILIERES | FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXXV.  
ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | PAR Mr. L. D. C. |  
Suivant la Copie de Paris imprimée. | A AM-  
STERDAM, | Chez PIERRE MORTIER, Li-  
braire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la  
Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

[At the end is the list of presents sent from Siam to France, from de Chaumont's account.]

Also JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE  
SIAM, | FAIT | Par M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOI-  
SY. | *NOUVELLE EDITION.* | *Augmentée  
d'une Table des Matières.* | A TREVoux. |



PAR LA COMPAGNIE. | M.DCC.XLI. 12mo.

61. **De Choisy**: Mémoires de l'abbé de Choisy, in Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, tome LXIII, Paris, Foucault, 1828. (Lanier.)  
[Some extracts are given at the end of Hachette's reprint of Forbin, *q. v.*]
- 62 **Gervaise**: HISTOIRE | NATURELLE ET POLITIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE SIAM. | *DIVISEE EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | La première contenant la situation, & la nature du | País. La seconde, les mœurs des Habitans, leurs Loix, & leurs Coûtumes. La troisième, leur Religion | La quatrième, ce qui regard le Roi qui regne à | present, & ce qu'il y a de plus particulier dans la | Cour de ce Roiaume. | A PARIS, | AU PALAIS. | Chez ÉTIENNE DUCASTIN, dans la Galerie | des Prisonniers, au Bon-Pasteur. | M.DC. LXXXIX. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI* | 4to.  
Another edition: Paris, 1688. 4to. Barbin (Lanier.)
- 63 **d'Orleans**: HISTOIRE | DE | M. CONSTANCE, | PREMIER MINISTRE | DU ROY DE SIAM, | ET | *DE LA DERNIERE* | *revolution de cet Estat.* | *Par le Pere D'ORLEANS, de la | Compagnie de | JESUS.* | A TOURS, | Chez PHILBERT MASSON, Imprimeur, | *Et se vend* | A PARIS, | Chez DANIEL HORTHEMELS, rue S. Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.XC. | *Avec Privilege du Roy.* |  
Another edition: Lyon, chez les Freres Duplain, 1754, 12mo. (de Backers, I, 527.)
- 64 **Deslandes**: Histoire de M. Constance, premier Ministre du roi de Siam, par M. Deslandes, Amsterdam, 1756. sm. 18mo. (Lanier.)
- 65 **Kort-bondig Verhaal** | van den | Op en Ondergang, | Van d'Heer | Constantyn Faulkon | Ridder der ordre van St. Michiel, en voornaam | gunsteling des Konings van Siam : | Mitsgaders | Van de

- dood des Konings, en 't verdrijven der Frans-  
chen uit dat Rijk. Alles kort op den anderen ge-  
volgd, binnen 't Jaar 1688. en | in Indiën zelve t'  
zamen gesteld. Door | een Liefhebber der  
Waarheid | t' Amsterdam, | By Gerardus Bors-  
tius, Boekverkoper op de hoek | van den Nieuw-  
endijk, aan den Dam. Anno 1690. | pp. 38. 4to.
- 66 **Le Blanc**: Lettre du R. P. Marcel Leblanc, de la com-  
pagnie de Jésus, missionnaire au royaume de  
Siam, écrite dans sa prison de Middelbourg en  
Zélande, aux dames ses sœurs, religieuses de  
la Visitation de Sainte Marie de Dijon, le 13  
Mars, 1690. (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353.)
- 67 **Siam in the East Indies**. Relation of the Revolution  
lately happened in that Kingdom. London,  
1690. (See also Churchill.)
- 68 **Desfarges**: Relation | des | Revolutions | arrivées |  
A Siam, | dans l'Année 1688. | A Amster-  
dam, | Chez Pierre Brunel, près la Bourse. |  
M.DC.LXXXI. | 12mo. [Anonymous.]
- 69 **Vollant des Verquains**: HISTOIRE | DE LA | RE-  
VOLUTION | DE SIAM. | ARRIVÉE EN  
L'ANNÉE 1688. | A LILLE, | Chez JEAN  
CHRYLOSTOME MALTE, | Imprimeur juré,  
ruë Equermoise, | au bon Pasteur 1691. | *Avec  
Permission.* sm. 8vo.
- 70 **Pouchot de Chantassin**: Relation du voyage et retour  
des Indes-Orientales pendant les années 1690 et  
1691, par un garde de la marine. Paris 1692,  
12mo (Lanier.)
- 71 **Le Blanc**: Histoire de la révolution du royaume de Siam,  
arrivée en l'année 1688, et de l'état présent des  
Indes. Lyon, 1692, Horace Molin. 12mo., 2 vols.  
(De Backer, vol. II, p. 353. Lanier says it is in  
18mo.)
72. **Aanmerklijk en Naaukeurig | VERHAAL | DER |**  
**STAATS-OMKERINGEN, | Nu laatst in't Jaar**  
**1688. | in SIAM voorgevallen. | Bevatende de**  
**geledene smaadheden in, | en 't uytduyven der**

Fransen uyt | dat Rijk. | Uit het Handschrift van  
den Oppergesaghebber | der Franse aldaar, |  
*Door A. v. H. in 't Nederduits vertaald.* | Tot  
LEIDEN | By FREDERIK HAARING.  
1692. | 4to.

(This is a translation of No. 68.)

- 73 **Martinez De la Puente**: COMPENDIO | DE LAS  
HISTORIAS | DE LOS DESCUBRIMIEN-  
TOS, CONQUISTAS, Y GUERRAS DE LA  
India Oriental, y sus Islas, | DESDE LOS  
TIEMPOS DEL INFANTE DON | Enrique  
de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey |  
D. Duarte; hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II.  
de | Portugal, y III. de Castilla. | Y LA IN-  
TRODUCCION DEL COMERCIO | Portu-  
gues en las Malucas, y sus operaciones |  
Politicas, y Militares en ellas. | HECHO, | Y  
ANADIDA UNA DESCRIPCION DE LA  
INDIA, | y sus Islas y de las Costas de Africa,  
*por donde se comenzó la | Navegacion del Mar  
del Sur; sus riquezas, costumbres | de sus  
gentes, y otras cosas notables.* | Y DEDICADO  
| AL GRANDE, AL PORTENTOSO | POR-  
TVGVES | SAN ANTONIO DE PADVA. |  
POR D. JOSEPH MARTINEZ DE LA  
PUENTE. | CON PRIVILEGIO. | En Madrid,  
En la Imprenta Imperial: Por la Viuda de  
*Joseph | Fernandez de Buendia* | Año de 1681.  
8vo.

[ p. 18. Geographical position of Siam.

p. 188. King of Sion or Siam sends ambas-  
sadors to Albuquerque.]

- 74 **Mallet**: Description | de | l'Univers, | contenant |  
Les differents Systèmes du Monde, | les Cartes  
generales et particulieres de la Geographie |  
Ancienne et Moderne: Les Plans & les Pro-  
fils des | principales Villes & des autres lieux plus  
considerables de | la Terre; avec les Portraits  
des Souverains qui y | commandent, leurs

Blasons, Titres et Livrées : Et les | Mœurs  
Religions, Gouvernemens & divers habillemens  
| de chaque Nation. | Dediée au Roy. | Par  
Allain Manesson Mallet, | Maistre de Mathe-  
matiques des Pages de la petite Escurie | de sa  
Majesté, cy-devant Ingenieur & Sergent Major  
| d'Artillerie en Portugal. | A Paris, | Chez  
Denys Thierry, ruë S. Jacques, à l'Enseigne |  
de la Ville de Paris, devant la ruë du Plâtre.  
M. DC. LXXXIII. | Avec Privilege du Roy. |  
5 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 102, a description of Ayuthia.]

- 75 **Meister.** Der Orientalisch-Indianische | Kunst- | und |  
Lust-Gaertner; | Das ist : | Eine aufrichtige Be-  
schreibung | Derer meisten Indianischen, als auf  
Java Major, Malacca und | Jappon, wachsenden  
Gewuertz-Frucht und Blumen-Baeume, wie auch  
| anderer raren Blumen, Kraeuter und Stauden-  
Gewaechse, sampt ihren | Saamen, nebst umb-  
staendigen Bericht deroselben Indianischen Nah-  
men, so | wol ihrer in der Medicin als Oeco-  
nomie und gemeinem Leben mit sich | fuehr-  
endem Gebrauch und Nutzen; | Wie auch |  
Noch andere denckwuerdige Anmerckungen,  
was | bey des Autoris zweymahliger Reise nach  
Jappon, von Java | Major, oder Batavia, laengst  
derer Cuesten Sina, Siam, und rueck- | werts  
ueber Malacca, daselbstn gesehen und fleiszig  
observiret worden; | Auch | Vermittelst unter-  
schiedlicher schoener ins Kupffer gebrachter |  
Indianischer Figuren, von Baeumen, Gewaechsen,  
Kraeutern, | Blumen und Nationen entworfen  
und | fuergestellt durch | George Meistern |  
Dieser Zeit Churfl. Saechs. bestallten Indian-  
ischen | Kunst-und-Lust-Gaertner | Mit Churfl.  
Saechs. Durchl-gnaedigstem Privilegio | Dres-  
den, in Verlegung des Autoris, | druckts Johann  
Riedel, Anno 1692 | sm. 4to.

[p. 276, Imports to and Exports from Siam.]

- 76 **Hazart:** Kirchen-Geschichte, | Das ist : | Catholisches Christenthum, | durch die ganzte Welt auszubreitet, | Insonderheit | Bey | naechst-verflossenen, und anjetzo fließenden Jahr-Hundert, | Darinnen kuertzlich beschriben wird, | Jedes Lands Art, und Belegenheit, | der Einlaender Lebens-Sitten, eygenthumliche Secten, | Satzungen, Staats-Wesen, Geist-und Weltliche Gepraeng; besonders aber, | und auszufuehrlich beygebracht die erste Einpflanzung, das Auffnehmen, und die | Erweiterung desz alda eingefuehrten wahren Christ-Glaubens: wie solcher von villen | eyffrigen Blut-Zeugen verfochten, von Lob-und Merck-wuerdigen Tugend-Thaten | viller anderer Christ-Helden gezieret, und von villen wundersamen | Begebnissen bekraefftiget worden. | Mit villfaeltigen Kupffern zu fueglicher Erkandnusz abgebildet. | Erstlich beschriben und an Tag gegeben, | Durch | R. P. Cornelium Hazart, | Nunmehr aber | Ausz der Nider- in die Hoch-Teutsche Sprach uebersetzt, | Zum andernmahl uebersehen, und vermehret, | Durch | R. P. Mathiam Soutermans, | Beyde der Gesellschaft Jesu Priestern. | Der erste Theil, | In sich begreiffend | Ost-Indien in gemein und sonderheit; auch | Mogor, Japon, China, Tartaria, und Bisnagar. | Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Sacrae Cæsareæ Majestatis. | Permissu Superiorum. | Zum andernmahl gedruckt zu Wienn in Oesterreich, | In Verlegung Leopold Voigt, einer loeblichen Universitaet Buchdrucker. | Anno M.DC.XCIV. |

(The original Dutch edition, of which the first vol. was published at Antwerp in 1667, does not seem to contain anything relating to Siam.)

- 77 **Letters Edifiantes**: Lettres | Edifiantes | et | Curieuses | Ecrites des Missions | Etrangeres par, quelques Mis- | sionnaires de la Compagnie de | Jesus | VII. Recueil | A Paris, | Chez Nicolas Le Clerc, rue saint | Jacques, à l'image Saint Lambert. | M.DCCVII. | Avec Approbation, & privilege du Roy. | pp. 83, 84. XXIX Recueil, Paris, 1773, p. 140. XXXI Recueil, Paris, 1774, p. 192. 12mo.

(This series of collections to the number of thirty-four was published at various dates ranging from 1703 to 1776. Pages enumerates five editions besides the first, namely :—Paris, 1780-83, 26 vols. 12mo; Lyon, 1819, 14 vols. 8vo; Paris 1829-32, 40 vols. 18mo; Toulouse, 12mo.; and Paris, 1838, 4 vols. large 8vo. Müller cites a Spanish edition in 16 vols. 4to, Madrid 1753-57, which, of course, cannot be the whole work.)

78. **Grand-pierre**: Relation de divers Voyages, faits dans l'Afrique, dans l'Amerique, & aux Indes Occidentales, la description du Royaume de Juda, & quelques particularités touchant la vie du Roy regnant. La relation d'une Isle nouvellement habitée dans le detroit de Malacca en Asie. Par le Fr. Dealssé de Grand-Pierre. Paris, 8vo, 1718. (Van der Aa.)
- 79 **Challes**: Voyage fait aux Indes-Orientales par une escadre de six vaisseaux commandés par M. Duquesne, depuis le 24 février jusqu'au 20 août 1691, par ordre de la compagnie des Indes Orientales, par Robert Challes, La Haye, 1721, 3 vols. 12mo (Lanier.)
- 80 **Schouten, Gautier**: Voyage | de | Gautier | Schouten | aux Indes | Orientales, | Commencé l'an 1658. & fini l'an 1665. | Traduit du Hollandois. | Où l'on void plusieurs Descriptions de Pais, Roiaumes, Isles & Villes, Siéges, Combats sur terre | & sur mer, Coûtumes, Manieres, Religions de |

divers Peuples, Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, & |  
 autres Curiositez naturelles. | Nouvelle Edition,  
 revûe par l'Auteur, & considerable- | ment aug-  
 mentée. | Enrichi d'un grand nombre de figures  
 en Taille douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Pierre Cail-  
 loue, Libraire, Cour | du Palais | M. DCC. XXV.  
 Avec Aprobation & Privilege du Roy. |  
 2 vols. 12mo. [ Vol. 1, p. 141, short account of  
 Siam and the Siamese Malay states.]

81. **Valentijn**: Omstandig Verhaal van de | GESCHIE-  
 DENISSEN en ZAAKEN | HET | KER-  
 KELYKE ofte den GODSDIENST | Betref-  
 fende, zoo in | AMBOINA, | Als in alle de  
 EYLANDEN, daar onder behoorende, | Van de  
 Oudste Tyden af tot nu toe, | Benevens een  
 Fraaye Verhandeling der BOOMEN, PLAN-  
 TEN, HEESTERS, enz. | Als ook der LAND-  
 DIEREN, VOGELN, VISSCHEN, HOR-  
 ENKENS, | en ZEEGE WASSCHEN, in en  
 by dezelve Eylande vallende ; | Mitsgaders een  
 Naaukeurige Beschryving van | BANDA, En de  
 EYLANDEN, onder die Landvoogdy begrepen,  
 | Als ook de Eylanden TIMOR, en SOLOR,  
 CELEBES, ofte | MACASSAR, BORNEO,  
 en BALI, | Mitsgaders van de Koningryken |  
 TONKIN, CAMBODIA, en SIAM, | Benevens  
 een Verhaal der ZAAKEN, in de voornoemde  
 Eylandên, en Koning- | ryken tot nu toe voorge-  
 vallen ; | *Met zeer nette Prentverbeeldingen, en*  
*Landkaarten verrykt* | DOOR | FRANÇOIS  
 VALENTYN, | *Onlangs Bedienaar des Gode-*  
*lyken Woords in AMBOINA, BANDA, enz.* | Te  
 DORDRECHT, } **JOHANNES VAN**  
 } **BRAAM.**  
 AMSTERDAM, } by { **GERARD ONDER**  
 } **DE LINDEN.**  
 Boekverkoopers, | MDCCXXVI | Met Privile-  
 gie. (Being the third volume of the Oud en  
 Nieuw Oost-Indien of Valentijn, in 5 vols. folio.

(It is to be regretted that these volumes are not severally paged throughout. p. 50 of the "Beschryving van onsen Handel in Cambodia" towards the end of vol. III, gives an account of the Eastern Laos, epitomised by Yule, *q. v.*, and translated into French by F. Garnier, see *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, pp. 56-96, "Beschryving van Siam en onsen Handel aldaar," much of which is taken without acknowledgment from van Vliet, *q. v.*)

- 82 **Kaempfer.** The | History of Japan, | giving | An account of the ancient and present State and | Government of that Empire ; | of | Its Temples, Palaces, Castles and other Buildings ; | of | Its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds and Fishes ; | of | The Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, | Ecclesiastical and Secular ; | of | The Original Descent, Religions, Customs, and Manufactures of the | Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch | and Chinese. | Together with a description of the Kingdom of Siam. | Written in High-Dutch by Engelbertus Kaempfer, M.D. | Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court; and translated from his | Original Manuscript, never before printed, by | J.G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. and a member of the | College of Physicians, London. | With the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. | Illustrated with many copper plates. | London: | Printed for the Translator, MDCCXXVII. | 2 vols. folio. [pp. 13-47 concerning Siam.]

In Dutch: the Hague, 1729.

Amsterdam, 1733, 1 vol. folio.

(extracts) Amsterdam 1758. (Pagès.)

In German: Lemgo, 4to. vol. I, 1777, vol II, 1779, and a folio vol. of plates.



- In French: the Hague, 1729, 2 vols. folio.  
 the Hague, 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.  
 (Pagès.)  
 the Hague, 1732, 3 vols. 12mo.  
 édition abrégée, Amsterdam 1732, 3 vols.
83. **Hamilton**: New Account of the East Indies, Edinburgh, 1727, 2 vols. 8vo. (See Pinkerton.)
84. **Picart**: CEREMONIES | ET | COUTUMES | RELIGIEUSES | DES | PEUPLES IDOLATRES, | *Représentées par des Figures dessinées de la main de Bernard Picart*: | Avec une Explication Historique, & quelques | Dissertations curieuses. | TOME SECOND, | PREMIERE PARTIE. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez J. F. BERNARD, | MDCCXXVIII. folio.  
 [p. 43, Religion de Siam.]  
 (According to Cordier, published in 9 vols. folio, 1723-43; another edition at Amsterdam, 1739-48; at Paris, 1741, in 7 vols.; 1783, in 4 vols.; 1810, in 13 vols.; and in English, London, 1733-39, in 7 vols. folio.)
85. **Thomson, James**: The Seasons Summer, l. 792, "From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines With insect lamps,"
86. **Berkenmeyer**: LE | CURIEUX ANTIQUAIRE, | OU | RECUEIL | GEOGRAPHIQUE | ET | HISTORIQUE | *Des choses les plus remarquables qu'on trouve dans les quatre Parties de l'Univers*; | Tirées des Voiages de divers Hommes célèbres; | Avec deux Tables, des Noms Geographiques, | & des Matières. | Par le Sr. P. L. BERKENMEYER. | Avec tres belles Figures. | A LEIDE, | Aux depens de PIERRE vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. | MDCCXXIX. | 3 vols. 8vo.  
 [vol. 3, p. 857, Du Roiaume de Siam.]
87. **Stoecklein**: Allerhand | So Lehr-als Geist-reiche | Brief, Schrifften | und | Reis-Beschreibungen, | welche von denen | Missionariis | Der Gesell-

schaft Jesu | Aus | Beyden Indien, | und andern  
 | Ueber Meer gelegeneneten Laendern, | Bisz  
 auf das Jahr 1726 | in Europa angelangt  
 seynd. | .....Augspurg und Grætz. | 1729  
 | parts 1 to 8, 1724 to 1726; parts 9 to 11,  
 1727; parts 12 to 15, 1729; part 16, 1730;  
 3 vols. folio.

[Letter No. 318. How the Crown-prince and  
 First Queen attended a ceremonial of the  
 church.]

- 88 **Lafitau**: Histoire | Des Découvertes | et | Conques-  
 tes | Des Portugais | Dans le Nouveau Monde,  
 | Avec des Figures en taille-douce. | Par le  
 R. P. Joseph François Lafitau | de la Com-  
 pagnie de Jesus. | A Paris | Chez Saugrain  
 Pere, Quai des Augustins, au coin de la rue  
 Pavée, à la Fleur de Lis. Jean-Baptiste  
 Coignard Fils, Imprimeur du Roi, rue S. Jac-  
 ques, à la Bible d'or. | MDCCXXXIII. | Avec  
 Approbation et Privilege du Roi. | 2 vols. 4to.  
 [Vol. I, p. 429, Embassy of the King of  
 Siam to Albuquerque, and return mission of  
 Miranda d'Azevedo and Nicolas Coello.]

- 89 **Salmon**: Modern History; or Present State of all  
 Nations, 1725-39. 32 vols. 8vo; 2nd edition 1739,  
 3 vols. 4to; 3rd edition 1744-5, 3 vols.; and a  
 4th edition under the title of "The Universal Tra-  
 veller, or a compleat Description of the foreign  
 Nations of the World," London, Baldwin, 1755,  
 2 vols. folio. (Cordier, col. 28.)

In Italian: Stato presente di tutti i paesi  
 e popoli del mondo naturale, politico e morale,  
 con nuove osservazioni e correzioni degli antichi,  
 e moderni viaggiatori, tradotto dall'inglese,  
 seconda edizione, Venezia, 1740-66, 26 vols.  
 8vo. (Cordier, col. 28.)

- 90 **Salmon and Goch**: Hedendaagsche | Historie, | Of |  
 Tegenwoordige Staat | van | Alle Volkeren, |  
 In opzigte hunner Landsgelegenheid, Personen,  
 Kle- | deren, Gebouwen, Zeden, Wetten, Ge-

woontens, | Godsdienst, Regering, Konsten en  
Wetenschap- | pen, Koophandel, Han dwerken,  
Landbouw, | Landziekten, Planten, Dieren,  
Mineralen | en andere Zaken tot de natuur-  
lyke Hi- | storie behorende. | II. Deel | Behel-  
zende de Tegenwoordige Staat der | Sundasche  
Eilanden, en wel inzonderheid Borneo, | Java,  
Sumatra en der Koninkryken Siam, | Kochin-  
china en Tonkin | Eerst in 't Engelsch be-  
schreven door | Th. Salmon, | Nu vertaald en  
merkelyk vermeerderd door | M. van Goch,  
M.D. | Met nieuwe Landkaarten en Print-  
verbeeldingen versiert. | Tweede Druk. | Te  
Amsterdam, | By Isaac Tirion, Bookverkooper  
op | den Nieuwendyk, by den Dam, in |  
Hugo Grotius, 1739 | Met Privilegie. 8vo.

[The first vol. of this work is occupied  
with China, Japan, the Philippines and the  
Moluccas.]

The first edition appeared in 1729. (Cordier.)

In German: Die | heutige Historie, | oder  
der | Gegenwaertige Staat | der Koenigreiche |  
Siam, | Pegu und Arrakan, | nebst allen, | theils  
daran grenzenden, theils dazugehoerigen | Laen-  
dern | von Tonquin und Cochinchina | bis an  
den Flusz Indus und das Reich des groszen |  
Moguls; | Nach Anleitung | Herrn Salmons |  
im Englischen, doch fuernehmlich aus dem Hol-  
laendischen des | Herrn D. van Goch, | dem  
deutschen Leser zu Dienst nebst einer Land-  
charte herausgegeben. | Zweyte und verbesserte  
Auflage | Altona und Flensburg, bei den Ge-  
bruedern Korte. 1753. | 4to.

The first German edition appeared in 1732  
(Cordier, who adds that there were six editions,  
mostly published at Altona).

- 91 **S. Antonio**: Chronicas | de la | Apostolica Provincia |  
de S. Gregorio | De Religiosos Descalzos de  
N. S. P. | S. Francisco | En Las Islas Phil-

- pinas, | China, Japon, &c. | .....Escrita Por |  
 El P. Fr. Jvan Francisco de S. Antonio.....  
 Parte Primera, Manila, 1738. Parte Segunda,  
 Manila, 1741. Parte Tercera, Manila, 1744.  
 [Contains: Parte Primera, p. 667, Descrip-  
 tion breve del Reyno de Siam.  
 Parte Segunda, pp. 102, 389, 393, mere men-  
 tion of "Syam."]
- 92 **Dufresne de Francheville**: Histoire générale et parti-  
 culière des finances. Paris, 1738, vol. 3. (Lanier.)
- 93 **De Larrey**: Histoire de France sous le règne de Louis  
 XIV. Rotterdam, 1738.  
 [Vol. V, pp. 155 and 187, Siamese embassy to  
 France. (Lanier).]
- 94 **De la Hode**: Histoire de la vie et du règne de Louis-  
 XIV. Francfort, 1742.  
 [Vol. IV, pp. 281 340, 402, Siamese embassy  
 to France (Lanier).]
- 95 **Guyon**: Histoire des Indes-Orientales anciennes et  
 modernes, par l'Abbé Guyon. Paris, 1744.  
 3 vols. 12mo. (Lanier.)
- 96 **Harris**: *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.*  
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[Vol. I, p. 306, a short account of the Dutch Trade in Siam. Ibid, p. 694, a short notice of Siam. Ibid, p. 781, an account of Siam, translated from Mandelsloe. Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1705, 2 vols. folio.]

97. Astley: A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels.....London: printed for Thomas Astley. 1745. 4 vols. 4to.

[ Vol. I contains, at p. 429, *The Voyage of Captain Anthony Hippon, to the Coast of Koromandel, Bantam, and Siam, in 1611. Written by Nathaniel Marten, Master's Mate.*

Also, at p. 435, *The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris, Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. Translated from the Dutch, and contracted.* (See also under Floris.)]

98. **Reboullet**: *Historie du règne de Louis XIV, Avignon, 1746.*

[ Vols. V, p.p. 255-9, VI, p. 51, Siamese embassy to France. (Lanier.)]

- 99 **Prevost**: *Histoire Générale des Voyages, ou nouvelle collection de toutes les Relations de Voyages qui ont été publiées jusqu'à présent, par l'Abbé Ant. F. Prevost, Paris, Didot, 1746-70. 4to. 20 vols. (Quaritch.)*

[ The De Backers mention an edition in 12mo., of which vols. 33 and 34 contain an account of Siam taken from Tachard.]

100. **Churchill**: A | COLLECTION | OF | Voyages and Travels. | Some now FIRST PRINTED from | ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, | OTHERS | now first published in ENGLISH. | WITH A | GENERAL PREFACE, | Giving an account of the Progress of TRADE and | NAVIGATION, from its First Beginning. | Illustrated with several Hundred Useful MAPS and CUTS, | Containing Views of the different Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports and Shipping: | Also the Birds, Beasts, Fish, Serpents, Trees, Fruits and Flowers; with the Habits | of the different Nations, all Elegantly Engraved on COPPER-PLATES. | LONDON: | Printed by Assignment from Messieurs CHURCHILL, | For THOMAS OSBORNE in *Gray's-Inn.* MDCCLII | 8 vols. folio.

[Vols. VIII, p. 92, A Description of SIAM from the *Portuguese* Original M. S. By *Pedro de Sa*; p. 95, A FULL and TRUE RELATION OF THE Great and Wonderful REVOLUTION that happened lately in the KINGDOM of SIAM in the EAST-INDIES.....Being the Substance of several Letters writ in *October*, 1688, and *February*, 1689. from Siam, and the Coast of CORMANDEL. Never before published in any Language, and now translated into ENGLISH.

(This is reprinted from the original edition published in London, 1690, printed for Randal Taylor, sm. 4to. pp. viii and 22.)

101. **Semler**: Uebersetzung | der | Allgemeinen Welthistorie | die in Engeland | durch eine Gesellschaft von Gelehrten | ausgefertigt worden. | Fuenf und zwanzigster Theil. | Unter der Aufsicht und mit einer Vorrede herausgegeben | von | Johann Salomon Semler | der heil. Schrift Doctor und oeffentlichem Lehrer, auch des theologischen Seminarii Director | auf der koenigl-preuszl. Friedrichsuniversitaet zu Halle | Mit Roem. Kaiserl. Koenigl. Poln. und Churfuerstl. Koenigl. Preuszisch. und Churbrandenburgischen | wie auch Schweizerischen Privilegien | Halle, Druck und Verlag Joh. Justinus Gebauers. | 1763 | 4to.

[p. 518, The Portuguese supplanted by the Dutch in the Siam trade.]

102. **Turpin**: Histoire | Civile | et Naturelle | Du Royaume | De Siam, | Et des Révolutions qui ont bouleversé | cet Empire jusqu'en 1770; | Publiée par M. Turpin, | Sur des Manuscrits qui lui ont été communiqués | par M. l'Evêque de Tabraca, Vicaire Apos- | tolique de Siam, & autres Missionnaires de | ce Royaume. | A Paris, | chez Costard, Libraire, rue S. Jean | de Beauvais. | M. DCC. LXXI. | Avec Appro-

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(In English in Pinkerton's Collection of Travels, vol. IX, p. 573.)

103. **Castillon**: Anecdotes | Chinoises, | Japonaises, Si-  
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férens Peuples de l'Asie, | A Paris, | Chez  
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thurins, hôtel de Clugny. | M DCC LXXIV. |  
Avc approbation, & Privilège du Roi. | 8vo.
104. **Juan de la Concepcion**: Historia general de las  
Islas Philipinas, conquistas espirituales y tem-  
porales de estos Españoles dominios, estableci-  
mientos y progresos, que comprehende los im-  
perios, reinos y provincias, de las Islas y Con-  
tinentes con quienes ha havido comunicacion  
y comercio, con noticias geograficas, de cos-  
tumbres, de religiones, etc. En Manila 1788  
—92, 14 vols. sm. 4to. (Quaritch.)  
[Vol. XV (?), Part IX, Chap. X, pp. 240-266,  
contains an account of an embassy of the King  
of Spain to Siam, which is translated in Bow-  
ring's Siam, vol II, p. 115.]
105. **Siamese Tales**: Being a Collection of Stories told to  
the son of the Mandarin Sam-sib, for the pur-  
pose of engaging his mind in the love of truth  
and virtue. With an historical account of the  
Kingdom of Siam. *To which is added* the  
principal maxims of the Talapoins. Translated  
from the Siamese. London, printed for Vernor  
and Hood, Birchin Lane, Cornhill; and Cham-  
pante and Whitrow, Jewry-Street, Aldgate.  
1796. 12mo.
106. **Pinkerton**: A General Collection of the Best and  
Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all  
parts of the World.....London ..... 1808-  
1814. 17 vols. 4to.  
[Vol. VIII, p. 419, Siam at war with Pegu.



- p. 464, Account of Siam, from Hamilton.  
 Vol. IX, p. 418, Pegu at war with Siam.  
 p. 421, Peculiar custom prevalent among the  
 Siamese. p. 425, Benzoin from Siam (from  
 Eitch's voyage to Ormus and the East Indies).  
 p.p. 404, 405, extracts from Balbi's voyage to  
 Pegu. p. 573, Translation of Turpin's History  
 of Siam.]
107. **Bissachere**: *Gegenwärtiger Zustand von Tunkin, Cochinchina, und der Königreiche Camboja Laos und Lac-Tho. Von de la Bissachère. Nach dem Französischen, herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von E. A. W. v. Zimmerman. Weimar, im Verlage des H. S. privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1813. 8vo.*
108. **Milburn**: *Oriental Commerce*.....  
 by Wm. Milburn Esq. of the H. E. I. C. Service.  
 London. 1813. 2 vols. 4to.  
 [For the commerce of Siam, see Vol. II, pp.  
 438 to 443.]
109. **Anderson, John**: *Political and Commercial Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, Prince of Wales Island. 1821. 4to.*
110. **Finlayson**: *The Mission to Siam, and Hué the Capital of Cochinchina, In the years 1821-2. From the Journal of the Late George Finlayson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons. Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission. With a Memoir of the Author, By Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F. R. S. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1827. 8vo.*
111. **Crawfurd**: *Journal | of an | Embassy | from the Governor-General of India | to the | Courts of Siam and Cochinchina; | Exhibiting a View | of the | Actual State of those Kingdoms. | By | John Crawfurd, Esq., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S.,*

&c. | Late Envoy. | London, 1828. 4to. pp. 598.  
 Second Edition | In Two Volumes | London :  
 | Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, |  
 New Burlington Street. | 1830 | 8vo.

A Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries. By John Crawford, F. R. S. London 1856. 8vo.

112. **Conder**: The Modern Traveller. A Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. In Thirty Volumes. By Josiah Conder. Volume the Eleventh. London: James Duncan, 37, Paternoster Row. 1830. 12mo.

[Contains Burmah, Siam and Anam.]

113. **Tomlin**: Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam and while residing nine months in that country. (Probably published at Singapore in 1829. The author is supposed to have been J. Tomlin, a missionary. sm 4to. pp. 67.)

A Missionary. Journal kept at Singapore and Siam; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin. Malacca. pp. 90; 1832.

114. **Gutzlaff**: Journal | of | Three Voyages | along the | Coast of China | in | 1831, 1832, & 1833, | with notices of | Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo Islands. | By | Charles Gutzlaff. | To which is prefixed, | An introductory essay on the policy, religion, etc. | of China, | By the Rev. W. Ellis, | Author of "Polynesian Researches, etc." | Second edition. | London : | Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis, | Stationers' Hall Court. | 1834. 12mo.

Third edition, London: Thomas Ward and Co.

115. **Abeel**: Residence in China and the neighbouring countries. By Rev. D. Abeel. New York. 1836. 12mo. pp. 378.

116. **Low**: A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture

of the British Settlement of Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, In the Strits of Malacca; Including Province Wellesley on the Malayan Peninsula. With Brief References to the Settlements of Singapore and Malacca, And accompanied by incidental observations on various subjects of local interest in these Straits. By Captain James Low, of the Madras Army; in civil charge of Province Wellesley, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office. 1836. 4to.

[pp. 282-288 relate to Siam.]

117. **Moor**: Notices of the Indian Archipelago, and Adjacent Countries; Being a Collection of Papers relating to Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Java, Sumatra, Nias, the Philippine Islands, Sulus, Siam, Cochinchina, Malayan Peninsula, &c. Accompanied by an Index and Six Maps, viz., 1—The town and suburbs of Singapore. 2—The Indian Archipelago, including Siam and Cochinchina. 3—River Coti in Borneo. 4—Malacca and Naning. 5—Chart of Singapore Strait, &c. 6—Penang and Province Wellesley. By J. H. Moor, For some time Editor of the Malacca Observer, Singapore Chronicle, and Singapore Free Press. Singapore: 1837. sm. square folio.

[pp. 197-227 relate to Siam.]

118. **Roberts**: Embassy to the eastern courts of Cochinchina, Siam, and Muscat; in the U. S. Sloop-of-war Peacock, David Geisinger, commander, during the years 1832-3-4. By Edmund Roberts. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1837. pp. 432, 8vo. (Chinese Repository.)
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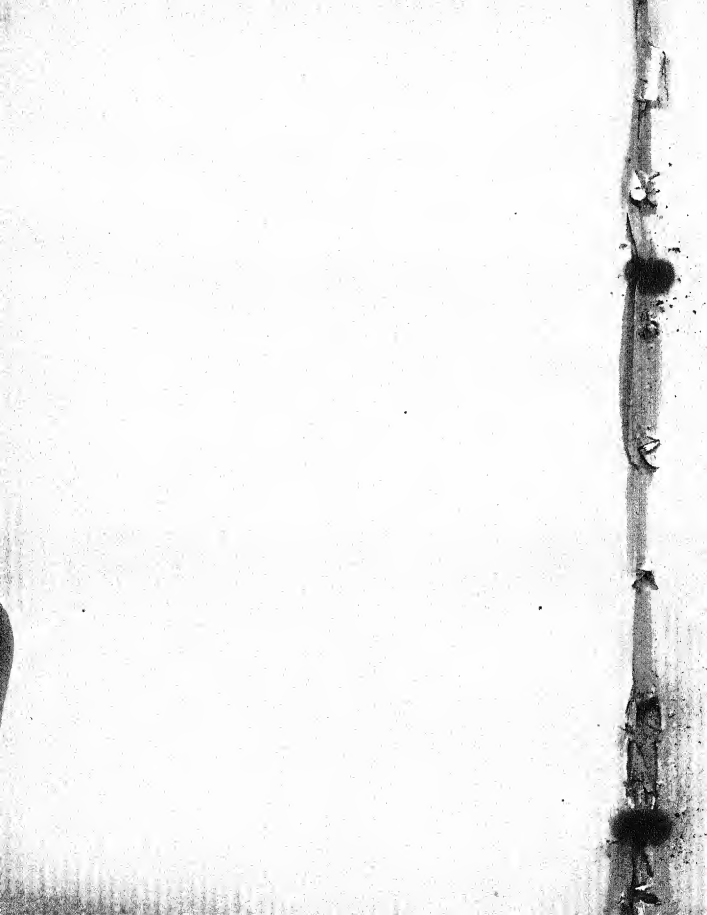
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 اوله جین کفلا توجه اداله منورخ مودا فد هدافسپ ترلالو انده  
 روفاپ مک کات جین ایه هی مانسی میاف اشکو مک جواب  
 مسمبغ بوغسو واهی ابخ روفان مده تیاد مغلل ادیق ادفون ادیق  
 این دهولو برنام کرا کچیک امام ترگشکا یغ ممباوا تیتته راج مری  
 رام مغمبیل امترین دنگری فولو کاچ فوری مک تنکل دگونوخ مده  
 کیت براکوان سودارا ابخ اد ممباو مینتو چنچین فد ادیق  
 اینله چنچینپ سکارخ ادیق مده دکوینکن ایه بندا کیه دمیینی

تهویل براف لام منچادي راج ایه مهڻگ ستاهن دوا بلس بولن  
 مک فد سوات هاري مک ترسبوتله فرکتان راج جین کفلا توجه  
 برکهندکن توان فتری رنیک جنتن کفد راج شهقوبد چک  
 تیاد دبري توان فتری ایه مک دموره کوکوھکن مسکین کوک  
 فاریه هندق دلغردغن لاکي ۲ اي هندق دمیلیق رانا نگري  
 بندر تهویل تله ددغراوله راج شهقوبد کهندق راج جین کفلا توجه یغ  
 دمکین ایت مک اي فون ترلالوله موسه هاتین لالو مندافتکن  
 فتراپ مبیغ بوغسو هندق مبالس فرکتان کهندق راج جین  
 کفلا توجه تله مسفي کفد مبیغ بوغسو لالو دکتانک اف ۲ کهندق  
 راج جین ایت مک کات مبیغ بوغسو حال ایه جاغن ایهدا  
 برموسمه ۲ هاتي انس انقداله ملوانن تنافي انقدا فنتاهمشانک توجه  
 بوه رومه دان فنتا قرطس مبهوه کفل تله دمسفکن اوله راج شهقوبد  
 کهندق انقن ایت مک اي فون تیاداله اف کرچان مبهوت  
 بورغ قرطس مالم مبیغ هڻگ مسفي فنه بورغ قرطس ایت توجه  
 بوه رومه لالو دکنچپ انتارا مبولن لماپ مک راج جین کفلا توجه  
 فون مسفیله دلوار کوک مک اي فون برمسرو ۲ منتا لوان چک  
 سیاف لاکي ۲ سیلاکن مغادو لاکي ۲ دلوار کوک این مک تله ددغر  
 اوله مگل اورغ بسر ۲ مگراله دفرسبهکن کفد مبیغ بوغسو مک  
 اي فون مگر مغمبیل انق کونچي مبهوکا فتي کچیک بنین مسفتي  
 برقاته گیواغ مغمبیل چندانا جفگی کمین باروس لالو فرگی مبهوکا  
 رومه بوروغ ایه دغن مبارک چندانا جفگی کمین باروس ایه مراد  
 برایغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوات ۲ منچیتا بورغ ایت دموره تربغ فرگی  
 ملوان راج جین کفلا توجه مئیکور دتفیس مسفوله دانغ مسفوله

اي ڪنگرين لالو مولائي برچاڻ ۲ مڱهيمڱونڪن مڱل اورڱ ۲ بسر  
 دان ممالو مڱل بويين ۲ دان مڱمڱيلو مڱل ڪر بولمبو ڪمبيڱ ايم ايتنيڪ  
 بريو ۲ لڙسا ڪرڻ ناميڪ منچادي بويي دان داره ڪر بولمبو  
 منچادي لاوت تيڱل دان اير ديدنه منچادي انق موڱي  
 دڪرچن اوله مڱل اورڱ بسر ۲ نڱري بندر تهويل مسئله ڳنڻ تيڱ  
 بولن برڪڙ ايت مڪ راج مري رام دان انق راج ۲ دان اورڱ بسر ۲  
 فون براڱڪت ڪبندر تهويل ادفون اڪن راج شهقوبد دمڪين ايت  
 جوڳ فڪرچاڻپ ٿله مڱي راج مري رام ڪدالم نڱري بندر تهويل  
 مڪ برتموله ڪدوا فيهيڱ اڱڪاڻن راج ايه برڪڙ فولا سمول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم لالوله دماٿوڪن فڱنتين لاکي ۲ دڱن فڱنتين فرمفوان  
 دانس فتران يڱ ڪاٽمسن برٿانهڪن موٽو معنيڪم براومسي ۲ اڪن  
 متيارا مڪ ٿله مدده ملسي فڪرچاڻن نيڪ ڪهوين ايه مڪ مڱي  
 بوڱسو فون ڪڪله دڱن امترين توان فتري رليق چنتن مستيف  
 هاري ملاڪوڪن ڪسواڪاڻن دان راج مري رام فون فولڱ ڪنگرين  
 دٽنچوڱ بوڱا دڱن مڪلينپ.

ارڪين مڪ مڱي بوڱسو فون تيڱگلله ددالم نڱري بندر  
 تهويل انتارا براڱ لپاپ مڪ راج شهقوبد فون فيڪرله ددالم  
 هاتين اي فون مدده توا بايقله نڱري بندر تهويل اين اڪو مرهڪن فدائق  
 مننتوڪو مڱي بوڱسو اڪو مڱندر مڱو مڱاچ ٿله فوٽس فيڪراڻپ  
 يڱدمڪين مڪ اي فون مڱراله مڱگل مڱي بوڱسو مڱرهن  
 مڱل فرنته عادت اٿوران نڱري يڱ ماله ماتي دمسوره بونه يڱ  
 بردوس دفول دبالون جوڳ يڱدوس رڱدم مڪ دمسوره رڱدم  
 جوڳ مسئله ايه ٿنقله مڱي بوڱسو منچادي خليفه ددالم بندر

کدوا لاکي استري براڻڪت کنگري بندر تهويل تله ددغر اوله  
 راج سري رام مسبه تمڱوڱ ايت مک اي فون ترلالو سوکا هاتين  
 لالو براڻڪه ماسق منداڻڪن استرين توان فترې سکونتم بوڻا  
 مستڱي برخبرڪن انڌا بڱندا کرا کچيڪ سده منچادي مانسي  
 سرت راج شهقوبد مپوره تمڱوڱ مڱمبيل کيت فرڱي کبندر  
 تهويل فد هاري اير جوڳ تله توان فترې مندغر يڱدمکن ايت  
 مک اي فون سگراله برتيتنه کڻد سڱل داڻغ ۲ اکن برميڦ  
 هندق برچالن تله سيف مسموان کلڱکان بتاف الڻ راج يڱسرم  
 جوڳ تله کاهيڱسکن هارين درفد فاڱي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام  
 کدوا لاکي استري فون براڻڪتله داڻريڱسکن سڱل اڻق راج ۲ دان  
 اورڱ بسم ۲ انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم دچالن ايت مسڱيله اي  
 کبندر تهويل برتمو راج شهقوبد دان انڌا بڱندا مميڱ بوڱسو  
 فنه مسق رعيه بلا تنترا کدوا بوه نڱري ددالم کومت بندر تهويل  
 ايت انتارا بېراف هاري راج سري رام دودق ددالم بندر تهويل  
 ايت ترلالوله سوکا ممالو بويين ۲ سڱل گوڱ گندڱ سروي نشيري  
 انتارا ايت مک راج شهقوبد فون فرڱي مڱادف راج سري رام  
 موافقت هندق برڪرڱ مڱهوينڪن انڌا بڱندا ايت سڪالي لاڱي  
 اکن برفواس ۲ هائي برتندڱيڱ ڪرڱ ماميڱ نڱرين ددالم ٿيڱ بولن  
 اين کيت توکر رعيه بلا تنترا دبندر تهويل باوا کنگري تڱوڱ بوڻا  
 رعيه بلا تنترا تڱوڱ بوڻا باوا کبندر تهويل درفد اڻق راج ۲ دان  
 اورڱ بسم ۲ ڪارن کيت ماميڱ ۲ برانق مٿورڱ مهاڱ تله ايت مک ساڱه  
 برڪن کڻد هائي راج سري رام کهندق راج شهقوبد ايت مک اي فون  
 براڻڪت فولڱ کنگري تڱوڱ بوڻا ممالو اڻق مميڱ بوڱسو تله

مستف توان فترې دغن راج مېښخ بوځسو ايت مك ايښخ توا  
 فون فرځيله مغادف راج شهقويد فرمېښېکن کرا کچېک امام ترځنگا  
 مده منچادي مانسي ترلاو ايلق روف فارمن ځيلځ کميلځ کيلو۲ان  
 مک اي فون مگراله دانغ هندق مليهت اتقن مده منچادي  
 مانسي تله سفي اي درومه توان فترې ايت مک راج شهقويد  
 فون برتېته مشهورکن مگل اتق راج۲ دان اورځسرم رحييت  
 بلا تتراپ اوله کسوکان اتقن ايت مده منچادي مانسي سرت  
 برهمنون مکلين اورځسرم ايت مک اي فون برتېته کشف تمځگوځ  
 مپوزه مېري تاهو کشف راج مري رام دنگري تنجوځ بوځا کن  
 کرا کچېک امام ترځنگا مده منچادي مانسي ترلاو بایک روفاپ  
 سرت دفرمېلاکن راج مري رام کدوا لاکي استرين دانغ براڅکه  
 کنگري بندر تهويل تله هاييس تېته راج شهقويد ايت مک تمځگوځ  
 فون برجالن منوجو کنگري تنجوځ بوځا انتارا براف لمان توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت تله سفيله اي کنگري تنجوځ بوځا  
 لالو مامق کوټ لغسوځ نايک بالي فغادافن ادفون فدماس ايت  
 راج مري رام سدغ حاضير دبالې تغه فنه مسک دهادف اوله  
 اورځ بسرمېپ مکتتيک لاگي مک تمځگوځ فون لالو مغادف  
 سراي برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون هارف دامفون  
 سمبه فاتيک هسب توا ادفون فاتيک دانغ مغادف دولي يځ  
 مها ملي اين منجونجوځ تېته فدوک ادندا راج شهقويد دنگري  
 بندر تهويل معلومکن حال فدوک انندا بگندا کرا کچېک امام  
 ترځنگا ايت مده منچادي مانسي ترلاو ايلق روف فارمن کارن  
 ايښخه فدوک ادندا يځ دبندر تهويل هارف مشرمېلاکن توانکو

دوا مالڻ افڪل مالڻ اي ڪلوار درفد ساروڻ ٿرلاو ايلق روفاپ  
 سفرت فرلام بولن امڙهه بلس هاري بولن ڳيلڻ گميلڻ ڪيلو ۲ ان  
 مڪ ممڙي فد مالڻ يڻ ڪٽيڳاپ مڪ ٿوان فتري رنيق جتنن  
 فون برٿيٽه ڪڏ ما ۲ اينڻ ٿوا دموره جاڳ بربنتلڪن پيور بولت  
 دان دموره چهاري ميره ٿاوار فينڻ ٿاوار دان ميره مانيس فينڻ  
 مانيس دان ميره مابو ۲ فينڻ مابو ۲ مڪ ٿله ڊڪر ڄاڪن اينڻ ٿوا  
 سفرت ٿيٽه ٿوان فتري ايه ميف مڪلينپ مڪ ڊحاصيرڪن فد  
 منتافن ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايه مڪ تنڪل اورڻ مدڻ لينا تيدر مڪ اي  
 فون ڪلوارله درفد ساروڻ ايه ڊبويه ڊباليق بنتل بسري فون  
 ممباموه موڪا لالو منتف مگل مڪان يڻ ٿرمائجي ايت مده  
 منتف مگل نعمة ايت لالو مغمبيل ٿمفت ميره ٿيفڻپ اسس  
 چران بنجر دماڪن مڪافور ٿراس ٿرلاو ٿاوار اي فون ڪومر ۲  
 دمنتف مڪافور لاڻي ٿرلاو مانيس مڪ اي فون حيران ددالم  
 هاتين مڪ لالو دمنتف مڪافور لاڻي لالو اي مامق برادو لالو ٿرلاي  
 ڪارن مابو ۲ ميره ايه مڪ اينڻ ٿوا فون بڻڪيه مغمبيل ساروڻ  
 ڪرا ايت لالو ڊباڪر امڙهه منچادي ڪاين فوته ابوب منچادي  
 اوري مڪ هاري فون مده ممڙي دينهاري ايم فون رامي  
 برٿو ۲ ارق مڱيلي مڪ ممبڻ بوڻسو فون باڻون جاڳ درفد  
 فرادوان مڪ ڊليٽ ڪڏ بسرپ ساروڻ ايت مده ٿياد  
 مڪ اي فون باليق تيدر ڪنمڙهه فرادوان هاري فون مده ميڻ  
 مڪ ٿوان فتري فون باڻون درفد برادو لالو برٿيٽه ڪڏ مگل  
 داين ۲ مپوره ميفڪن مگل نامي منتافن ٿله مده ميف مڪلينپ  
 مڪ ممبڻ بوڻسو فون باڻون منتف لاڪي امترين ٿله مده

کوة تله برتمو کدواپ مسمام ممبري حرمة کدوان لالو برجاۛ تاعن  
 مک راج شهقوبد فون لالو ممياوا راج مري رام ماسق کدالم  
 کوبت دبري مبهو استان چوکف لگکف دغن سفرت الب  
 کراجان يغبسر مک مسئله مده تنف مگل اورغبسر دان هلبالغ  
 رحيمت بلا تمنتان ماسيغ ۲ دغن تمشتپ مک راج شهقوبد دان  
 راج مري رام فون برپارا هندق ممولائي برجاۛ ٲيگ حاري  
 ٲيگ مالم مک دليموله کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دان توان فتري  
 رليق چنتن فد مالم جمعة کتيک يغ بايک ماعة يغ مسفرن  
 مک برهمفولله مگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب منيکهکن  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دغن توان فتري رنتيق چنتن تله برماٲو  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دغن توان فتري اٲه مک راج مري رام  
 فون برموهن کفد راج شهقوبد هندق باليق کنگري تنجوغ بوغا  
 تله مده راج مري رام براغکت فولغ ايت مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگگکا ٲيغگلله دنگري بندر تهويل ملاکوکن کسوکاٲن دغن  
 توان فتري رنتيق چنتن مسئله ملسي درفد فکرجان نيکح ايت  
 مک فد مالم يغبکتنيگ مالن وقتو تغه مالم اي فون کلوارله درفد  
 ساروغن منجادي سفرت صيغه مانسي مک ساروغن ايت  
 دتاروه فد باليق بنتل بسر مک اي فون فرگي منتف فغانن  
 رامول دان اير فانس دغن فلباگي نعمت يغ لذت چيتا راماپ  
 مده منتف مکان ۲ ايت منتف ميره سکا فور فد تيفق جوروغ  
 چران بنجر مسئله ايت اي فون فرگي برادو برمسام دغن توان  
 فتري فد تمغه فرادوانن مک توان فتري فون مدپاله مليهٲکن  
 کلاکوان کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا يغبمکين اٲه هغک برتوروت ۲



برايغ ۲ له مښگل مگل هلبالغ لشکر رحية بلا تنتران مپوره تېس  
 جالن بتول منوجو نگري بندر تهويل مکتیک ایت مک جڅکیت  
 مایه بای فغلیما بای بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نافورن تگگکا  
 مښمیلون تگگکا سکورون تگگکا براننا لیل کله دان دردي ملاجمبونا  
 مښکله سینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا فون داتغله ممباوا  
 رحية بلا تنتراپ فنه مسق مښنچ هوتن رمبا ایت ای برکرج  
 مښس جالن درفد نگري تنچوڅ بوغا مښفي کنگري بندر تهويل  
 مک مالم مالن ایت ای برکرج درفد اول منچاکله ایت هڅگ  
 مښفي بننخ تیمور تمبول نایک فجر صدیق مښغسیغ مغرق تندا  
 هاري اکن میغ مک جالن ایت فون مده میف مښفوت تیکر  
 دبنتغ مهلي رومفوة تیاد تگل تله ایت مک مگل رحية بلا تنترا  
 فون مامیغ ۲ فولغ کتمفتپ.

مته هاري ترغ چواچ مک راج مري رام کدوا لاکي  
 امترې دان تمگوڅ لښمان دان مگل اورغ بسر مکلین بدولدا  
 فون دتیتکن اوله راج مري رام برجالن دهولو تله مده برجالن  
 رحیت بلا تنترا ایت مک ای فون براڅکه تیگ برانق دغن کرا  
 کچیک امام ترگگکا دایریکن اوله مگل اورغ بسر برجالن منوجو  
 نگري تنچوڅ بوغا سلخ انتارا براف لمپ توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 دجالن ایت مک مښفي فد مښگییران نگري بندر تهويل تله  
 کدغرانله خبرپ کفد راج شهقوبد راج مري رام مده مښفي اد  
 دلوار کوت راج شهقوبد دغن مگل انتق امترې دان مگل اورغ  
 بسرپ مک راج شهقوبد فون مگرا برکده مگل اورغ بسر دان  
 رحية بلا تنتراپ فرغي مښمبوت مغالوکن راج مري رام دلوار

کنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا فرمسمهڪن کفد راج مري رام مپوروهڪن باوا  
 کرا ڪچيڪ اڀه مهاري ممفي مهاري اڀه جوڳ دليمو مروت  
 دليڪهڪن دڻن توان فتري رنيق جنتن تياداله ييت برڪيريم  
 مورت کفد راج مري رام تله اڀه مک تمڱوڻ فون بروهيله  
 لالو برجالن کلوار ڪومت منوجو جالن باليق کنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا  
 انتارا بپراف لام دجالن اڀه توجه هاري توجه مالم مک ممفيله  
 کنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا لالو ماسق ڪومت فد ڪتيڪ اڀه راج مري رام  
 فون حاضير دبالې فڱدافن تڙه فنه مسق دهاف اوله سڱل اورڻ  
 بسم مک تمڱوڻ نايڪ مغادف راج مري رام سراي برداغ  
 مسبه امفون توانو بريپوم امفون هارفڪن دامفون ڪيراپ مسبه  
 فاتيڪ ادفون حال فاتيڪ يڱدتيتهڪن اوله توانو فرڱي کنگري  
 بندر تهويل کفد راج شهقوبد ممينفڪن انڱدا بڱندا کرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا دڻن توان فتري رنيق جنتن ايت مک سدهله  
 ممفي فاتيڪ ڪسان دان لڱسوڻ مغادف راج شهقوبد اڀه ممفهيڪن  
 تيته توانو ايت سدهله دتريماپ انڱدا اڀه مک اينله دمورهڪن  
 فاتيڪ مغادف توانو مروت تيتهن مهاري فاتيڪ ممفي  
 مغادف توانو مهاري اڀه جوڳ دموره باليق مبابا کرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا اڀه مهاري ممفي کفداپ فد هاري ايت جوڳ  
 هندق دليمو لالو دليڪهڪن تله راج مري رام مندغر مسبه  
 تمڱوڻ يڱدمڪين مک اي فون ترلالو سوکا سراي برتيته کفد  
 سڱل اورڻ يڱاد دبالې اڀه دموره برلڱف سڱل حالة کلڱاڪن  
 هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين مرة مميري تاهو کفد کرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا ممفڪن هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين مک کرا ڪچيڪ فون

مك تمڱوڱ فون برجالله دڱن مڱل رحيت بلنتراپ منوجو  
 جالن ڪنگري بندر تهويل انتارا بواڻ لپاڻ دجالن ايت توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك سمڱيله فد فمڱيران ٺڱري بندر تهويل  
 مك ڪڏ هاري يڱدلاڻن مك سمڱيله فد ڪوت راج شهقوبد  
 مك ايشون ڪلوارله مپمبوت تمڱوڱ لالو دباوا مامق ڪدالم ڪوت  
 لغسوڱ لنتس ڪبالي راج شهقوبد مڪتيڪ دودق ايت مك  
 تمڱوڱ فون لالو فرمبهن مڱل بڱڪيسن ايت مروت صورت راج  
 مري رام ايت مك لالو دسمبوت اوله راج شهقوبد دباچ دهدافن  
 امترين درفد اول مڱي اخيرپ مك فهمله اي اڪن فرڪتان يڱ  
 ترسمبوت ايت راج مري رام مپمبهن انڱن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا  
 دڱن انڱن توان فترتي رنيق جنتن مك اي فون فيڪر ددالم  
 هاتين چيڪ تپاد دتوروتڪن ڪهندق راج مري رام اين تمنتو مالو  
 اي ددڱر اوله مڱل راج اخيرپ اڪن برفرڱ فول اڪو دڱن راج  
 مري رام ايت باڻڱله اڪو تريما جوا انڱن سده جنجپن اڪو هندق  
 برمنتونڪن ڪرا جوڳ تله سده دفيڪرڪنن مك اي فون برٿيته  
 ڪفد تمڱوڱ دمڪين. بويپ هي اورڱڪاي تمڱوڱ ادفون ڪهندق  
 توان موراج مري رام ايت تله اڪو تريما انڱن ايت منجادي منتونڪو  
 مك تپاداله برپايق فيڪرن لاڱي مڱرا جوڳ هندق دڪهوپنڪن  
 انڱن بيهه ايت دڱن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا مڪتيڪ مك هيڊاڱن  
 فون ڪلوارله دري دالم امتان برپاڱي ۲ نعمت زواده يڱ لذت ۲  
 چيتا راماپ تله ايت مك هاري فون مالم مامسيڱ ۲ ڪمبالي تپدر  
 فد تمفتن مك تله سيڱ ڪايسنڪن هارين راج شهقوبد فون ڪلوار  
 ڪبالي فهدافن سراي برٿيته ڪفد تمڱوڱ مپوروهڪن برپاليق

کلکین افکل راج سري رام تله برهنتي درفد ففراغن ايت  
 لالو ممولائله برجاگ ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم مپمبله سگل کربو  
 لمبو ايم ايتيک کمبيخ کيبس هندق مغانور سگل اينخ فغاموه  
 کند مندا کرا کچيک تله مده برسوکاين ايت لالو داتورکن الت  
 فاري سگل کراچان دغن چوکف لغکف سفره فترا راج يغ بسر  
 چوا منته ايت مک اي فون دودقله فد بالي بسر برسوکاين  
 فد تيف ۲ هاري دغن سگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر دان کند مندان  
 منته ايت بيراف لماپ مسفي تيگ بولن مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگنگا فون مپوروه اينخ توا فرگي مغادف ايهندا بندا  
 بگندا چک موغکوه اي مغانواق کشد بيت فنت فينغکن  
 توان فتری رنيق جنتن فترا راج شهشوبد دنگري بندر تهويل  
 چک تيدق ايهندا بندا فينغکن بيت فتری ايه بيه فون هندق  
 باليق مپواغ ديري کدالم هوتن منته ايت مک اينخ فون  
 مغکة تاغن لالو فرگي مغادف راج سري رام کدوا لاکي امتری  
 ددالم بيليق انجوغ امتان فرسبهن يغمکين ايت مک بگندا  
 فون ترمپوم سراي برتینه بايقله اينخ توا بيسق بيت موافقت  
 دغن سگل اورغ بسر مپوروه اوتومن کنگري بندر تهويل ايت  
 منته کايستکن هارين درفد فائي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام  
 فون مغل سگل اورغ بسر دان مغهفونکن سگل رحية باتنترا  
 کدالم بالي بسر هندق مپوروه اوتسن کنگري بندر تهويل تله  
 لغکف سکين مک دلوليس مشوچق سورب دسوره هنترکن  
 کفد اورغکاي تمغکوغ سورب دغن سگل بيغکن دغن سچوکف  
 لغکف بتاف عادت راج يغبسر مپينغ جوگ تله سيف سوان

دگرڼق مستیگر ایت مک تورن ایر درفد مولوتن تیگ تیتیق  
 مک مهراج دوانا فون تاهوله اکن فشرغن ایت علامه هندق اله مک  
 ای فون مناعیس مک دایسین سرت دبویه فلورو تیگ بی مک  
 لالو درخکوه مستیگر یوانن جاوا سکالی دلتوفکن تیگ کالی  
 دگومن اسف بر فایوڅ کاء ودار بوپیپ باگی بومی دگری گمفا ددالم  
 نگری تنچوڅ بوڅا مک فلوروپ ایت فون لالو مغنا کفد دادا راج  
 لقسمان برانور توڅکو مک ای فون ربه تله دلپهه اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگنکا اکن باف سوداراپ سده کنا ایت مک ای فون مملقه  
 فرگی کگونوڅ ایغگیل برایغگیل مغمبل اوته راج لقسمان تله بایک  
 مسبوه دان مسفرن مسرت سدی لما راج لقسمان ایت مک دفلنڅ  
 کفد خیمه مهراج دوانا سده تراڅکت فنجی ۲ فوئیه علامه مغاکو  
 تیوامن فرغن یغدمکین ایت مک ای فون لالو مسغگیل کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگنکا سرت برتمو کدواپ مک مهراج دوانا فون ممبری  
 حرمت دغن بیراف کڅوجین سرای برکات هی کراکچیک فد  
 هاری این تله برهنیتله فشرغن کیس، تنافی اکو فنتاء هیدفکن  
 سکلین هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلتنترا اکو یغسده ماتی سفای بوله  
 اکو باوا بالیق فولڅ کنگری فولو کاج فوری مک کرا کچیک فون  
 مبارک چندانا گهرو کمین بازوم دان داومسکن ایر ماور سرت  
 دفرچپیکن کفد سکلین اورڅ یغ ماتی ایت فون کمبالی هیدفوب  
 سموان یغکیس مپمه کاکي کرا کچیک سرت دغن ربهه گانگی  
 ترلالو عظمه بوپیپ مک مهراج دوانا فون لالو براڅکت فولڅ  
 کنگریپ ترهنیتی چرتراپ ایت.

سكتيك لاڳي مك تمفق هلبالغ لشكر رعيه تنترا مهراج دوانا  
 فنه مسك دلوار كوت راج مري رام سرة منديريكن ببراف خيمه  
 دان ممالو سگل فلباڳي بويين ۲ گندڻ ففراڻ مياوف ۲ بهسا  
 كدڻران صلاكو تراڻمكت نڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا ايت مك برسمبوتله  
 فول دڻن گوڻ دان گندڻ دري دالم كوة لما سكتيك برماهوثن ۲  
 گندڻ ففراڻ ايت مك كدوا فيهي تنترا ايه فون بڱنيه بيرڻ لالو  
 برفرڻ ترڻ چواچا منچادي كلم كابوة اوله ماشه بايق اسف منافع  
 مريم سكتيك برفرڻ ايت مك بايقله داره تومفه كيومي مغالير  
 مشفوت اير مابق لاکوپ دان سگل بڱني فون برکافران مشفوت  
 انق کائي دان سکل يڻ بسر برتڻگورن مشفوت باتڻ هندق هيلير  
 منته بايق داره تومفه كيومي ايه مک بهاروله ترڻ چواچا تمفق  
 كيلس منجات منچر ممفي کاودرا دان کدڻران سگل سوار يڻ  
 براني برتڻگران دان جريت يڻ فناکوت فون ترلالو هيپوه گمفر  
 عظمة بويين درفد ماسحت کرمس لڱگرن مهراج دوانا يه هيڻگا  
 ممفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک کدوا فيهي تنترا فون برموريله  
 مامبيڻ ۲ فولڻ فد خيمهن منته ايه مک ديبلغ اوله مهراج دوانا  
 رعيتن يڻ توجه ريبو مک تيڻگل توجه رائس مک اي فون مڻبل  
 فتي کچيک بانين ممفي برتانه ڳيوڻ دکڻلا تمفه تيدر لالو دبوکا مڻبل  
 چندانا جڳي کمپن باروس اوبت تيڻ فترنم فلورو تيڻ بڱي  
 مڻيڻگر برتانه امس سماچادي مک دباکر فونتنوڻ ڳهارو دان کمپن  
 ايت لالو داومشکن مڻيڻگرايت سرة براين ۲ کڻد کاتي ديواة بارڻ  
 کوچيتا کوفراوله کهندق منچادي مهاج اکوفنتا بنامکن رعيه  
 لشکر راج مري رام دان اکو فنتا توجوکن کڻد مري رام سرت

ايسو پ اية اكو فون سمفي فول هندق مغادو كسقتين دمان تله  
 برکات ۲ اية مک کرا کچيک فون فولغ مغادف بندان ممبسرکن  
 دپرين مسفرة گاجه جنترن مک دامبلن تيگ بچي بوه مسفلم دان  
 تيگ بچي بوه پيور گاديغ دکولوم فد مولوتن لالو دکيليق بندان  
 فتري سکولتم بوغا مستغکي اية مک اي فون مغمبر ترمندم کاوان  
 بيرو تيبا ۲ توون اية جاته کتغه فادغ انتا برانتا دهدافن مري رام  
 مروت دفرسمبهکن بنداپ دان پيور گاديغ دان بوه مسفلم اپت  
 تله دليه اوله راج مري رام توان فتري سکولتم بوغا مستغکي  
 دغن کرا کچيک مک اي فون برميف هندق باليق کنگري  
 تنجوغ بوغا مک کرا کچيک فون برکره مغمبمفلون مک هلبالون  
 مسراخي جالن هندق باليق کنگرين مک بيراف لمپ دجالن  
 اپت توجه هاري توجه مالم تله مسفيله دنکري تنجوغ بوغا مک  
 سکلين اورغ بسر ۲ يغالام نكري اية فون ماسختله سوکا داتغ برهيمفلون  
 مغالوبکن راج مري رام داتغ ممباوا امترين توان فتري سکولتم  
 بوغا مستغکي مرة دغن انندا بگندا کرا کچيک مک دفالو اورغله  
 مک گل گوغ گندغ مرون نفيري علامه راج يغمبر براوله کسوکان  
 مک کرا کچيک امام ترگنگا فون مغادف راج مري رام  
 فرسمبهکن لشگران مهراج دوانا هندق داتغ ددالم توجه هاري  
 اين منام کوب يغ رنده دموره تيگيگيکن يغ نيفيس دتلکن يغ  
 لما دپهاروکن مک مکلين رعية بلا تنترا فون برهيمفلون درفد  
 اوجوگ نكري سمفي کفشکل نكري مخرجکن مک کوه فاربه دان  
 برميفکن مک مريم منافع ليله رنتاک فستول فمورس اوبه فلورو  
 تله گنف کفد هاري يغ کنوجه ترغ چها منجادي کلم کانوتله

فولغ مسڻي ڳنڻ هاري ڀڳتوڄه فد فاڳي ۲ اي فون مسڻي فد  
 بالي مهراج دوانا لالو اي مڻوڪل مڱل گوڱ گندڻ سروي نشيري  
 سلاڪو اورڱ هندق نوبه ادفون مهراج دوانا فد ماس ايه ٿغه برادو  
 تله مندغر بويين ۲ گندڻ ايه مڪ اي فون باغون لالو ڪبالي دليهه  
 ڪرا ڪڇيڪ جوڳ ٿغه برماين مٿورغديرين مڪ ترلالوله مڪا ددالم  
 هاڻي مهراج دوانا سرت ۲ پوره ٿغڪف مڪ لشڪر هلبالغ فون  
 داڻغ مڀرو منغڪف ڪرا ڪڇيڪ مڪ اي فون مڀسرن ديرين  
 سمرت ڪرو جنتن مڪ دٿغڪف اوله هلبالغ ايه جوڳ تله ترايڪه  
 ايت مڪ دباوا اورڱ ڪهدان مهراج دوانا مڪ ڪرا ڪڇيڪ فون  
 برڪات ۲ هي هلبالغ ڄڪ اشڪو مڪلين سوڱڻوهه هاڻي هندق  
 مڀونه اڪو فرڱيله اشڪو امبل ڪاين بالوتڪن بدان اڪو دڻن ڪاين  
 مڪ ايڪت ٿڳوهه ۲ سده ايه تواغ دڻن مڀي مڪ اشڪو باڪرله  
 نسڇاي اڪو مائي دان هنڇور مڪلين هاڻيڪو تله هلبالغ مندغر  
 ڀڳدمڪين ايت مڪ مڱرا دفر مڀيڪن ڪڏ مهراج دوانا مڪ  
 تيته مهراج دوانا دسوره ڪرچڪن سمرت ڀڳدڪتڪن اوله ڪرا ڪڇيڪ  
 ايت تله سده مڀيڪ ايڪت دان بالوت مڪ دسوره باڪر دڻن  
 افي مڪ ڪرا ڪڇيڪ فون براڱله اي ڪفد مڱل ديوات ڄڪلو  
 سوڱڻوهه لاڳي اڪو مڀتي مڪ منڇادي اڀيله فولو ڪاچ فوري  
 سمنان ايه مڪ تر باڪر نڱري ايه تله سده مڪ اي فون مڱادف  
 مهراج دوانا فائيڪ اين هندق برموهن فولڱ ڪنگري تڇوڱ بوڱا  
 مڀاوا بنڊا فائيڪ مڪ ڪات مهراج دوانا بايڪ ڄڪ اشڪو  
 مسڻي ڪسان هندقله اشڪو ڪوڪوهڪن ڪوهه دان همفونڪن لشڪر  
 هلبالغ رعيه تنترا ڪامو مهاري ڪامو مسڻي ڪنگري تڇوڱ بوڱا



ددالم سبجي تمفاین دسورهن ماکن کفد مکلین اورغ کولیت دان  
 بجي دسوره بالیشکن متله ایه مک ای فون فرگی فول کفد پیور  
 گادیغ ایت دفریوای دمیکن جوگ لاکوپ مک مکلین اورغیش  
 برجاگ ۲ دسیتو فون ترلالو عظمت گادوه دان گمشر فرگی مغادف  
 مهراج دوانا فرسمبهکن حال فوهن ممشلم دان پیور گادیغ ایه  
 سده هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوت تگل مک تیتته مهراج دوانا  
 لاکي ۲ میاف یغ بریوات لاکو یغدمیکن دسوره لیست مک  
 دندخ ادسئیکور کرا مک دسورهن تیبیق دان بدیل مک ای فون  
 نورن مروفاکندیرون مشورت مسئیکور کربو چنتن برهه دان دغن  
 مهراج دوانا مرای برکات اکو این هی مهراج دوانا مسورغ لاکي ۲  
 یغترلالو فرکاس مپاوا تیتته راج مسری رام مغمبل توان فتری مسکولتم  
 بوخامستغکی اشکو دهولو مغمبل توان فتری ایه دغن عامو حکمت  
 کسستین اشکو اکو مکارغ هندق مپاوا بنداکو دغن لاکي ۲ کو  
 جوگ چک اد مبارغ لاکي ۲ اشکو هندقله اشکو کلوارکن مک مهراج  
 دوانا فون لالو برتیتته مپوره تغکف ایکه تاخمنپ کبالکخ مک  
 کرا ایت فون بردیم دیرین لالو دسوره تیکم دغن کریس کریس  
 فاته دتیکم دغن لمبیغ لمبیغ فاته مک دسورهن جادیکن افي  
 مشورت مواته بویکت بسرپ دسوره باکر مک دکرچکن اورغ  
 مکتیک ای ددالم افي ایت هابس تالی فغیکتن مک ای فون  
 سده کلوار مغادف مهراج دوانا دامی دلپته مهراج دوانا مهلی  
 بولو فون تیاد هاغومس مرای ای برکات هی مهراج دوانا افله  
 لاگی فرمایین اشکو مک کات مهراج دوانا فرغیله اشکو فولغ دهولو  
 اکو برتغوره کفد اشکو ددالم توجه هاری این متله ایه کرا کچیک

هندیق مننتف برسمام دغن کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱا مسئله مده  
 میث لالو مننتف برسمام فد سوات هیداغن مک انتارا ماکن  
 ایت برکاة ۲ توان فتری برتپاکن راج سری رام ادفون مکارڅ  
 ایهندا ایه تیغگل دفادغ انتا برانتا دغن مگل لشکر هلبالغن  
 هندیق ملگر نگرې فولو کچ فوری این مک اینله دمورهکن  
 انقدا دهولو مغمبل بندا باوا فولغ کنگری تنچوڅ بوڅا مک کات  
 توان فتری بایک انکو موافقه دغن داتو مو مهراج دوانا کارن  
 یاییت داتو کڅدامو ادفون بندا این دهولو هندیق دفرامترین  
 اکنتافی تیاد جادی کارن بندا این انق مک بندا فون هندیق  
 دهنترکن بالیق کنگری تنچوڅ بوڅا منب فون مک ترهنتی  
 مکن لمپ کارن هندیق ملیهتنک متیاوان ایهندا ایه جوځ مک  
 کاه کرا کچیک تیاد ماوانقدا بر موافقه کارن انقدا منچولچوڅ نیته  
 راج سری رام هندیق دباکر نگرې فولو کچ فوری این جادی هابو  
 هارڅ دان دسوره مغادو کسقتین مهراج دوانا ایه دغن کسقتین  
 انقدا حال اینله مک انقدا تیاد موافقه دغن مهراج دوانا ایه کالو ۲  
 دمرکائی ایهندا بگندا اداپ مک کاه توان فتری واهی انکو  
 ادفون مهراج دوانا ایت ترلالوله قهرپ اد دوا فرمایندن مشوهن  
 پیورگادیغ دان مشوهن مملقم دسیتو فون تیاد بوله ماله مدیکیه  
 بریب ۲ اورڅ مده دپونین مک انکو مکالی ۲ له جاغن فرځی  
 کسیتو دامي ددشر اوله کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱا یغدمکین ایت  
 مک ای فون مگرا فرځی کڅد فوهن مملقم ایت دامبلن سکلین  
 بوهن دان دتندڅکن فوکوڅ هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوه تڱگل  
 مک ای فون فولغ کرومه بنداپ مبابوا بوه مملقم ایت دتاره

فوله امثله ايه مسفي كغد بويوڭ اينڭ توا مك دچلوفكنپ ايكورن  
 مامق بويوڭ ايه مك داينڭ ۲ ايه فون نايك ممباوا بويوڭ ۲ ايه سموان  
 مك كرا كچيك فون مغيريڭكن داينڭ ۲ ايت مسفي كرومه مك  
 كرا كچيك فون مدمشت كاس بويوڭ امتان توان فتري مكنونتم بوڭا  
 مستغكي مك داينڭ ۲ فون منچورهكن اير كدالم لوڭ تمباڭ ايت  
 دامي ددغر كرا كچيك مك اي فون مپوره داينڭ ۲ ايه منافيس  
 اير ايه كارن اير فپيرم راج ۲ مك توان فتري فون مندغر كات  
 كرا ايه مك اي مپوره جوڭ تافيس ايرپ ايه مك مسفي كشد  
 بويوڭ اينڭ توا مك جاتوهله مسنتو چنچين كدالم كاي تافيسن  
 اير ايه لالو دامبل اوله توان فتري چنچين ايه مك لالو دفاكيپ  
 كچارين مروت دكنهوپيله حال چنچين ايه چنچين سوامين يڭ  
 دنيڭگلكن دلگري تنجوڭ بوڭا مك اي فون لالو مندي دغن  
 سگراپ لفس برمييرم مك كرا كچيك امام ترڭڭا فون مامق  
 كدالم رومه دودق دائس الغ مك دفتنڭ اوله توان فتري  
 مكنونتم بوڭا مستغكي انڭپ جوڭ كرا كچيك امام ترڭڭا بهارو  
 مسفي لالو دفتگلن هي انڭكو چهيا مات بندا بهارو مسفيكه توان  
 ماريله تورن مندافتكن بندا صاغت رندو دندم بندا لماله مده  
 تباد برجمفا دهولو فون بوكنپ بندا يڭ ممباوڭكن انڭدا ايهو  
 جوڭ دهائي بندا تباد مسفي يڭدمكين ايه دامي كرا كچيك  
 امام ترڭڭا مندغر فركتان بنداپ ايه مك اي فون مندافتكن  
 بنداپ دودق دائس ريبان توان فتري دغن فلوق چيوسن  
 مكلين اورڭ فون حيران ترچنڭ مليهتكن كلاكوان توان فتري دغن  
 كرا ايت مك توان فتري فون برتته مپوره سيفكن هيڊاڭن

فرقسا مگل فکرچان تپاد فاتوس لاون اشکو برکات ۲ دغن اکو  
 اشکو کرا اکو مانسي . مک کرا کچیک ایه فون لالو برکات الغن  
 راج اورشيسر لائي بوله برکات ۲ ابن فول ستارا اشکو . مک  
 دايغ ۲ ایه فون داتغ هندق معول کثلا کرا ایه . مک لالو دسوره  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت بهارو هندق دفوکان . مک داتغله کرا ایت  
 منغکف سکین دايغ ۲ ایه اد یغ دفوکل سمفي برداره ۲ کمدين  
 دلفسکن مک دايغ ۲ ایت سگرا مغمیل ایر دباوا فولغ مک اوله  
 کرا کچیک لالو دکوچین ایر ایت هابیس کوثر فد تیف ۲ بویو  
 ایت مک سمفي براف کالي ایه فون دمکین جوگ دگوچق  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت بریای ۲ له کرا ایه بریایل دغن مگل دايغ ۲  
 یغ مغمیل ایر ایت مک دکوچین جوگ سرای برکات مغاف  
 مک اشکو بواشکن ایر ایه سیگیمان بایک اشکو باوا فولغ ایر ایه  
 منجادی نجس جوگ دان اکو این سمفي امفه فوله تاهن فون  
 اکو تگجو جوگ دمبین مک لالو دچرتراکن گونا ایر ایه کشد کرا  
 ایت ادفون گونا ایر این اداله دهولوپ مهراج دوانا مغمیل  
 استری راج سري رام توان فتري سکولتم بوخا ستغکی هندق  
 دبوان استری تله سمفي کناری مک دبوکا فصل سلسله یغ  
 دهولوم روفاپ سده منجادی انق کشد مهراج دوانا ایت ادفون  
 دهولوپ تله هیلغ مک تپاداله جادی دفرامتری بگندا ایه  
 دفربواتکن مسوه امتان چوکف دغن کالتنپ مک سلام سمفي  
 کسین بریفیغتلله سهاج متیاری دان بولن فون تپاد فرله دنفندغ  
 برمیوم ددالم لوغ تمباگ دتغه امتان ایتله گوناپ ایر این فییرم  
 توان فتري مک کرا کچیک فون منائف مگل بویو یغ امفت

در شریف کمرب مغگه دگونوڅ گونوڅ ررننه مغگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 مک جاته ای کفولو تغه لاوله مک دودقله ای سئورڅ دیرین سرت  
 برفیکر افله کسوداهن اکو این هندق مملقه در سینې کفولو کاج  
 فوري الځن گونڅ لاځي تباد تاهن افله فولو یغدمکین مک هیلغله  
 حلقن توجه هاري توجه مالم مک ترايغله ای اکن جین کفلا توجه  
 لالو دچیتن مک دسروپله کوچیت کوفراوله اکو منتاله جین کفلا  
 توجه مسفي فدکتیک این مک اوچف فون هابس جین کفلا توجه  
 فون حاضر تردیری دهدافنپ روفاپ سفرة کانق ۲ سرای برکاة  
 افله مولان مک ادیق مسفي کفولو این مک دچر تراکنله درفد  
 اول هغک اخیرپ درفد باهو راج سري رام مک گگرله  
 باهو راج سري رام مک دلیهت اوله راج لشمان مک دسبرپ  
 کدوا کاکي تاغن ادیق مک دشائینکنپله ادیق مک جاتوهله کفولو  
 این مک جین ایه فون گللق ۲ یا ادیقکو دسینله یغ تاهن نایک  
 کائس باهو ابغ مک ای فون مېسړکندیرین ټیځگي مسفي کاوران  
 فوته دان اوان هیتم مک کیرام توجه دفا لاځي تباد مسفي فد  
 جمباتن نگري مهراج دوانا فولو کاج فوري مک ای فون مملفت  
 کتغه فادغ ددالم رومفوت کمونچف ایه مک برتدوه دباوه فوهن  
 کدودق مک هاري فون مدیغ یونتر بایغ ۲ مک دایغ ۲ فون  
 توزون امفت فوله امفته اورڅ مېباوا بویوڅ سمواپ هندق مغمېل  
 ایر مک لالو دصاف اوله کرا کچیک هی مانسي افله گون اغکو  
 مغمېل ایر ایه سفه بایق بویوڅن مک ترکچوت دایغ ۲ مندغرکاة  
 ایست مک دایغ ۲ ایه فون برکات هی کرا کچیک افله گون اغکو

اینتلہ لشکر ہلبالغ کیۃ جک ابغ کسوکران باکر کمین این مغادف  
 امفۃ فنجورو علم این فغگل لشکر ہلبالغ یغترمسبۃ مک کرا کچیک  
 کمبالی تورن کفادغ اننا برانتا مغادف راج مری رام مک مسبین  
 ادفون فاتیك هندق مغمبر درفد فوچق گونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل  
 ایت دتاهن اولہ راج جین کفلا توجہ لاگی فون گونوغ ایت  
 تیاد تاهن دمنالہ فول تمفت فاتیك هندق مغمبر کفولو کاج  
 فوری ایتۃ مک کات راج مری رام اینتلہ فادغ اننا برانتا دھدان  
 اکو این هندق ملیہۃ کسقتین اشکو مک کاۃ کرا کچیک میلاکن  
 توانکو کلوار درفد فادغ این دھولو کارن این فون تیاد تاهن تیگ  
 کالی ای مغمبر سکالی کتفی سکالی کتغہ سکالی ککثلا فادغ  
 مک، فادغ ایت فون سدہ منجادی لاوت مک ای فون بالیق  
 مغادف راج مری رام مک تیتہ راج مری رام ہی کرا کچیک  
 فرگی کفد فوہن توالغ فون تیاد تاهن گونوغ فون تیاد تاهن فادغ  
 فون تیاد تاهن جکلو بگیتو ماریلہ داتس باھو اکو اینتلہ یغ تاهن  
 مک ای فون ملمفۃ کاۃس باھو راج مری رام مک دگگرب  
 مک سکیرام۲ تغہ بہاگی گاگہ مک براسالہ عورت مریو  
 مراتس مسبیلن فولہ مسبیلن دان مگل تولغ مندی مک متاپ  
 فون میرہ مشرت مساگ درندغ مشرت دوری نغا دان برلوغ۲  
 مشرت فنتت کلفو غ مغتلہ گاگہن مک تگللم هفگ لووت راج  
 مری رام مک دلپہت اولہ راج لقسمان جک اکو بیرکن سودرا  
 اکو این ماتین فون تیاد دافس دندغ مک لالو دتغکشپ دغن  
 کدوا بلہ تاغن دشا۲ یکن اولہ راج لقسمان درفد دقسینا کفقسینا

موکا مرتب کتاب مکالی توانکو مودی مریب کالی فاتیك  
 موکاپ مک کات جین بیت فون دوا بلس مومیم مده لمپ  
 برتاف دگونوځ این تیاداله لالو بیت ملیغځ گونوځ متله مده  
 برکات ۲ ایه مک جین کفلا توجه ایه فون دکلوارکن مبننتو چنچین  
 درفد مولوتن دبریکن کفد کرا کچیک مرای برکاة هی کراکچیک  
 اینله مبننتو چنچین تندا مځاکو ادیقکو کرا کچیک مودرا اف  
 مسق کسوکران هندقله دچیت فد چنچین این مرب نیک  
 جنیس اد ددالم درفد نعمة فلبگی مکان دان لشکر اد امفت  
 فوله امفة انق جین برتاف دکاکي گونوځ این بوله دچیت مک  
 کرا کچیک فون برلوده دتافق تاغنن تیگ کالی مک دگیسیل  
 تافق تاغنن مک منجادی مانی کمین فوټه مفرت کافس دبوهر  
 بسرپ باگی تلورایتک مسنتارا ای گیسیل تاغنن ایت برکات ۲  
 دغن راج جین کفلا توجه افله مسبب مک ابغ برتاف دگونوځ  
 ایه مده براف لام مک جواين ادفون دهولوپ مده تیگ کالی  
 ابغ مبینخ انق راج شه قوټه تیاد جوگ دتیریا اینله مسبب مک  
 ابغ برتاف جک تیاد دافه ددالم تاف این بلومله ابغ بالیق تورون  
 مک کرا کچیک فون ممبری مپوکو کمین تندا مده مځاکو مودار  
 در دنیا مسفی کاغیره مرتب دچرتراکن حکمت کمین ایه جک  
 اف ۲ مسق کسوکران مک باکرله داځله رعیه کیست فد امفة فیبق  
 چغکیه ماییه بای فغلیما بای بیگر هلبالغ نارون تگشکا نفورون  
 تگشکا مسلون تگشکا سکورون تگشکا برانتا نیلا کمال دان دردین  
 ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن مرجن میغا میغکمال مینا برانتا لاوی

نیت فائیک این هندق مغمبر کنگری فولو کاج فوری منجونوچ  
 تینته راج مری رام کون چرتراپ درفد گونوچ این جوا یغ بوله  
 تمیق میغکر بلم نگری فولو کاج فوری ایست مک کات راج جین  
 دمان اشکو برفاوت دان برترائج نایک گونوچ ایست مک  
 مساهوتن ادفون فائیک برفاوت کفد اوگما دان برترائج کفد حقل  
 دغن نیغگی دولت توانکو جوا مک لفس فائیک نایک گونوچ ایت  
 مک تله برکات ایست دسورهکن اوله راج جین ای فرگی مغمبر  
 کفولو کاج فوری درفد کمونچق گونوچ ایغگیل برایغگیل ایست تله  
 سمش کرا ایت فد کمونچقن مک لالو دگرقن گونوچ ایت مسرت اورغ  
 مغونوچ تفوغ تاوار لاکوپ مک باتو ایت فون هابس گوگر جاتوه  
 کسوشی هاییس توغگل جاتوه کرانتوم بنام مک تله ترگوگر یغ  
 دمکین ایست مک گمشرله سکلین اتق جین امثله فوله امشت یغ  
 برتوگکو دکاکی گونوچ ایت مدده دواپلس موسیم تیاد بوله مغگرکن  
 گونوچ ایت مک کات مریکئیست سیاف جوا یغترلبه قوات درفداکو  
 مک راج جین کفلا توجه مسگل کرا کچیک بالیق تیاد دبترکن ای  
 مغمبر درفد گونوچ ایت تاکوت جادی بنام گونوچ ایت مک ای فون  
 برهننتی درفد سغه تمبیرا هائین دسفکنپ گونوچ ایت دغن سبله  
 تاغن مک گونوچ ایت فون رونته سبله لالو جاتوه کنگری کوالا  
 ملاک مک ای فون برتمو دغن راج جین کفلا توجه مسرت برتاپ  
 افاله سببن مک فائیک دغگل بالیق مک جواب راج جین ادفون  
 سبب کامی فگل بالیق این جک ریضا کرا کچیک کامی هندق  
 براکواکوان سودرا درفد دنیا مسفی کاخیره مک ای فون ترماخه



مسفي كهدفن راج مري رام مك اي فون تندو مېمبه امفون  
 توانكو بريب ۲ امفون هارفكن دامفون مېمبه فاتيڪ دمنا له جوا  
 تمشت فاتيڪ مغمبر كفولو كاج فوري مك فادغ كرومشيك ايه  
 تباداله تاهن سده منجادي لاوه مستاپ مك تيته راج مري رام  
 گونخ ايفگيل برايگيل ايتله تمغه اشكو فرگي مغمبر مك اي فون  
 فرگيله تنافي هارف دامفون گونوخ ايه فون تباد تاهن مك  
 دمورهكن جوگ اي فون فرگي ملغه كائس گونوخ ايه تله فرتاهن  
 گونوخ ايت مك برتموله اي دغن ماثو كوت فاكر تگكا باثو مسكيلغ  
 امغه ساكي مك اد مئورخ انق جين برتوخگو دفتنو مك برتموله  
 دغن كرا كچيك امام ترنگكا مك اي فون برتاپ كغد جين ايت  
 هي اورخ مودا ميافله يغ فوپ كوة باثو اين ترلالو اندهن مك  
 ماهوتن جين ايت هي كرا كچيك ايتله تمغه راج جين كفلا توجه  
 اي برتاف دميني سده دوا بلس موميم لمپ مك كرا كچيك  
 فون مپوره بري تاهو اي هندق مغادف مك انق جين ايه فون  
 فرگي مغادف راج جين كفلا توجه تله مسفي اي كبالي مك  
 سگرا دفتدغ اوله راج جين كفلا توجه مرابي برتيته افله فكرچان  
 اشكو داتغ اين مك مېمبه ادفون فاتيڪ ماري اين كارن مئيكور  
 كرا كچيك هندق مغادف توانكو مك تيتهپ سگراه اشكو باوا  
 مامق كرا كچيك ايت مك انق جين عالم ادي مئوم سگراه  
 ميباوا كرا كچيك ايت مامق مغادف راج جين درجاوه مسركن  
 دكت سده دكة مسفي تيبا مك برتموله دغن راج جين كفلا توجه  
 كتاب هي كرا كچيك هندق كينا اشكو ماهوة كرا كچيك ادفون

فاتوت اشکو منتا تمفت هندق مغبور ایت اد یرافله بسر بادن  
 اشکودان برافکه چین یغاد مغافیت اشکو مک فرگیله اشکو  
 کدالم هوتن فد توالغ یغمسر داهن توان ترسندام کدالم اوان فوتیه  
 دان اوان هیتم توجه هاری توجه مالم اکو مغلیغ فغکلن مک  
 برتمو دغن رننامن یغ ممولام مک مسبه کرا کچیک امفون  
 توانکو بریبوم امفون هارفکن دامفون مسبه فاتک ادفون توالغ  
 ایت تیاداله تاهن تمفه فاتک برتمفیک هندق مغبور مک تیتنه  
 راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهت گاڤه فرکام اشکو مک  
 ای فون فرگی دغن کتیک ایت برلاری ۲ تله مسفی فد توالغ  
 دغن مسکف ایت مک لالو دتفون فوکو توالغ ایت مک ایشون  
 ملیفت نایک کداهن توا لالو دتولچ سرت دتندغن مک توالغ  
 ایت فون لولوه لنتق رموق ردم ترسندام کدالم بومی مک ای  
 فون بالیق مغادف راج سری رام برکهندکن تمفت هندق  
 مغبور کفولو کاچ فوری مک دسورهکن فول اوله راج سری رام  
 فرگی کفادغ کروشیک مک کات کرا کچیک تیاد تاهن توانکو  
 فادغ ایت مک کات راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهتکن  
 کسقتین اشکو مک ای فون فرگی تله مسفی مک ای فون مپلم  
 تیگ کالی کاتس تیگ کالی کباوه مک هوجن فامیر فون تون  
 کلم کباوه تغه هاری منجادی مالم مک فادغ ایت منجادی لاوتله  
 مستامپ مک راج سری رام فون گمفرله کتاب هی ابغور راج  
 لقسمان افله بلا یغدورنکن الله تعالی فد مپاری ۲ هوجن ایر مک  
 سکارغ هوجن فامیر فول تله سده برکاته ۲ ایه مک کرا کچیک فون

ماکنله نیگ اورغ مسا سداون ایتہ سکتیک ماکن مک دامبیل  
 اولہ کرا کچیک کواہ بایم ایتہ مک دکا چوکن فد ناسی ایتہ ترکادغ  
 ماکن ایتہ دغن کبتولن لاکو ترکادغ کلاکوان کرا جوگ دغن  
 ترگارو۲ مک تیتہ راج مری رام ہی کراکچیک جاجنله برہاپی  
 لاکو منجادی تیادالہ مسفرن اکو ماکن دغن اشکوانتارا ایتہ  
 مک کرا کچیک فون مگگارو داون فیسغ ایتہ مک منجادی  
 برلادوغ فلغہ فیسغ ایتہ مک کواہ ایتہ تورنلہ کدالم لادوغ فلغہ  
 فیسغ ایتہ سکتیک لاگی ماکن فون مذہلہ برہنتی کتیگ۲پ  
 تلہ لفس ماکن مینوم مک دبنتغ فول تیکر دباوہ فوہن کایو ایتہ  
 مک تیدورلہ راج مری رام برسم۴ دغن کرا کچیک امام ترکگگا  
 تلہ ہندق ترلالی مات راج مری رام مک کرا کچیک ایتثون  
 بغکیٹ منچابوت بولو کنیغ دان بولو مات مک ترکچوت بالیق  
 راج مری رام مرای برتیتہ ہی کرا کچیک جاجنله اشکو برہاپی  
 لاکو کرن اکو ہندق تیدور ترلالو لنبیہ مک ای فون بردیم دیرین  
 مک راج مری رام فون بالیق برادو مک ای فون بغکیٹ مغوریق  
 تلیغا کیری دان تلیغا کائن دان مغوریق ہیڈوغ مک راج مری  
 رام فون باغون مرای برتیتہ مغاف اشکو ترلالو بایق کلاکوان  
 مک ترخالیب سکالی لاگی دسنتشپ جگوت دان میسی دان  
 لالو باغون جاگ لالو دودق سرت ای فون برتیتہ کفد انقن ہی  
 کرا کچیک مسبہ اشکو مدہ برلاکو کفد اکو تیتہ اکو بیلا اشکو  
 کرچاکن مک کرا کچیک فون برکات دمنالہ تمفہ تومشوان فاک  
 ہندق مغبر کفولو کاج فوری ایتہ مک تیتہ مری رام تیادالہ

ترڱڱا سوځځوځه سڦرة اځكو كات اية سبهه كرا كچيك جيك  
 اد دبركن الله بركة قدرت توهن سوځځوځه چوا توانكو سبگيمان  
 سبهه فاتيڪ اية مك كاۛ راج سري رام افله كهندق اځكو كڦد  
 اكو مك اځكو كتاله مبارغن سمندان بوله اكو لاکوكن مك كات  
 كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا اد فون كهندق فاتيڪ هندق مسامداون  
 ماكن دغن توانكو دان هندق تيدري اوليق ۲ دائس فغكوان توانكو  
 انتهن مياف ماتي انتهن مياف هيديف كارن فاتيڪ دردف  
 كچيك سڦي بسر سده مكين عمر فاتيڪ بلوم فرله فاتيڪ برتمو  
 دغن توانكو اية سبب مك مبارغن ۲ تيته توانكو اية فاتيڪ  
 جنجوغله مك راج سري رام فون برتيته دمكينه كناب هي  
 انكو كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا چك اځكو لالو منودوغ كمالوان اكو  
 اين اځكو كو امبيل باليق باوا فولغ كنځوي سرت داکو اني دردف  
 دنيا سڦي كاۛ خرت مك اځكو مغمبيل بندا اځكو اية چاغن  
 منچوري فادن سندله امبيل دغن صيفۛ لاکي ۲ اځكو سڪالي  
 چاغن منچوري فادان دغن مهراج دوانا لاځي اكو فنتاۛ باكرن  
 نځري فولو كاچ فوري پير منچادي فادغ چارق فادغ توكور  
 سڦي فوامس هاتيڪو مك بايقله كات كرا كچيك ايمام ترڱڱا تله  
 هاييس فركتان اية مك سڦيله سده كباوه فوهن بريغن دتغه  
 فادغ اننه برانته اية مك راج لقسمان فون برميقله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي مياور بايم يغدكو تيف دتغه فادغ اية تله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي سكلينپ مك دامبيل فولق داون فيسغ دتفي فادغ  
 اية مقلله مك دبو بهله نامي دان گولي دائس داون اية مك

سگل هلبلغ لشکر رعیه بلتنتراپ لالو مپوخشوڅ ایهن در چاوه  
 مسفي دکه لالو دا پریغن درغد بلاکڅ ایهن سراي بردائڅ مسبه  
 امفون توانکو بریوم امفون هارف دامفون مسبه فاتیک افله  
 مسک کسوکران توانکو مک مسفي کفد فاتیک ددالم هوتن  
 یغ لفس این رمبا یغ باله تمغه یغتیا دفره مسفي مانسي افله  
 کیرا پچارا توانکو تله ددغر اوله راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان مسبه  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج سري رام تیاد لالو منجاوب کات  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج لقسمانله یغبوله منجاوب فرتپان ایت  
 کتاب ادفون حال ایهمو ایه تتکل اشکو صده دیواڅ کدالم  
 هوتن یغ لفس رمبا یغ باله مکیرام تیدق براف لمپ مک بدا  
 اشکو فون دامبیل اوله مهراج دوانا دباوآپ فرگی کنگري فولوکاچ  
 فوري مک مسفي سکارڅ بدا اشکو اداله ددالم تاغن مهراج دوانا  
 دفولوکاچ فوري مسب ایتله مک ایهندا کدوا مسفي کماري  
 مک اداله چرتراپ نگري کاچ فوري تمفق مپشکر بالم در  
 انس گونځ ایځیل برایځیل اداکه اشکو لالو نا یک کانس  
 گونځ ایځیل برایځیل ایه فنتا تنوک کدودکن نگري ایه  
 دمسبله بارت اتو تیمور اتو دمسبله اوتارا اتو سلاتن نگري ایه مک  
 مسبه کرا کچیک امام ترگشگا جیکلوا ددغن تیځی دله توانکو  
 اوسهکن انتارا نا یک گونځ ایځیل برایځیل مغبار کنگري  
 فولوکاچ فوري فون لالو فاتیک ددغن مکجف کتیکا این جیکلوا  
 اد دغن تیځی دله توانکو تفافین جک مغکاوال مسبه فاتیک  
 تیتته توانکو فاتیک جنجورڅله مک بهارو ایتله راج سري رام  
 برکتام ددغن انش دمیکن کتاب هی انکو کرا کچیک امام

کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا اي مڱهيمشونکن مگل رحيت بلتنتراپ  
 فيکر فاتيک بايکله کيت دافتکن انځا کرا کچيک ايما ترڱگا  
 ايت فد فرامان کنځدا ايله يڱوله نايک دائس گونځ ايڱيل  
 برايڱيل ايت کيت براڱ مده لماري ليما هاري ليما مالڱ مپوسر  
 گونځ اين همدق نايک تباد جوڱ لفس مک افبيل بڱندا مندڱرکن  
 مسيه کنځدا يڱدمکين ايت مک تيته راج مري رام ايت منام  
 فيکر کنځدا ادند منوروت جوڱ مک اي فون برجالن منوجو  
 بويي لوتوځ دان کرا ککه ايت لام فون تيدق براڱ لام درفد  
 فائي ۲ مسفي تڱه هاري مک تمثقله موات فادڱ ترالو لواص  
 منيوجان مات مننتڱ سلڱڱ کودا برلاري سلله بوروڱ تريڱ لواص  
 فادڱ ايت مک اي فون مسفي فد تڱي فادڱ ايت مک دليپت  
 تڱه فادڱ ايت تباد دافه ملولسکن کاکي فنه مسک لوتوځ دان  
 کرا کرکه اوڱکا دان ميامڱ دڱن لومفته کينچاپ مامسيڱ ۲ ايت دڱن  
 راڱم فرمائين برباڱي ۲ چنيس اد يڱ برجالن کاکي کانس کفلا  
 کباوه اديڱ برچکق فيڱڱڱ دان ستڱه منچابوت رومفوت مک  
 تله دليپتن اد دوا اورڱ مانسي اد دتڱي فادڱ ايت مک مسکلين برو  
 دان کرا اوڱکا دان ميامڱ مامسيڱ ۲ ايت ملافڱکن جالن سدفا کيري  
 سدفا کان لواص جالن ايت منوجو مسفي کباوه فوهن بريڱين  
 يڱدتڱه فادڱ تمفته دودق کرا کچيک امام ترڱگا مک راج مري  
 رام دان راج لقسمان فون مامق کفادڱ مڱيکوت جالن ايت  
 مسئله مسفي دکت فادڱ ايت مک تمثقله دفندڱ اوله کرا کچيک  
 امام ترڱگا اکن ايهندا بڱندا داڱڱ کدوا برمودارا مک اي فون  
 مڱرا بڱکيت فرڱي مپمبوت ايهندا بڱندا ايت چوکف دڱن

هاري توجه مالم دجالن مامق كدلافن هاري بهاروله مسفي باليق  
 كښگل رنتس يځ مولا تمفت برمالم ايت مك كات راج مري  
 رام يا كندا راج لقسمان دمناله تمفت يځبرنام ځونځ ايځگيل  
 برايگل ايت مك ماهوتن اداله فاتيڪ مندشر ورت درفد  
 اورځ توام دهولو دمبله متهاري نايك جوگ كون چتراب  
 مسئله ايت مك برجالنله كدوا برسودارا ببراف لمپ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم مك تروم كغد سوات فادغ كروشيك يځامت لواص  
 ټفي لاوت يځ لفس براف لمپ اي برهنتي دسيتو مهاري مسالم  
 مك فد فاځي ۲ ايسوهارين ايت اي فون برجالن فولا كدوا  
 برسودارا براف لمپ مسكيرا توجه هاري توجه مالم مامق  
 كدلافن هاري سدغ فاځي ۲ هاري مك مسفيله اي ككاكي ځونځ  
 ايځگيل برايگل مك دفسدغ اوله راج مري رام باو ځونځ ايت  
 بركيلا ۲ مشرة كاچ دسومرله كاكي ځونځ ايت منچپهاري جالن هندق  
 نايك هيڅك مسفي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم لمپ تپاد جوا  
 برئمو جالن مك مسفيله فد ايسوهارين سدغ فاځي فانس فون  
 منچر درفد چله ۲ ځونځ هاريڦون مده مسفي توليه تځال مك  
 ددشر اوله راج مري رام بويي بناث رپوه گاځي گمشيتا ترلاو  
 عظمت بويي مك مامحت حيران ددالم هاتين بويي افله  
 ځراځن يځدمكين ايت مرابي برتاپ كغد كندا بگندا راج لقسمان  
 يا كندا بويي افكه ځراځن ايت ترلاو عظمت همب بلوم فرته  
 مندشر بويي يځدمكين ايت مك مسبه راج لقسمان امښون توانكو  
 ايت بويي لوټوځ دان كرا كركه اوڅكا ميامځ بروق دان كوڅكځ  
 چاځن توانكو تپاد تاهو ايتله لشكر رعيت بلنتترا انق كيپت

دهلو مائي دهداڼ ايتله عادت يفسده تورون تورون مك كشد  
 هاري اين فائيك مكليين سوکاله مائي درفد هيديوف يغممکين  
 منځگوڅ کمالوان مک تينه راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان جاشنله  
 اورځ کاي تمځگوڅ منوروت همب سدهله همب مءورځ يځ چلاک  
 تباداله فائوت داتو ممواپ منوروت چلاک تيځگلله توځگو جاگ  
 بلا فليهره نگري دان رحيت بلتنترا مکليين چکلو اد ملامت  
 کلقي همب فولځ باليق کنگري اين دغن مستوس جوگ چکلو  
 هاييس مکليين فرغي بنامله نگري کيت اين مک مشنيځگلن  
 بيت فرغي اين اروځکاي تمځگوځله اکن گنتي کيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري چک ماله بونه بونه چک ماله رندم  
 رندم جوگ حکم يځ لام جاشن داوبه ۲ چک داوبه نگري بنام  
 ماهوت مکليين بايکه انتارا برکتام ايت مک هاريځون مسفيله تځه  
 هاري رمبغ بونتر بايځ ۲ مک راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان کدواپ  
 ايت برمسيفله هندق ملځکه ترکناله لځکه سدځ بديمان انق اولر  
 برلبيت دکاکي انق لغ تربځ مپوځسوځ اغين مک ملځکهله ملځکه  
 کهداڼ دوا لځکه برالبیق کبلاکځ ملځکه کهداڼ تندا منځگلکين  
 نگري تځوځ بوځا دوا لځکه کبلاکځ تندا برالبیق کنگري تځوځ  
 بوځا مک برجالن اي کدوا سودارا ماسق بلوکر کلوار فادځ ماسق  
 فادځ کلوار هوتن ماسق هوتن کلوار رمبا براف لمان برجالن ايت  
 سده مسفي تيگ بولن مسفوله هاري مک برتموله مسفوهن کايو  
 برنام توالځ تراځکف دوا داهن توا هاييس سندام کدالم اوان يځ  
 فوته دان اوان يځ هيتم مک اي فون برهنتي برمالم دفځکل کايو  
 ايت مک ايسو هارين مک دکليليځن فځکل کايو ايت توجه



بسر لالو مغادف راج سري رام تله دفندځ سري رام ككندا سده  
 مسفي ايت مك اي فون برتمفيك تيگ كالي تلون تملون توجه  
 نگرې فادم فليتا دان توجه مسيفغ گلغځ رتق توجه بيبي مميغ  
 ډوگر دان اورغ مغندوځ تيگ بولن هاييس ترگوگور ددالم نكري  
 تنجوځ بوڅا مندغرکن گنتر سوارا راج سري رام برتمفيك ايت  
 مك اي فون ربه فغسن دائس ريبان ككندا بگندا مسكتيك  
 فغسن ايت اي فون لالو باغون درفد ريبان ككندا بگندا ايت  
 دغن تريق تاغيس لالو برکتا ۲ وهي ككندا اداكه توان مشاكو ادندا  
 سودارا لاگي درفد دنيا مسفي كا غرت دغن برصوځگوه هاتي  
 مك كتا راج لثسمان فاتيک اين سدياله هسب كباوه دولي توانكو  
 سلبامپ كيت برمودارا يغتيايد موځكيو تله دغر راج سري رام  
 چك دمكين ايت ماريله كيه فرغي مميواغكن ديري افاله گون  
 دودق فد ميدن مجلس اورغ مالو عايب صاحت ددغر اوله  
 سگل راج ۲ اورغ بسر درفد هيدوف بايك ماتي چك تيايد ترصافو  
 هارغ دموك تربواغ مالو كيت تباداله ادندا فولغ كنكري مك  
 ماهوت راج لثسمان ميلاكن توانكو بايك بارغ كمان ۲ فاتيک  
 سدي مغير يگن رمثله ماتي فوته تولغ ددالم بلوكر لامون تيايد  
 ترودوځ مالو كيت افله گون كيت دودق دميدان اوننوځ لايڼ  
 سباگي تيايد برصا دغن اوننوځ اورغيغ بايق برکتا ۲ ايت ددغر  
 اوله سگل اورغ بسر ۳ دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتنتراپ مك ماسيغ ۲  
 فون بردالغ سبه امفون توانكو بريبو امفون هارفكن دامفون  
 سبه فاتيک هسب توا ميگغ امانت هسب ۲ توا يغه دولو كال  
 چك توانكو براوله عايب مكليڼ فاتيک اورغ بسر ۳ فاتوتپ

داوان ميگا مپيگر بالم تفيق دگونځ ايځيگل برايځيگل ڪتاب  
 مك متله سمفي اي لالو ممځ ٿاڻن توان فٽري ايت لالو  
 دباواپ ادد ايت فرڳي برچالن ڪنگري فولو ڪاچ فوري  
 چڪ توانكو هندق فرڳي مځيڪوت ادد ايت بوليله فرقسا  
 ڪفد اورځ ۲ اڪن نڱري ايت ڪارن فائيڪ ٿياد ٿاهو مك  
 راج سري رام فون ڪلوار مڱرا فرڳي ڪبالي بسر متله سمفي  
 مك برتفيڪ اي ٿيگ ڪالي تلون ٿملون توجه نڱري فادم فليتا  
 توجه سمپڻڻ ٿلڳڻڻ راتو گوڙ مڻڻ توجه بيڇي اورځ مڻڻڻ ٿيگ  
 بولن هابيس گوڙ ددالم نڱري ٽنڇوڻ بوڻا مڻڻڻ ڪن ڪنتر سوارا  
 راج سري رام برتفيڪ ايت مك اي فون فڻس ٿياد مڻڻڻ ڪن ڪنتر  
 مك اداله مڪتيڪ فانس فون فنه فادڻ مک اي فون مڻڻڻ  
 اڪنڊيرين سري برتنيته ڪفد اورځڪاي ٿمڱوڻ مڱوڻ مڱوڻ ڪنڊا  
 بگندا راج لڻسمان يڱديم دهرو ٽنڇوڻ بوڻا مک ٿمڱوڻ مڱوڻ مڱوڻ  
 برچالن توجه هاري توجه مالم ٿياد برهنتي سيڻ دان مالم مک  
 اي فون سمفيڪ ڪبالي لڻسمان لالو مڱادف مک راج لڻسمان فون  
 مڱه افله فڪرچان داتو داتڻ ڪمري اين مک سمبه ٿمڱوڻ  
 ادفون فائيڪ داتڻ ڪمري اين دتيتيڪن اوله سري فادڪ ادد  
 راج سري رام موهن فرميلاڪن توان فائيڪ ڪسان برسام ۲ دڻ  
 فائيڪ اين مک راج لڻسمان فون برميڻ اڪن ڪلڳافن هندق  
 براڻڪت دڻ مڱراپ ڪارن مڱه اي ڪنهي اڪن حال  
 ڪسوماهن فادڪ ادد بگندا ايت مک اي فون برچالن برسام ۲  
 اورځڪاي ٿمڱوڻ توجه هاري توجه مالم دچالن ايت سمفي  
 ڪدلفن هارين مک ٿييا ڪدالم نڱري ٽنڇوڻ بوڻا نايڪ ڪبالي

حال اي يغ مده لئس كدالم هوئن انتهن دمان ۲ اي سكارغ  
 بايك كپت فولغ كرومه مك ماسيخ ۲ ايت برفيتمئين تاغن چالن  
 فولغ مكيرام هاري مده تورون امبون رنتيك ۲ مندوغ فون برتفق  
 ارق مغيالي مك راج مري رام فون مسقيه كفتو كوت مك  
 دليهن فنتو كوت ايت فون تربوكا ماشتله تپاد سدك كغد رامس  
 هاتين مك اي فون برلاري كبالي دليهن بالي فون تربوكا چوگ  
 مك نايك كبالي دليهن فنتو روغ ايه فون تربوكا چوگ مك  
 لالو دليه دفتو بيليك انچوگ تمغه فراوان ايه فون مده تربوكا مك  
 دفتوغ اد مئورغ توا مپوغي فليتا مك ايفون مگرا ماسق كدالم بيليق  
 ممبروكا تاپيركلمبو تمغه فراوان مك دليهن توان فتري مده تپاد  
 مك اي فون باليك دودق دهغافن مائينغ توا دائس تپكر فاجر  
 فرميدالي دائس چيو برامس تفت مسايمن مك اي فون برتپته  
 كغد مائينغ سكارغ دمان فرغي توان فتري مكنتوم بوخا مستغي  
 مك تپاد اي ددالم تفت فراوان مك مسبه اينغ توا امفون  
 توانكو بريمو امفون هارفن دامفوني مسبه فائيك همب توا  
 مسبه فائيك مسبه چلاك مسبه فائيك مسبه درهكا هارفن  
 دامفون موهن دباوغ فائيك كلوارهندق فائيك مسبهكن مائي ايو  
 دان تپاد فائيك مسبهكن مائي باف فد فيكران فائيك فد ماس  
 اين مايغ ايو باف دباوغ جادي ميا ۲ فائيك دتيغلكن توانكو  
 منوگكو امتان مهاج مرنتهكن دباوه دولي توانكو چوگ درغد  
 يراف زمان هيغكا مسفي قد توانكو ادفون حال ادلد ايت اداله  
 قد سواة مالم تغه مالم تلمشو دينهاري بلوم مسفي مك انتارا  
 ايت اداله مئورغ اورغ مودا دائغ ماسق كدالم مك كتاپ  
 اي يغبرنام مهراج دوانا دائغ در فولو كاچ فوري ترسيست

مک کتا توان فتری کیه دودق ماکن میره مکافور مئورخ میره  
 لایو قینغن بومق گمبیر هاغوس کافور منته تمباکو تمبه کبون  
 مک متله منده منتف میره مکافور مئورخ توان فتری دشن  
 مہراج دوان مک کتا مہراج دوانا یا ادندا توان فتری اداکہ ریشا  
 خالی رامہ مسرا مغوئیث تولغ کولیہ کنندا دردنیہ مسقی کا  
 اخیرت مک مہاوہ توان فتری سکالی کنندا ریشا خالی رامہ  
 مسراکن ادندا مریبو کالی ادندا ریشا غلی رامہ مسراکن کنندا  
 مک کتا مہراج دوانا .

کالو مسبوہ باگی لوکان      اگر چندان توان لوروتکن  
 جکلو مسگوہ بارشکتان      بارشکمان کنندا تورتن

ماریلہ کیست فولغ کنگری فولو کاچ فوری مک توان فتری فون  
 مفاکولہ لالو برسیف تلہ سیف سکلین سکیرا ۲ هاری تغه مالہ  
 ترلمشو دینیہاری بلوم مسقی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورخ  
 توا برکلیہ تیدر وقتو اینتلہ مہراج دوان ممباوا توان فتری سکوتنم  
 بوغا متغکی امتری راج سری رام کنگری فولو کاچ فوری تلہ  
 منده مہراج دوانا فولغ ممباوا امتریپ راج سری رام مک  
 ترہنتیلہ فرکتان این

مک ترسبو تلہ القصہ راج سری رام مگیکوت کمبیغ امس کدالم  
 هوتن هاری گلث گولیتا دشن مالہ بوتہ دشن سکلین اورخ بسران  
 بہارولہ راج سری رام ترسدراکن دیوین سراجی بریتہ کفد سگل  
 ہلباغ لشکر رحیت بلنتتراپ دمکین کتاب ہی سکلین ہلباغ  
 گیلا اف کیست این هاری مالہ بوتہ این ہندق مندکف کمبیغ  
 مدغکن ای ددالم کومت کیست لاگی تیاد دافمت دتغکف افکہ

دغن فرندځ چوکف حکمة مسولا جادي حاشيق مسکشوڅ ميفوتړ  
 ليمن اسم گارم سراج ميو مري گاځي صفالية ځيلا اهيدان مابو  
 دعا اونس فون اد ترصورة دميتو کارن بوکن تنون مبارځ تنون  
 تنون بندان دري مودا اد مواتو فنچا تا مده جک مده لکري  
 بنام مک دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا تفکو لو اية درانس اولون مک  
 دکرفسکين کفنتو بيليق اية مک انق کونچي يغدوا بلس بجي اية  
 فون بردرځ جاتوه مسنديرين هابس گوگر مک سگرا دمسبوة اوله  
 توان فتري مرلي برکاة افاله مولان مک انق کونچي اين گوگر  
 مسنديرين مک مهراج دوانا فون سگرا منولق فنتو بيليق ايس  
 مک دليه اوله توان فتري مءورځ مودا دلوار فنتو اية هندق  
 ماسق کدالم بيليق انجوڅن ثمفة فرادوان راج مري رام مک  
 ترلفس ماسق برديري ۲ اي دهदान توان فتري مسکونتم بوڅا  
 مستغکي مک توان فتري برکتا ايوهي توان دائځ دري مان مک  
 ابځ مسفي کماري اين مک دماهوه مهراج دوانا ککندا دائځ دري  
 نگري فولو کاچ فوري يغترميسيف داون ميگا هيلځ دفوفوة  
 اغين مپفکر بالم ثمفځ دري کمونچي گونځ ايځگيل براځگيل  
 افله مشغولن دهاتي ابځ مک مسفي کرومه اديق فد وقتو مالم  
 اين مک ماهوت مهراج دوانا

تفگي لائي اسف افې  
 تفگي لائي هارف کامي

براف تفگي فوچق فيسځ  
 براف تفگي گونځ ملينتنځ

مک ماهوت توان فتري

ايکن مسق کبرومبوڅ  
 چوبا برمره برادوانتوڅ

کالو بگيتو رمبرځ جلاپ  
 بگيتو لتق رمبرځ کتاب

مک ماهوت مهراج دوانا

برتاره بواص کړنتوڅ  
 اينکن برمره برادوانتوڅ

مرنتي چابغپ دوا  
 مسکين ماتي لائي دچوبا

تباد جوگ دافت مك هاري فون مده مستو مالم مك تينه  
 راج مري رام كقد مكلين اورغ بسرا دان هلبلغ رعيت بلانترا  
 كمناثه فرغي كمبيغ كيت ايه مك جواب مكليين اديغ مغتاك  
 كسبله سالان مستغه مغتاك فرغي دسبله تيمور دان اديغ مغتاك  
 دسبله بارت دان اديغ مغتاك كسبله اوتارا تباداله تنتومك تينه  
 راج مري رام جكلو تباد دفراوله كمبيغ ايه كقد مالم اين تباداله  
 كيت فولغ كرومه مك هاري فون مدهله گلف مك مامبيغ  
 مريك برفغ ۲ تاغن ماسق كهوئن ايت انتارا ايه مك ترهنتيله  
 چرترا راج مري رام منوروه كمبيغ كدالم هوئن ايت.

مك ترمبوله القصه مهراج دوانا دائغ دري نكري فولو كاچ  
 فوري كنكري تنجوغ بوغا مهندقكن توان فتري مكوتوم بوغا  
 امترري راج مري رام هندق دبوئن امترري مك تله لفس راج  
 مري رام كدالم هوئن مك مهراج دوان فون ماسق كدالم كوكت  
 منوجو بالي بسرستله مسمقي كهلامن بالي مك اي فون مغمبالين  
 روفان مشرت مانسي ترالو بايك فارمن رمبوت فنجغ جيچك  
 تگكو لالو نايك كا ئس بالي مك دليهن فنتو روغ فون تربوكا  
 لالو ماسق كدالم روغ لغسوغ ماسق كدالم امتان تله مسمقي اي  
 كنه امتان مك دليهن فنتو بيليق انجوشن يائيت بردندىغ  
 كاچ دوا بلس انق كونچي يغتركونچي مك مهراج دوانا فون برمساي  
 دلوار فنتو ايت دغن مستف ميره مكافور جنتن كله دكوغكوغ  
 مري نايك كموكا مك فيكر هائين بتافكه گراغن ميبوكا فنتو  
 بيليق اين مك ترايغته اي سهلي تگكولو فدهولو بربلغ فلاغي  
 صلي عالي رمبغ تهب دندم تا مده دلفين چوكف فريندو

کوة کیت ایت هندق دتغکف مک بایقله کات سکلین هلباغ  
 سکتیک لاڭی مک کمبیغ ایت فون لالو درهلامن مک دفتدغ  
 سوغگوئه له سفره تیتته راج مک سکلین رحیت بلا تئترا فون  
 تورونله لاڭی ۲ فرمفوان فرڭی مغفوغ کمبیغ ایت هندق منغکف  
 مک سکیرا ۲ تیگ جفکل لاڭی جاوهپ تاغن مانسی هندق  
 مسفی سفره کاکي تغلوغ باپتپ مک ایا فون هیلغ دماست مک  
 دلیهت کبالکغ اداله ایا موغوة داون نغکا مامق لوروه مک  
 دکفوغ اورغ فولق دمکین ایت جوگ تیاد دافت مک مسفی  
 تیگ کالی دکفوغ اورغ بسر ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک  
 تیتته راج سري رام دسوروه کچر برامی ۲ مک دتوتف فنتوکوت  
 تیغگی یغ مرتتغ مک دهسبت اورغله کمبیغ ایت درفد ساتو  
 کومت کشد سوات کومت درفد فاگر دیول ساتو کشد فاگر دیول ساتو  
 ایا برکلیق مک تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک تیتته راج سري  
 رام دسوروه ربه کومت دان فاگر دیول ایته مسواپ مک دکرچاکن  
 اوله اورغ بسر ۲ تله ربه کومت ایت سکلین ایا برکلیق درفد ساتو  
 رومه کشد ساتو رومه درفد مسفوهن نیور کشد مسفوهن نیور دري فاڭی ۲  
 هاری مسفی تغه هاری بونتر بایغ ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت کمبیغ  
 مک هاری فون مده مسفی وقتو ظهر ای فون فرڭی کلوار کوة  
 ایت مراگوت ۲ رمفوت منچهاری ماکن مک تیتته راج سري رام  
 ماريله کیت ایکوة کمبیغ ایت کلوار کوة مک مسفی کلوار کومت  
 لالو دایکوة برامی ۲ مک برتموله کمبیغ ایت تغه مراگوت ۲  
 رمفوت دتغه فادغ مک دهسپیريله برامی ۲ دري فاڭی مسرکن  
 تیغگی هاری دري تیغگی مرندو فتغ مغیکوت کمبیغ ایت

درهلامن بالي ترلالو امة چنتيك روفاپ مك ثوان فترې فون  
 برلاري ۲ ماسق كدالم روغ امتان مغادف موامين راج مري رام  
 دتمفه فراوان برداغ ممبه دمكين بويين امفون توانكو بريون امفون  
 ادفون فاتك تغه بومالين دبالي بسر مك مكنتيك ايت داتغله  
 ماسكور كمبيغ امس لالو درفد هلامن بالي مك فاتك ليهت  
 دغن مكلين داغ ۲ اينغ كاكق فغاصوه كند مندا كمبيغ ايت  
 امس ترلالو هيبت روفاپ بركفلا امس بومتانكن اينتن كاكپ  
 فيرق كوكو موام برتانهكن رثا موتو معنيكم برامبيكن متيارا  
 مك ماسخته براهي فاتك هندق بوات فرمالين قدر مهوري  
 مكرت هاري مك تيته راج مري رام بيت فون تپاداله فرله  
 مندغر كمبيغ امس ورت اورغ فون تپاد مندافت مك ككندا  
 فون ماسخته هندق ممدغ كمبيغ ايت مك لالو براغكت كدوا  
 لاكي استرين كبالي بسر برديري مكنتيك مك تمشق كمبيغ ايه  
 لالو دغن برفا حرمه مروت موفن دان مالوپ مروت دغن ايغه  
 جيتتپ مك راج مري رام فون ترميديق ددالم هاتين هندق  
 ممووات فرمالين بارغ مهوري مك دنتوشله تابوه لاراغن گوغ  
 فلاو غ چانغ فمگل مكنتيك لاغي برهيمفونله رحيت درفدهوجو غ  
 نكري مسقي كفشكل نكري يغ چافيق داغ برتوشكه يغبوتا داغ  
 برفيمفين يغ تولي تران ۲ يغ كورف داغ مغيمبر يغبراق مندوكغ  
 اتق مكلين رحيت بلنترا فنه تمشق داغ مغادف كوتا مان  
 يغ رنتوه فاريت مان يغ رابق مومه مان يغ داغ ملنغر دان  
 تران منترولاوان توان فاتك مك تيته راج مري رام تپاداله اف  
 مسق كسوكران كيت ملينكن اداله ماسكور كمبيغ ماسق كدالم



امستان مک توان فترې مکنتموم بوڅا مستغکي فرگیله کفد سوامین  
 مېمېکن حال اي ايښین همدق فرځي برماين کبالي بسر دغن  
 مکلین اینځ فغاموه دان کند منددايځ ۲ امفه فوله امفه اورځ فاتک  
 همدق برگندځ سرونې بردف ربان بيولا کچافي نوري دندي تښو  
 تاري فمنتون ملوک گورو چناک مک تيته سوامین بنرله کفد ييت  
 سيلکله توان فترې برماين ۲ ايه مک توان فترې فون براڅکت  
 کبالي دغن مگل دايځ ۲ کداين مکلین مک برماينه توان فترې  
 برمولک رپا رپوه گگق گمښتا ترلاو عظمت مک ترهنتي الشپسه  
 توان فترې برماين اين.

التقيصه. مک ترسبوت فول چرثرا مهراج دوانا  
 يغدودق دلوارکوت ماسختله ايښین هاتين مندادر فلباځي فرماين  
 توان فترې مکنتموم بوڅا مستغکي مک مهراج دوانا برهايځ ۲ کفد  
 مگل ديوات کوفسا فراوله چيتا منجادي جکامه لاځي اکو  
 کسختين نوروون درې نگرې فولو کچ فوري بارځ منجاديله اکو  
 کمبيځ امس برکښلا امس برمتاکن اينتن برکاکیکن فيرق برکوکوکن  
 سوامس برتوباکن فيرق مراتام بادان برسلځ دغن سوامس برتانهکن  
 فرمات اينتن برتابور مراتا بادان دان رثنا موټو معنيکم برامبي ۲ کن  
 متيارا تله مده منجادي کمبيځ امس مک اي فون مامق کدالم  
 کوبت راج سري رام لالو منوجو بالي بسر بالي ملنتځ درې جاوه  
 مسرکن دکت تله مسفي کهلامن بالي اي فون برلاکو دغن حرمة  
 دان چرمست دان ممبري تعظيم مک توان فترې تغه ماسخت ۲  
 مولک برماين مک ترليهته اي اکن مائيکور کمبيځ برجالن لالو

مسولا جادي عاشيق مسكفورغ مسيفوئرلیم اسم كارم سري گاڭق  
 مسفاليت گيلا اهيدان مابو مك توان فترى مسكنتوم بوغا استري  
 راج سري رام ددالم بيليق انجورغ استان تمفت فرادوان مك  
 فد مالم ايت كلوه كسه تپاد بركنتوان فيكرن دان مبارغ لاکوپ  
 هيغك برچچوران فلوه درفد توبه بادان دان موكن مسرت دمافو  
 دغن كاين مسليندغن درفد ماسخت فانس ميغپ مك هاتپ  
 فون نايك ليغ ليبوهاييس مهلي برگنتي مهلي كاين مسليندغ  
 مپافو فلوه ماسخت باپك فلوهن برتيتيك درفد اوچورغ رمبوئن  
 تله دلبه اوله اينغ توا لالو اي بركات ياتوانكو افله حال كالادوان  
 توانكو يغدمكين اين مك تيته توان فترى مسكنتوم بوغا ياما اينغ  
 مسنجق درفد كچيل بيت مسفي كسر درفد دميد مسفي اڭورغ  
 دري مودا مسفي توا اين عمر بيت تپاداله فرله بيت منغگو هاتي  
 گونده گولان يغدمكين اين اننه افله بلاپ كغد بيت ياما اينغ توا  
 مك كات ما اينغ مبرپ توانكو براف لماپ مده كيه برصما  
 بلوم فرله فالك ليست توان فترى يغدمكين اين مكبرا اينغ  
 توا بركات ۲ دغن توان فترى تغه مالم ترلفو دينهاري بلوم  
 مسفي بودق ۲ دوا كالي باغون جاڭ اورغ توا بركاليه تيدر بوي  
 كواغ جاوه كتغه سوروغ لنتيغ ريغ درمبا تردشوه لمبو دفاغ  
 مغواق كريبو دكندغ امبون جنتن رنتيك ۲ برثشو مندوغ ارق مغيلي  
 كيچق كيچو بوي موري فجر صيديق مپغسيغ نايك تاتير ملبوغ  
 تيغكي مغوكو بالم دهوجورغ بندول تردشوت فويوه. فنجغ بوي  
 فنتوغ مسفكل تيغكل دوا چاري ايتله علامه هاري هندق سيغ  
 مك راج سري رام فون باغون درفد برادو ددالم بيليق انجورغ

القيصه مك ترمبولله فول حال ايه بنداپ راج سري  
 رام ددالم نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا متله سده ممبواڻکن فتراپ کدالم  
 هوئن یغ لفس ریمبا یغ بانس ممفي تیگ بولن لمپ مک  
 دائله مئورڻ راج بولام مهراج دوانا درفد نگري فولو کاچ فوري  
 نمپ دئغه لادوت یغسرا دفون مهراج دوانا این تله مندغر ورت  
 خبران اورڻ اکن امتری راج سري رام توان فتری مکنتموم بوڻا  
 متگی نمپ فد نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا ترللو پایک فارمن دان  
 مانیس مبارڻ لاکوپ تیاداله تولو بندیغن ددالم ملوره نگري  
 تنجوڻ بوڻا ایت فیغڻگ مچکق جاری مانیس توبهن لغسر بائغ  
 منجلی جاری هالوس تومیق سري تومیة سفرت تلور بورڻ منتف  
 میره برکاچ ۲ ایردمینوم بریایغ ۲ خبرپ کولن ورت اورڻ ایت  
 مک ترلالوله براهی ددالم هائی مهراج دوانا تیادلوف میغ  
 دان مالم ایگونان مک ای فون سده برنیث هندق دفراستری  
 جوا توان فتری ایت مک ای فون برمیقله دغن مئورڻدیرپ  
 اد کفد سوات هاری وقتوتغه هاری بونتر پایغ ۲ مهراج دوانا فون  
 مغناکن لغکه میدغ بودیمان انق اولر بریلیت دکاکی انق لغ تربغ  
 میوڻسوخ اغین ملغکه کهادف دوا لغکه بالیق کبالکغ ملغکه  
 کهادف تندا منیغلکن نگري فولو کاچ فوري دوا لغکه برالیق  
 کبالکغ تندا برالیق کفولو کاچ فوري مک ای فون برجالنله دغن  
 کسفتین تربغ منوجو نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا هاری سده مرمیغ فغ مک  
 ای فون ممفي دلوارکوة راج سري رام مک ایفون دودقله دسیتو  
 مئورڻدیرپ مک ممفیله کولن مالم مک ای فون مغناکن حکمة

دان مرجن میغا تله مسقیله کفادغ برهدان دغن کرا کچیک  
 امام ترغگا مک ای فون ترلالو مقتین لالو ممبرکن دیرپ  
 مولون ترغغام میره برپالا ۲ مسقرت افی نازک چیمم مک لاکوپ  
 بغیس مسقرت هریمو لفس تغکان مرت داتغ لالو تندو مپیمه  
 امفون توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون مسمه فاتک افله اد مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو مک توانکو مسگل فاتک مکلین لشکرهلباغ رعیه بلنتترا  
 یغتیا د ترفرمنائی باپقن دموروه برهیمفون مک متله دیدغر اوله  
 کرا کچیک مسمه یغدمکین ایة مک ای فون مپیم مسمیل برتینه  
 تیاداله اف مسق کسوکران بیة ادفون مسب مک بیت فگل  
 مکلین لشکرهلباغ این بیة همدق برکنلن ۲ مرة همدق برموکا ۲ ن  
 برما ۲ فد فادغ این متله مدده برتینه دمکین ایت مک مکلین  
 لشکر یغدمرو اوله کرا کچیک جگگیت ماییت بای فغلیما بای  
 بیکر هلباغ نازون تگگ نغورن تگگ مسمیلون تگگ شکرون  
 تگگ نیلا کمال دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن مرجن میغا  
 مسگمال میغا دان برانءالوی فنه مسک تومشت ددالم فادغ  
 ایت لومشت کچرپ داتغ مغادف کرا کچیک امام ترغگا دغن  
 ممباوا فلپائی بومهن کاید فرسممکن باپقن مشرة بوکیه برتیمون ۲  
 مک کرا کچیک فون ترلالو موک هاتین بر اوله مسقرت دچیتاب  
 بهاروله ای تاهوا کندیرین ایت راج بسر ددالم عالم دنیا این مک  
 ای فون تثب منجادی خلیفه ددالم فادغ انته برانته ایت  
 چوکف دغن مگل اورغیسر هلباغ لشکر رعیم بلنتتراپ  
 یغتیا د ترفرمنائی باپق.

اینگیل براینگیل دتغه ۲۵ هونن ایت مک باواله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو  
کمپن باروس اکواین افکل مسفی اشکو دفاوڅ ایه هندقله باکر  
تله مده دباکر مک برچکق فیگگلله اشکو مغادف امغه فنجورو  
عالم دنیا مک اشکو فگل لشکر هلبالغ ایت یغشرتام جگگت  
کدوا ماییت کتیگ بای فغلیما بای کامشت بیکر هلبالغ  
فیپق یغکدوا فرتام نیلا کمل دان دردی مله فیپق کامشت  
جیمبوا صغ کمل سینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا برانتالووی  
مک تله مده راج شاه نومس برتینه دمکین ایه مک فای بیسوپ  
ایت کرا کچیک فون برجالنله فرغی مامق هونن منوجو جالن  
فرغی کفاوڅ اننه برانته انتارا بیراف هاری دجالن ایه درجاوه  
مسرکن دکه مده دکه مسفیله تیبا دثی فادغ مک دلپست فد  
تغه ۲۵ فادغ ایت اد مشوهن کایو برنام بریغین ترلالو بسر دغن  
ریمبون رمفقن مک ای فون فرگیله برهنتی دباوه فوهن کایو ایه  
مک لالو دفر بوالله مسگیما یغدفسن اوله داتوپ راج شاه نومس  
مغادف ای کفد امشت فنجورو عالم دغن برچکق فیگگل برمسرو  
سکلین لشکر هلبالغ دمکین بوئیپ هی چغگیه مایه بای فغلیما  
بای بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگک نافورون تگگک سمیلون ترگگک  
مسسکرون تگگک نیلا کمل دان دردی ملا جیمبونا راج میغا مرجن  
مرجن میغا مسکمل سینا برانتالووی مارپله اشکو برهیمفون مسکلین  
فد فادغ اننه برانته این دغن تیتته کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا مک  
اکوله یغبرنام کرا کچیک امام ترگگکا مک تله لفس برکات ۲۵ دمکین  
ایه مک سکلین لشکر هلبالغ فون دانغلله دغن مندرو بوپین مسفرت  
طوفن برچمفور ریموت باگی هلیلنتر مبله مک راج میغا مرجن

ساتو بکس مک دپاکرله فونتوڅ چندان دان کمپن دان گهارو مک  
 داوکفکن ایرماورایت تله تراوکف مک دفرچیچکن کفد کرا  
 کچیک امام ترگنگا سکالي رنجیس مک مغویه ایبو کاکین دوا  
 کالي فرچیک مک مناریک تاخن تیگ کالي فرچیک مک  
 اي فون برمین لالو یغکیست مسندڅ کان دان کیري کهدان  
 دان کبالکڅ دلپهت اداله راج شاهنومن مک کات کرا کچیک  
 یاتو هب ماشتله لمپ هب تیدور مک کات راج شاهنومن  
 تیدور اف بوکن اشکو سده ماتي اکو فون تیاداله سولک لاځي  
 اکن اشکو دودق دسین الچست په اشکو فرځي کدالم هوئن کرن  
 اشکو تیاد منوروت فغجاران اکو مک کات کرا کچیک توانکو  
 کباوه دولي یغما ملي دبوته ماتي دگنتوڅ تیغځي درلدم بامه  
 دپاکر هاغوس دکرمت فوتوس دچنچڅ لومست نما فاک بربالقی  
 کهوتن هارف دامفون توانکو مسب فاک تاکوت دودق سورڅ  
 دیري ددالم هوئن ایه تیگ کالي راج شاهنومن بریتته مپورهکن کرا  
 کچیک کلوار درفدنځري تیاد جوا اي ماهو فرځي مک تیتته راج  
 شاهنومن مغاف مک اشکو تاکوت بالیق کدالم هوئن ایه بوکنکه  
 اشکو انق راج یغسیر فد کیرا هاتیکو اشکو راج یغسیر ددالم عالم  
 این مغافله اشکو بودوه تیاداله اشکو کتهوي سکلین لشکر هلبالڅ  
 رعیت بلتنترا اشکو یغاد حاضر دهوئن ایت ادامفت فیہق  
 امفت ۲ اورڅ کفد ساتو ۲ فیہق رعیت برکتی ۲ لقسا ملیون باقن  
 مک مسبہ کرا کچیک میافله توانکو رعیت فاک یغ امفت فیہق  
 ایت دان دمناله کدودکن رعیت فاک یغاد مبایق ایه ادفون  
 تیتته راج شاهنومن فرځیلہ اشکو کفدڅ انتہ برانتہ سبلہ اوتارا گونوڅ

رزقپ کون دغن تيته توانکو دسوروه ماکن همب مک اف ۲  
 همب کتکن کفد کرا کچیک ایه تپاد جوگ دفاکین لالو دترکمن  
 همب مک فغسنله اي جاټوه کنگري بندر تهويل يايټ راجاپ  
 برنام مشهقوبد فد کتیک این اداله اي تغه دفرماين اوله توان فتري  
 رليق جنتن مک کات راج شاه نومن کفد متھاري همب فنتا  
 امبيلکن چچو همب ايت کفد توان همب مک دغن مکتیک  
 ايت جوگ متھاري مینچکن تاغن مغمبيل کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگنکا داتس فغکوان توان فتري تغه برماين ۲ مک هاري فون  
 فالس تپاد دافت دهیغکن مکتیک ردوف مک کرا کچیک  
 فون مده لپف دامبيل متھاري دفرمسبهکن کفد راج شاه نومن  
 مک توان فتري فون تغاده کلاغيټ برگنغ ۲ ایرمتاپ تندو  
 کبومي برچچوران ایرمتاپ سفرټ جاټوځ جاټوه کبيدي لقسان  
 مایق فوټس فغارځ سفرټ هاري رنتیک فاځي بوه بمبان مامق  
 لوروه مک اي فون دغن فرچنتان فولغ کرومېپ.

مک دکمبالیکن فول القيصه راج شاه نومن داتس بوکیت  
 ایغگیل برايغگیل تله دمرهکن اوله متھاري کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگنکا ايت مک اي فون فولغ ممباوا چچوپ ايت کدالم روځ  
 امتانن متله مېشي مک دبنتنکن مگل همفران یغ انده ۲ تیکر  
 فاچر فرمیداني دامتان یغسمر مک لالو دلتقکن کرا کچیک  
 داتس همفران ايت مک دامبيل اتق کونچي دوا بچي مېوکا  
 فتي کچیک بنين مقيتي برتانه گیواځ دکفلا ثمشت فرادوان  
 برکرتف بويي کونچي برکريوت بويي تودوځن تله تربوک فتي ایه  
 مک دامبيل فوننوځ چندان گهارو دامبيل کمین باروس دان ایرماور

ٲیگ هاري ٲیگ مالڻ ٲوانكو مڪ ٲیته راج شاه نومڻ چڪلو اي  
 ٲیاد فولڻ ڪرومه ڪیٲ فڊ مالڻ این فاڳي ۲ بیسو بیت هندق  
 فرڳي منوروٲن سیاف ٲاهو ڪالو ۲ اي ماٲي انق ٲوه فوٲیڪ ڪایو  
 اورڱ هندق دفر ڪسا ڪفڊ مٲهاري دمان اڊ ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ٲرڱڱا  
 ایت فڊ ماس این مڪ هاري فون مسیخ فاڳي ۲ راج شاه نومڻ  
 فون فرگیله ٲابڪ ڱونوڱ ایڱگیل برایڱگیل ایت مسئله مسٲي فڊ  
 ڪمونچٲن دڦنڊڱ ڪیری ڪان ڪهدافڻ ڪبلاڪڱ ٲیاداله ٲسفق ڪرا  
 ڪچيڪ امام ٲرڱڱا ایت مڪ راج شاه نومڻ فون ٲایڪ ڊڪمونچٲ  
 ڱونوڱ ایت مننتي مٲهاري سڪٲیڪ مڪ مٲهاري فون ڪلوار  
 لالو ٲایڪ ٲرهدافڻ دڱڻ راج شاه نومڻ 'مڪ سڱرا راج شاه نومڻ  
 ممبري سلام ڪفڊ مٲهاري السلام علیڪم مڪ دساھوٲ مٲهاري  
 وعلیڪم السلام مڪ ڪاٲ شاه نومڻ همب هندق ٲرٲپاڪڻ چچو  
 همب ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ٲرڱڱا دمناله اي فڊ ماس این مڪ مٲهاري  
 فون ٲرداله مڱٲاڪڻ ٲیاد ٲاهو مڪ ڪاٲ راج شاه نومڻ هي مٲهاري  
 ٲیاد فانوٲ سڪالي ۲ ٲوان همب ٲرڪاٲ ڊمڪیڻ ڪرڻ ٲوان همب  
 دٲیٲهڪڻ الله مسعاڻه وٲعالی منراڱي سڪلیڻ عالم دٲیا جڪ  
 جارم فانه فون ٲوان همب ڪٲهوي افكه حال چچو همب سوڙڱ  
 ٲیاد داڻٲ ٲاهو مڪ ڪاٲ مٲهاري امفون ٲوانكو اڊفون چچو  
 ٲوانكو ایت اڊٲیگ هاري یڱسڊه لفس ڊبلاڪڱ این اي داڻڱ  
 هندق ماماڻ همب مڪ ڪاٲ همب هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ جاڱڻ  
 دماڪڻ همب این ٲوڪڻ ٲوه ڪایو همب این مٲهاري دٲیٲهڪڻ  
 الله مسعاڻه وٲعالی منراڱي سڱل عالم دٲیا این مڱهیدوفڪڻ  
 سڪلیڻ همب الله مڪ ٲیاد دفاکیڻ هندق دماڪڻ جوڱ همبله



کائن فول مک باڻي داوکر باڻي دجڻک باڻي اورڻ بيامس ملما  
 مک ترلالوله سوک رپا توان فترې مندافت کرا فرمائين ايت  
 برهيمفولله مڱل بلتنترا درغد هوچوڻ نگري کڻڱل نگري يڻ  
 چافيق دائغ برتوڱکت يڻ پوتا دائغ برهيمفين يڻبرائق برتوڪوڻ  
 اتق يڻ تولي دائغ ترٿان ۲ يڻ کورف دائغ مڱمبر مک مڱل  
 اورڱسبر فون برهيمفون دائغ لڱسمان اورڱکاي بسر تمڱوڱ  
 مليهت فنوه تومثتله فادڱ تفته فرمائين ايت درغد فاڱي ۲ هاري  
 مسفي مالم فد مالم ايت فون ثياد فولڻ توان فترې کرومهپ  
 مک راج شهقوبه فون مڱگل بودق کوندڻ مپوروه فرگي مڱگل  
 اورڱکاي تمڱوڱ همدق برٿاپ فرمائين توان فترې مک مالمله  
 سده هاري ثياد جوا فولڻ کرومه مک تمڱوڱ فون دائغ مڱادف  
 فرسمبهکن مڱل فرمائين توان فترې ايت ترلالواندهن ادفون  
 يڻدفرمائين ايت کرا ثياد برپاوا تنافي ملاکو هيدف مک راج  
 فون توڙون براڱکت کدوا لاکي امترې مرست اورڱ بسر فرگي  
 مليهت فرمائين توان فترې رنيق جنتن تله مسفي راج ايت  
 سوڱڱوه عجايب مڱل فرمائين ايت مڪتيڪ راج مليهت  
 فرمائين ايت مک ايڻون براڱکت فولڻ کدالم امتان مڪلين  
 اورڱ بسر تيڱڱلله دميتو تيڱ هاري تيڱ مالم برماين ايت  
 ميڻ سما مالم فون سما مک ترهنتيله چتراپ مک دکمباليکن  
 فول چتراپ کغد راج شاهنومن تنکل سده کرا کچيڪ ايت نايڪ  
 بوکيپ ايڱيل براياڱيل تيڱ هاري تيڱ مالم مک راج  
 شاهنومن فون مڱگل همب مهيان برٿان حال کرا کچيڪ ايت  
 سده براف لام اي برجالن مک ماهوت مڱل همب سهيا سده

نوري دندې برتفو تاري گورو جناك برفنتون ملوك دش  
 برموكان م ك اينغ ثوا فون فرگيله مغادف شېقوبت امشون  
 توانكو اداله فاك اين دتيتېكن اوله انقدا مغادف توانكو معلومكن  
 سمبه كباوه دولي يغمهامليا اداله انقدا توان فترې رنيق جنتن  
 هندق موهن برماين دفاغ ددالم كوت م ك تيته راج شېقوبت  
 بمرله كشد بيت ميلاك اوله انقدا فركي برماين ايت م ك اينغ  
 اينتون منشفون باليق مغادف توان فترې مېمفيكن تيته راج  
 شېقوبت ايت تله بمرله اوله كدوا لاکي امترين م ك توان فترې  
 فون برميفله فرگي براغكت كدغ ايت دش سگل فلهاگي  
 فرمائينن مروت دش مكليين كداينن تله مېمفي دفاغ م ك  
 ترديريله خيمه دتمشت فرمائين ايت متله مدده خيمه ايه ترالوله  
 عظمت سگل بوپين ۲ مكيرا ۲ سوزوس برماين ايت كرا كچيك  
 فون جاتوه ددهافن خلاق يغبايق ۲ ايت دمي دندغ توان فترې  
 كرا ايت تپاد برپاوا تنافي كلاكوان مشورت هيده م ك لالو  
 دامبيل اوله توان فترې دفرېوانكن فرمائين مشورت گمبر دلاكون  
 اوله توان فترې م ك توان فترې فون برتيتيه كشد مائينغ كاكي  
 فغاسوه مپوروه امبيل كاين صخالت ميره دان صخالت هيچو  
 دان صخالت كونيغ هندق بوانكن فكاين كرا اين م ك اينغ فون  
 سكراله مغمبيل يغدتيتېكن توان فترې تله دباوا ددهافن فترې  
 صخالت ايت م ك دگوتنيغ صخالت ايت دفرېوانكن باجو دان  
 سلوار كاين ايه م ك دفاكيكن كشد كرا كچيك ايت تله ترفاكي  
 ايه دليهت اوله توان فترې رنيق جنتن دجاري كليغكيغ كان  
 كرا كچيك ايه اداله مېمتو چنچين م ك لالو دفاكين دكليغكيغ

گونوڻ مڪ دڦندڻن ڪاڳي ڪاڳي ڪونوڻ مڪ تڻڻي ٻوه ڪايو  
 مشرت ڀڳدڻن اوله راج شاهه نومن مڪ ايشون مڱرا برلازي ۲  
 منداڻن ٻوه ڪايو ايه مشرت مڱري دهاڻن ٻوه ڪايو ايت مڪ  
 هندڻ ڌنرڪڻ مڪ ڪات ٻوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪڇيڪ ڄاڻن اشڪو  
 ٽرڪم اڪو مڪ جواب ڪرا ڪڇيڪ مڱاڻ فول ٿياد ٻوله اڪو ٽرڪم  
 ڪرن اشڪو مڪاڻن اڪو ڌڻيٽيڪن ڌاڻو اڪو راج شاهه نومن اشڪوله  
 رڙقي اڪو مڪ ڪات ٻوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪڇيڪ ڄاڻن اشڪو مڪاڻن  
 ڪرن اڪو ائين ٻوڪن ٻوه ڪايو اڪوله ڀڳرنام مڱري ڌڻيٽيڪن الله  
 مڱهه وڌي مڱري مڪاڻن عالم دنيا ائين ڄڪ اشڪو مڪاڻن  
 نڀاڻي اشڪو ماڻي اوله ڪرن وبا اڪو ٽرلاو فانس ڀڳ ٻيراف ڄاوه  
 لاڳي مڪاڻن هاڻيڪ ڀڳدڪ ڏڻن اڪو ٻنڌاڪه ڱراڻن هاڻيڪ  
 ڌمڪاڻن ايت فرڪاڻن مڱري ٿياد ڄوڳ ڊيڏر اوله ڪرا ڪڇيڪ  
 لالو ڌنرڪن لالو فڱسن ٿياد مڱرڪنڊيڙين اوله ڪڦانسن مڱري  
 ايت ٿله فڱسن ايت ٿرهنڻيله ڦيڇيڪ.

القيصة مڪ ٽرمبوڻله فول موڙڻ راج مشرتوبڊ  
 ڌمبوڻه ٿڱري برنام بندر ٿهويل برفترا موڙڻ فرمڻوان برنام توان  
 فٽري رڻيڪ جنڻن مڪ توان فٽري ايشون فد فاڳي هاري ايت  
 ڄوڳ هندڻ برماڻن ڪڦاڻڻ ڌڌالم ڪوت لالو برڪات ڪڦد ماڻيڻن  
 ڪاڪي فڱاموڻه فرڱيله مڱهڪن ڪڦد ايه دان بنڊا ڪتاڪن ٻيٽ  
 هندڻ برماڻن ۲ اڌاڪه ڌنرڪن اڀندا دان ٻيٽ هندڻ مڱاڻ  
 مڱل ماڻيڻ فڱاموڻه دان ڌاڻيڪ ۲ امڱت فوله امڱت دان ڪند  
 منڊاپ هندڻ مڱاڻ گندڻ مڱري دان رڌف ريان ٻيولا ڪڇاڻي

فون فرگیله مېباوا باکول روئن موژغ مېبېچي امشت فوله امشت  
 اورغ فرغي مېوڅووت داوون کايو متله دافست داوون کايو ايت  
 فد موژغ مېباکول دباوا مېبېکن فد شاه نومين لالو دفرجاموکن  
 کفد چپوپ مک دماکن اوله کرا کچېک امام ترغنگا تارو کايو  
 ايت کيرام کتېک ايت يغدماکن اوله کرا کچېک هابېس امشت  
 باکول مک مېشي مال مېباوا فاگي ۲ ايسو هارين هابېس مکلين  
 امفت فوله امفت باکول ايت دماکن اوله کرا کچېک متله کاسېکن هارين  
 ايت دلېهت اوله راج شاه نومين يغدمکين ايت لالو اي برتېته هي  
 کرا کچېک فاثوتله اشکو دېواشکن اوله ايت بندا اشکو کدالم هوتن  
 يغ لفس رمبا يغ باقه کرن تباد فاثوت توبه اشکو دغن ماکن مېفرت  
 گاچه توبه اشکو مېسر لغن فاثوتکه تارو کايو امشت فوله امشت  
 باکول هابېس دغن ساتو مال م اشکو ماکن چک دمکين ايت اکو  
 فون تباد لالو مناره اشکو ددالم نگرې اکواين بېسو هاري فرگیله  
 اشکو نايک داتس گونوځ ايغگيل برايغگيل ايت کرن چرتوا اورغ  
 کونن باپک فلماکي بوه کايو مکان ۲ دميتو کمدين اداله مېفرت  
 بوه کايو روفاپ مېبېچي بونتر مېفرت بوه کفايغ بېسرپ مېفرت  
 ردف مېره مېفرت فدنډغ ماسق مېفرت کسمبا مورف داتغ نايک  
 درفد کاکي گونوځ ايغگيل برايغگيل ايت جاشن اشکو ماکن مک  
 ساهوت کرا کچېک بايقله توانکو.

متله کاسېکن هارين کرا کچېک امام ترغنگا فون فرگیله  
 نايک داتس گونوځ ايغگيل برايغگيل متله مېفيله اي کاتس  
 گونوځ ايت مک دفندغن کيري دان کان چالن داتس گونوځ ايت  
 ترلالوله باپتن بوه کايو فلماکي مکان ۲ مک تباداله دلېهتن بوه کايو  
 ايت اوله کرا کچېک اي برچالن چوگ متله مېشي فد کمونچق

مغادف راج شاه نومن مسئله دمکین ایه مک تینته راج شاه نومن  
 یاکرا کچیک امام ترگنگا افله مسبب جالن مولاپ اغکو مسفی  
 کنگری اکو این مک کات سببه کراکچیک ادفون فالتک مسفی  
 کماری این دائغ دریدالم هوتن یغلافس ریمبا یغ بانت تمفت  
 یغتیاد مسفی مانسی دري سناله فالتک دائغ کنگری توانکو این  
 افاله مولاپ مک اغکو دتغه هوتن یغلافس مرن اغکوانق راج  
 یغسمر ممرنتهکن نگری تنچوغ بوغا ایه موبرنام راج مری رام بندا  
 موبرنام توان فتری مکوئتم بوغا مستغکی افله مولاپ مک دمکین  
 مک سببه کراکچیک امام ترگنگا فالتک این دبواغکن اوله ایه  
 دان بندا افاله چلاک درهکا اغکو کفد ایه دان بندا مو مک  
 کات کراکچیک امام ترگنگا تیاداله فالتک کتیهوی کسلاهن فالتک  
 ایه فد فیکران فالتک مسبب دبواغکن ایه کرن فالتک این مایکور  
 کرا تیاد فاتوت فالتک دودق فد تمفت میدان مگل راج ۲ اینله  
 مسبب یغ فالتک کتیهوی توانکو مک راج فون دیم مندشکرکن  
 کات ۲ ایه جیک ایهندا بندا اغکو تیاد برگونا اکوله یغبرگونا دودق  
 کیه دمیینی برمسام کران بندا مو ایه انق مودرا اکو براتور داتو  
 ایه اغکوا ایه انق مودرا اکو مسفچر مک بایک کات کراکچیک امام  
 ترگنگا مک کات راج مسغ هنومن هی کراکچیک افله بارشیغ  
 اغکو ماکن دري کچیک مسفی کبسر مک مسبب ادفون یغ  
 تله فالتک ایف فد تیف هاری یغتهلله مده داهون کایو یغ مود ۲  
 ایت ایافن فالتک منام یغتیاد فاهیت مک راج شاه نومن فون  
 برتیتته کفد مگل دایغ ۲ پ یغ امفت فوله امفت امبیلکن اکو  
 فوچو کایو یغ مود ۲ هندق مسبری چچو اکو این مک دایغ ۲

ایفون مېموات لاکو برېاځي ۲ زغم منته مده دليېت اوله مگل  
 داينځ ۲ درېدالم ايت کلاکوان کرا کچيک مځگنتيکن بکس کراچان  
 ايت مک داينځ ۲ فون مامق کدالم امتان مېمواپ ايت برکات  
 اينځ فغاموه افله حال کيت ادفون تمغه کراچان مده دگنتيکن  
 اوله کرا بايقله کيت دافتکن ماينځ توا يائينځ توا افله فيکران  
 کيت مک اينځ توا فون فرگي مامق کدالم انجوځ فيرق جملگنتي  
 مېمواځونکن راج شاهنومن درفد فرادوان مک دمننتشکن اييو  
 کاکي کيري مرتب کاکي کان مک راج شاهنومن فون باځون  
 درفد برادو مک دليېت ککيري بکبان کېداف کېلاځ مک  
 ترفندځله کفد ماينځ توا ددهافن مک تيته راج شاهنومن افله  
 مسق کسوکران کيت مک ماينځ څرکتن بيه تغه تيدر اين مک  
 مسبه اينځ توها امفون توانکو ادفون مسب فاک څرکتن توانکو  
 درفد فرادوان اين کرن مسب کرا کچيک نايک دپالي تمفت  
 کراچان توانکواي دودق برميلا فغگوځ دان برجونتي کاکي مېله  
 اد اي مېفي سکارځ تله راج شاهنومن مندڅر فرکتان ايت مک  
 ايځون برتيته مېوروه امبل بائيل امس تمفت باسوه موک منته  
 مده ايت مک ايځون برميپ مځناکن مگل فکان کاین باجو  
 منته مده مېف مسکين مک اي فون برتيته کځد اينځ کاکي  
 فغاموه امبل چيپورکيت دان لغکت توجه يغاد برمروج تلفق امس  
 دان بکس مېره کيت تېفک جوړوځ پواتن مځکاسر چران بنجر مک  
 ايځون براڅکت دري بيليق انجوځ امتان کلاوار کېالي بسر راج  
 شاهنومن فون کلاوار درېدالم رواغ مک کرا کچيک امام ترگځگا  
 فون تورون درانس مځگھسان کراچان ايت مرتب دځن موځن تندق

مسفيله کرا کچيک امام ترڅنگا کتفي لاوت مک ايښون برجالن  
 فول مپوسر فنتي دتفي لاوت ايت هڅا مسفي توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم هاري يڅ کدلاڼ دليهنپ اداله مېوه کمښوڅ يځاد  
 دتفي لاوت ايت چوکف فول دڅن کوتا فارينپ مک  
 دتوجو اوله کرا کچيک امام ترڅنگا دري جاوه مسرکن دکه  
 مده دکت مسفي تيبا دلوار کوتا لالوای نايک داتس کوت  
 نيڅگي مک دليهنپ اوله کرا کدالم کوتا ايت تمقله مېوه  
 رومه مسميلن رواڅ مښوله دڅن انځوڅ فيرق مېلس دڅن چملاگنتي  
 براتڅ تيل بردينديڅ کاچ برکمونچق انتن چوکف دڅن بالي بسر  
 بالي ملننڅ توجه رواڅ توجه فمانه ملله بورڅ تربڅ مایوجان مات  
 منننڅ سلڅڅ کودا برلاري مک فيکر ددالم هاتين تمشت راج ۲  
 جوا گراڅن اين تنافي دليهنپ ددالم کوتا ايت سوڅ فون تباد  
 مک ايښون فرځيله کبالي ايت دري جاوه مسرکن دکت مده  
 دکت مسفي تيبا منله مسفي اي کهلمن بالي مک برديريله  
 اي دهلمن بالي ايت مک دليهنپ بالي ايت مدي مکليهنپ  
 درفد تيکر فاچر فرميداني دان همفران يڅ انده ۲ دميتو تربنتڅ  
 مک ايښون نايقله کانس بالي ايت دليهنپ فتران کراچان  
 داتس مسگهسان دکفلا بالي ايتفون مدي تربنتڅ مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترڅنگا فون فرځيله ککفلا بالي ايت مک ايښون نايک داتس  
 مسگهسان کراچان دودق برمسيله فڅگوڅ برچونتي کاکي سيله  
 منله مده ايت داڅ ۲ يڅ امشت ايڅ توجه فغاموه توجه دودق  
 مغنتي دريدالم روڅ مليهتکن کلاکوان کراکچيک فد بالي ايت  
 تله دکتهوي جوا اوله کرا کچيک اکن اورڅ مغنتي ۲ ايت مک

فد فاگي هاري فاتيك هندق باليق مك كات فاتيك تيغگلله  
 ائگو ددالم جمبر فيسغ مسيكة اين اكو هندق باليق فولغ مك  
 دماهوه اوله انقدا دمكين كتاپ بايكله داتو ادفون همب ساعه  
 سوك دودق ددالم هوتن كارن همب سوات كرا مك همب  
 بركييريم سمبه كغد ايه دان همب فون سلام كغد بندا جاشنله ايه دان  
 بندا برمشغول هائي ادفون فوپ سمبه كغد ايه فننا حلالكن ناسي  
 يغمداكن غارم يغمداكنيف اير يغمدينم فننا فوته هائي مسفرت كاس  
 دبوهر درغد دنيا مسفي اخرت دان سلام كغد بندا فننا  
 حلالكن اير موسو يغمدينم درغد كچيك مسفي كبسر فوئيپكن  
 هائي درغد دنيا مسفي اخرت متله مده راج مري رام مسمواحن  
 فتراپ كدالم هوتن يغ لفس مك ترهنتيله قيصهن.

مك ترمبتله فول القصة انقن كرا كچيك ايمام ترغگا  
 يغتربواغ دغه هوتن ايت تيغل دغن سورغدپرين ددالم جمبر  
 فيسغ مسيكت براف لماپ ايا دودق دسيتو مسكيرا توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك برفيكيرله ددالم هاتين افله حالن اكو  
 اين دودق سورغدپري بايقله اكو برجالن مك ايا فون برجلنه  
 درغد مسفوهن كايو كسفوهن كايو مك برجشا دغن سگل بوپهن كايو  
 ايت دان سگل بوخامان كايو دان فوئيك دان فوچق كايو منام  
 يغتيا د فاهيت اينله دماكن منام يغ فاهيت دبواغن افكل مالم  
 ايا برهنتي تيدر افكل ميغ هاري ايا برجالن مك براف لماپ  
 مسكيرا تيگ بولن مسفوله هاري برجالن ايت دغن سورغدپري  
 ددالم هوتن يغ لفس ريمبا يغ بابت مك اداله كغد سوات هاري



دمکين کتاب هي کرا کچيک تيڳلله اڱو دسپين اڱو هندق  
 باليق فولڅ کنگري مک کرا کچيک ايت فون وقتو فاڳي هاري  
 ايتله بهارو اي برکات ۲ دځن تمڱوڅ کتاب بايڅله کارن همب فيکر  
 ايتله يځ فاتوت تمڱت همب کرن همب اين سوات کرا تباد  
 فاتوت دودق کفد تمڱت يځ ميدان مڱليس مڱل راج ۲ ايتله يځ  
 فاتوت تمڱت همب ددالم رمبا بانٺ مک همب برکيريم مسميه  
 کفد ايهندا دان بندا همب جاځنله ايه دان بندا بر مشغول هائي  
 دان مسميهکنله همب ممنتا حلالکن فاسي يځدماکن گارم  
 يځدکتيڤ اير يځدمينوم دري دنيا مڱفي اخرت دځن مڱوله  
 هائي مڱرت کافس دپوسر دان سلام همب کحضرت بندا فنت  
 حلالکن اير موسو يځ همب مينوم دري کچيک مڱفي بسر  
 حلالکن دنيا اخرت مک بايڅله کات تمڱوڅ.

مستله مده کرا کچيل برکات ۲ دځن تمڱوڅ ايه مک تمڱوڅ  
 فون برجالنله فولڅ کنگرين تنجوڅ بوڅا برجالن مامق هوتن کلوار  
 هوتن مامق فادڅ کلوار فادڅ مڱيرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن  
 ايه مامق کفد هاري يځدکلافن مڱفيله کنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا دري  
 جاوه مسرکن دکت مده دکه مڱفي تيبا کبالي بسر مک دلپيه  
 اوله تمڱوڅ راج مري رام فون اد حاضر دپالي دودق داتس  
 مڱگهسان کراچان مک تمڱوڅ دري جاوه منجنجوڅ دولي مده  
 دکت لالو مسميه اڱکف قدم جاري مڱوله منندقن کفلا مک  
 کونچف مڱره سرلر باڱوڅ جاري مڱره موسن مڱيره مسميه تمڱوڅ  
 مڱرت انځد کرا کچيل اينام ترڱڱا ايت مدهله فاتيک هنترکن  
 کتغه هوتن يځ لفس دتيڱگلکن ددالم چمبر فيسڅ مامبيکت اداله

كمشوغ درفد سواتو دوسن كغد سوات دوسن درفد سواتو تمشت  
 كغد سوات تمشت مك تباداله برتمو مك دچهارې فول كغد  
 سوات تامن مك دسناله بهارو برتمو اوله تمغكوغ دان لښمان  
 كرا كچيك ايت اي داتس مشوهن فوكو دوكو مك كات تمغكوغ  
 هي كرا كچيك سگرا اشكو تودرون كشد اكو دان اكو اين منچولچوڅ  
 تيته ايپندا سرت بندا اشكو هندق دبو اشكن كدالم هوتن مك  
 فيكر ددالم هائي كرا كچيك ماغتله اي مسرا ددالم هاتيپ  
 كرن اي كرا ايتله يڅ فاتوس تمشت كدودق ديمن مك اي فون  
 برلاريله سگرا داتڅ كغد تمغكوغ مك تمغكوغ فون برجاليله كدالم  
 هوتن ماسق بلوكر كلوار فادڅ ماسق فادڅ كلوار بلوكر لالو مسفي  
 كتغه ريمبا هوتن يڅ لفس ريمبا يڅ بانت براف لمپ مكيرا  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري مك مسفيله  
 تمغكوغ كتغه هوتن يفتياد فرله مسفي مانسي فيكت لاڅو فون  
 تپاد مسفي مك هاريثون سدهله مرمبڅ فتڅ مك كات داتو  
 تمغكوغ هي مكليين رعيت دسنيله كيت دودق برېواته مافر فيسڅ  
 ماسميكت تمغه برمالم مك بايتله كات مكليين اورڅ مك ماسيڅ ۲  
 دشن فكرچانن اد يڅ مغبل روتن دان ائف دان اكر دان كاڼو  
 برېوات جمبر ايت لالو سده اد يڅ ماسمڅكن نامي دان مغكولي  
 متله سده ماسق نامي دان گولي جمبر دان مافر ايت فون سدهله  
 سيف مكليين مك هاريثون مسفي مالم تله ماكن مينم مكليين  
 برسمام لفس ماكن مينوم ماسيڅ ۲ تيدر مسفيله كون فاكي متله  
 سده سيڅ هاري مك برميغه فول ماكن مينوم متله سده ماكن  
 مينوم ايت مك تمغكوغ فون بركتاله كغد كرا كچيك امام ترڅنگا

تمڱوڱ لڙسمان اورڱڪاي بسر فردان منترې ادفون مېمب بېيت  
 تنتوڱ تابوه لارڱ مغھېمڱولکن دائڱ مڪلېنن برافله مده لمپ  
 بېيت دودق برڱېكر موڱڱ ډېري ډېيلېك انځوڱ امتان مڪېرام  
 تېگ بولن مڱوله هاري مده لمپ ادفون بېيت فېكر ڪرن بېه  
 موات راج ڀڳسر مڱڱ فرنته نڱري مك برانق اكن ڪرا مڱاڱتله  
 مالوپ ددالم هائي بېيت ايت باڀله ڪېت بواڱن انق بېيت  
 ڪرا ڪڇېك امام ترڱڱا ڪتڱه هوتن ڀڱ لڙس تمڱت تپاد فرنه  
 مڱفي ماڻسي دمناله باڀك ڪېت هنترڪن ڪرا ڪڇېك ايت مك  
 متله مده راج مري رام برتېته دمڪېن ايه مك ڪات تمڱوڱ مروت  
 اورڱ بسر باڀله توانكو بوله فاتك مڪلېنن مڱنترڪن متله مده  
 تمڱوڱ برڪات دمڪېن ايت مك دساھوت اوله توان فترې  
 مڪوتنم بوڱا متڱي ياتو تمڱوڱ افله حالپ هب صېڙه انق  
 فرامڱوان هندق منارھن ڪرا ڪڇېك امام ترڱڱا ڪرن اېهنداپ  
 هندق مېبواڱن تنافي موڱگوھ فون ترېواڱ ددالم هائي هب  
 تپاداله ترېواڱ انق هب جوڱ ډري دنيا مڱفي ڪاڱ ځېرت انترا  
 اي برڪات دمڪېن ايت توان فترې مروت منڱاده ڪلاڱيھ مروت  
 برگنڱ ۲ اير ماپ تندو ڪېومي برچوچران مڱروت بواه بېن مامق  
 لوره مڱروت جاڱوڱ جاتوه ڪېيډي باڱي مانېك فوڙس فغاڱ باڱي  
 هاري رنڱيڪ فائي اېرمات توان فترې تندو مڱاڱس اكن انڱن  
 ڪرا ڪڇېل امام ترڱڱا ڪرن هندق دبواڱن ڪهوتن ڀڱ لڙس  
 رېبها بسر متله مده دمڪېن ايت مك تمڱوڱ لڙسمان فون  
 منمڱون فولڱ مامېڱ ۲ ڪرومېپ مڱمېل پلنجا هندق برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن متله مده برمېف ايه مك هاري ايه جوڱ برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن منڇهاري ڪرا ڪڇېك ايمام ترڱڱا ايه ډرڱد مواتو ڪمڱوڱ ڪڱد مواتو

برجالن مک ایهنداپ راج مری رام دودق دیلیق انجوڻ امتان  
 تمشت فرادوان دشن موڙخدیڙین ماسختله برچنننا هائي ادفون  
 فیکر ددالم هائین ماسختله ای مالو کرن ای سوات راج یغسر  
 منڱ فرنتهکن مبهه نگري تنجوڻ بوڙا چوکف لشکر هلبالڻ  
 رعیت بلتننرا چوکف مکلین اورغسیر تمڱوڻ لقسمان اورغکای  
 بسر فردان منتری مک هسب براننکن کرا ایست ماسختله مالو  
 دان عایب ددغر مکلین راج ۲ نگري یغلان شهدان ددالم حال  
 دمکین ایست اداله کشف سوات مالم جمعیت جائوه فیکرپ فد  
 نغه مالم ترلفو دینیهارې بلوم مسفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون  
 جاڳ اورځ توا برکالیه تیدر بوی کواځ جاوه کتنه سوروځ  
 لنتیځ ریځ درمبا تردغوه لمبو دفادځ مسبوت مغواق کربو دکندځ  
 امبون چنن رننیک ۲ برتفو مندوځ ارق مغیلي کیچک کیچو بوی  
 موری فجر صیدیق مپغسیځ نایک تانیر ملبوځ تیځگي مغوکو  
 بالم دهوجوځ بندول تردغوت فویوه فنځ بوی فمتوځ مسځکل  
 تیځکل دوا جاري ایستله علامت هاریکن میځ مک ایفون بغکیه  
 درفد فرادوان لالوله کلوار درې بیلیک انجوڻ دالم امتان یغسر  
 لالو ماسو کدالم روځ کلوار کبالي بسر بالي ملینتځ توجه رواځ  
 توجه فمانه ملله بورځ تربځ شایوجان مات مننتځ صلج کودا  
 برلاري مک فد وقتو فاگي ایستله راج مری رام مننتوځ تابوه  
 لاراځن گوځ فلاوځ چانځ فمځکل مک برهمفون هلبالڻ مکلین  
 بلتننرا فنوه مسق بالي کچیک دان بالي بسر مک بردائځ مبهه  
 اورغکای تمڱوڻ افله کیراپ کسوکران توانکو مک مننتوځ تابه  
 لاراځن گوځ فلاوځ چانځ فمځکل مک تیته راج مری رام هی داتو

مك تپته راج مري رام بنرله كشد بيست مسيهكن مبارخ ۳ پ اوله  
 تو بيدان توا مك مسيه تو بيدان توا اداله سفرست ادندا توان  
 فترتي مكوئنتم بوغا مستغكي ايت مسهله ساكيت برمالين ايت  
 مسهله مسهله ادندا ايت حال انندا ايت يغاد ظهير درفد كندوشن  
 ادندا ايت هاپ كراهه توانكو مك مسياهله يغ ايلو كيه نماكن مك  
 راج مري رام فون مسندشركن كات تو بيدان توا دمكين ايت  
 ترغنهله اي برفلو توبه برديم ديرپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي تو  
 بيدان توا بايقله اكو مسيهكن مكالي لاغي امفون توانكو كباوه  
 دولي يغمه مامي مسياهله يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو ايت مك تپته  
 راج مري رام منام يغ ايلو فيكر تو بيدان تواله مك كاه تو بيدان  
 توا امفون توانكو فد فيكران هسب توا يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو  
 ايت كرن نگري برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام مري رام بنداپ  
 برنام توان فترتي مكوئنتم بوغا مستغكي فترا برنام كرا كچيك امام  
 ترغنهله مسهله مسهله تو بيدان توا برداغ مسيه كشد راج مري رام  
 دمكين ايت مك تو بيدان توا فون مسهله بهاليق كاستان  
 يغيسر برتموله تمغكوغ دان اورغكاي بسر دان مكليتن اداله نمان  
 فترا راج كيه اين كرا كچيك امام ترغنهله مسهله دپتاكله فد مكليتن  
 لشكر هلباغ رعيه بلانترتا يغددالم نگري مسواپ حتي مسهله  
 توجه هاري لفس درفد برمالين ايت كرا كچيك فون لالوله اي  
 برجالن كبالي بسر برماين ۲ مسهله مسهله حمرپ امشت فوله امفه  
 هاري ايفون لالوله مندايره نگريپ درفد مسهله كمشوغ كشد مسهله  
 كمشوغ درفد مسهله دومان كشد مسهله دومان درفد مسهله تمشت كشد  
 مسهله تمشت هاري مالم ايشون فولغ فد امستان هاري مسيغ اي

ليهيت باگي مشرقت فترا راج کيبت يغان ظهير فد ماس ديواص  
 کتيک اين کدليا درفد کندوشن بنداپ اداله فغايجاتن همب  
 داتو فترا راج کيبت اين کرا کالو بگيتو داتو فرگيله مغانف کفد  
 راج کيبت مسمبهکن ميافله يغان ايلو دنماکن مک ماسهوت داتو  
 تمغوگ دان لقسمان اورغکاي بسر فردان منترې مکلين اورغيسر  
 برکتاله کفد تو بيدان توا تو بيدان توجه همب مکلين نياداله  
 براني فرغي مغانف راج مسمبهکن حالپ فد فيکر همب مکلين  
 تو بيدان توجه فرغي مسمبهکن کفد راج کيبت مک کات بيدان  
 توجه ياد داتو تمغوگ تيدقله همب داتو براني مناکوت ماسختله  
 همب داتو مسمبهکن کرن فتراپ ايت کرا جکلو بگيتو کات  
 تمغوگ داتو بيدان تواله کيبت مورهن کرن اي همب توا  
 ملامپ مک کات بيدان توجه فرگيله تو بيدان توا کرن فترا  
 راج کيبت اين کرا يغان فد ماس اين کلوار درفد کندوشن بنداپ  
 کمدين ميافله دنماکن مک بيدان توا فون فرگيله درجاوه مسرکن  
 دکه مده دکه همفيرکن ثيبا مک تله مسفي تو بيدان توا دباليقي  
 الجوخ استان تمشت فرادوان راج سري رام مک کات راج سري  
 رام افله خبر کيبت تو بيدان توا مک مسمبه بيدان امفون توانکو  
 بريبو امفون مسمبه فاتک کباوه دولي يغماملې فاتک همب توا  
 معلومکن مسمبه اداله حال چاک تيدق دسمبهکن ماتي اييو دان  
 هندق دسمبهکن ماتي باف ماسختله همب توا اين تاکوتپ  
 هندق مسمبهکن کباوه دولي توانکو کالو چاغن منچادي کسلاهن  
 فاتک معلومکنله مسمبه فاتک اين جکلو تمغوگ مرک توانکو اکن  
 فاتک و تات منمفونله کالو منچادي بتر کفد توانکو فاتک مسمبهکن

رہوہ گگنی گمفینا عظمت بوپین سیخ دان مالہ تیاد ہرقتومن  
 مگل بوپین گندخ گوخ دان چانخ ردف دان زبان بیولا کچافی  
 نوری دندی کوفق چراچف ہر باب مہنگا رہوہ گگنی ددالم  
 نگری مکلین انق یغ مودا ۲ لاکہ ۲ دان فرمفوان ہرموک ریا ددالم  
 لافن سمبیلن بولن ایہ مک ادالہ کفد موات ہاری توان فتری  
 مکوئتم بوخا مستغکی ادالہ ماکیت مدیکیہ ۲ ہندق ہرمالین مک  
 ترہنتیلہ مگل فرماہین یغدواہلس ہغسا ایت۔

القیصہ مک ترہنتیلہ فول دریمال توان فتری ہندق  
 ہرمالین ایہ مک تینتہ راج مری رام سیفکن دائو مگل امتان  
 کیت ہنتنن ہمفران دان مگل تیکر فاچر دان فرمیدانی دتغہ  
 امتان یغ ہسر گنتوٹ تابیر لاغیت ۲ امفت فناہب متلہ مدہ  
 ترسیف تمفت توان فتری ہندق ماکیت ایت مک کات تینتہ  
 راج مری رام یاتو بیدان توجہ دان دائو بیدان توا تو فاوٹ توجہ  
 دان تو فاوٹ توا باوالہ توان فتری این کتغہ امتان یغہسر دری بیلق  
 الجوٹن متلہ مدہ توان فتری دباوا کتغہ امتان یغہسر مک  
 ہرہیمفولہ مگل تمگگوٹ لقسمان دان منتری دودق ہراتور ہنوٹگو  
 توان فتری ماکیت ایہ توجہ ہاری توجہ مالہ لمان سیخ مسا مالہ مسا  
 مامق کدافن ہارین مسفیلہ کونن تغہ ہاری ہونتر با یخ ۲ لفسلہ ماکیت  
 ہرمالین مک دلہیت اولیہ تو بیدان توجہ دان تو بیدان توا تو  
 فاوٹ توجہ دان تو فاوٹ توا ادالہ فترا راج مری رام ایت یغاد  
 ظہیر درفد کندوٹن ہنداپ ایت یا ایت ماکور کرا مہسر لغن  
 مک ہرکتالہ تو بیدان توجہ یادائو تمگگوٹ لقسمان اورٹکای ہسر  
 فردان منتری مکلینپ دائو مموا اورٹہسر ۲ ماریلہ توان ۲ مکلین

برانق مندوڪڻ انق يڄ چافيق دائغ برتوڻڪه يڄ بوٽا دائغ برمفمين  
 يڄ تولي دائغ برتاپ يڄ ڪورف دائغ مڱيبر مڪ تمڱوڳ فون  
 دائغله مڱادف راج مري رام مڪ راج مري رام فون تله حاضيرله  
 دبالې بسر دودق دائس تخه ڪرجاڻ مڱمڱسان دڄن مننتوصاپ  
 مڪ تمڱوڳ فون بردائغ مسبه امڙون توانڪو بربوڪالي امڙون ڪباوه  
 دولي يڄمهامليا توانڪو توان فائڪ افله ڪرجاڻ فائڪ دفڱگل  
 اين ڪوتا مناله يڄ روبه اتو فارييت مناله يڄ توڱگل اتو فاڱر مناله  
 يڄ ربه بالي مناله يڄ چنڊوڱ هائف مناله يڄ بوچر دينديڄ مناله يڄ  
 فسوق لنتي مناله يڄ فاته تيڄ مناله يڄ فوٽس افله مسق  
 ڪسوڪران توانڪو اتو مومسه دان تران لاوڻڪه اتو مترو فرمڱ اتو  
 فيامونڪه مڪ تيته راج مري رام تباداله اف مسق ڪسوڪران  
 ڪيت دائو تمڱوڳ ادفون مسب بيت تننوڱ تابوه لاراڄن ڳوڻ  
 فلاوڱ چانڱ فمڱگل ايت ڪرن هندق مڱمڱمڱونڪن لشڪر هلبالڱ  
 رحيت پلتنتر ددالم نگري ڪيت اين مڪ هندقله دهيمڱونڪن  
 سگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب ڪرن هندق برموڪا ۲۰  
 سڪلين قوم ڪلورگ صحابت هندي تولن ڪيت ماڪن ۲ ڪرن توان  
 فترې سڪونتم بوڱا متڱڪي انق توان دائو ايت سده مڱندوڱ  
 ڪيرام بهارو تيگ بولن ڪهندق ڪيه ڪفد دائو ددالم لافن ڪسميلن  
 بولن اين ڪيت برموڪا ۲۰ مڱيلڱ ۲ بولن ختمله فغاڄي مڱمڱيليه  
 ڪرو لمبو ڪمبيڄ ايتيڪ هاپم ڪيت ماڪن ۲ متله سده برتيتيه راج  
 مري رام دمڪين ايت مڪ بايقله ڪات مگل اورڱسرم  
 مڪ برمسما ۲ موڪاله سڪلين لشڪر هلبالڱ رحيت تنترا ددالم  
 نگري تنجوڱ بوڱا ڪلوارله سڪلين فرما ۲۰ پڻن يڄدوا پلس بڱسا



ساوهن برلاير فولغ باليك كنكري تنجوڭ بوڭا براف لماپ برلاير  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسيڭ مالم فون مالم ماسيڭله  
 توجه هاري كدلافنن مك تيباله كنكري تنجوڭ بوڭا كچمباتن  
 لارڭ راج مري رام مك برلايوهله ساوه فراهوڭ توجه بوه ايت  
 مك مگراله براڭكت نايك فولغ كرومهيپ كدالم استان ڀڃ ڀڃ  
 كچيليك انجوڭن استان انجوڭ فيرق جمالا گنتي پرائف تيلي  
 بردلدڀڃ كچ بركومونچي اتن برتاهكن رقا متوما ليكم برامبي ۲  
 متيارا تمفه فرادوان راج مري رام دوا لاکي امستري مك مكلين  
 اورڭ بسر ۲ دان مكلين لشكرهلبالڭ فون ماسيڭ ۲ فولڭله كرومهيپ  
 دمكين جوڭ مكلين رعيت بلتنترا فون فولڭله كرومهيپ  
 شهدان متله ببراف لماپ مده راج مري رام فولڭ درفد  
 برفوكس ۲ كلومت كوالا نكري تنجوڭ بوڭا منچپاري فلپاڭي كارڭ  
 كاراڭن لاوت برپاڭي ۲ جنيس مانيك فرمکانن اد بهارو توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك توان فتري فون براوبهله فيعل فراڭي لاكون  
 يعني درفد ماكن دان مينومپ مك اد كيرا ۲ مبولن لماپ براوبه  
 لاكوپ ايه مك راج مري رام فون كلوارله دردالم بيليق انجوڭن  
 كدالم استان ڀڃ ڀڃ سرلڭسورڭ ماسق كروڭ كلوار كچالي بسر بالي  
 ملينتڭ توجه رواڭ توجه فبانه ملله بورڭ تربڭ موڀوجان مات  
 مننتڭ ملڭڭ كودا برلاري فنڭڭ باليپ مك راج مري رام فون  
 مننتوڭ تابوه لارڭ گوڭ فلاوڭ چانڭ فمڭگيل مك برهيمشولنه  
 مكلين اورڭ بسر كدالم نكري تمڭگوڭ لقسنان اورڭ كاي بسر فردان  
 منتري مكلين لشكرهلبالڭ رعيت بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالي  
 كچيك دان بالي بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان ڀڃ

فرمیدانی ایتہ مک دباکرلہ فونتوٹ چندان گہارو کمپن باروس یغ  
 مام جادی دغندی دان دھامفلہ دین یغ فنیچ مسہتا جاری  
 مانیس بسرپ باگی لغن مسبوپ باگی ایبوتاغن متلہ مدہ  
 دھامسف دین ایتہ مک دفولیہ دغن تفوٹ تاور مک دتگککلہ  
 داتس فتران ایت متلہ مدہ دتگککن دین ایت دلکتلہ دغن  
 اگی تلہ مدہ لکت دین ایتہ دامبل تفوٹ تاور دفولیہکن دین  
 ایت متلہ ایتہ دتابور برتیہ برس کوپیت مک راج لٹسان فون  
 دامبل ککلہ کاین فوٹہ فنیچ دلافن ہستاد تاریک دبوٹکن تودوشپ  
 ای فون برتیلقلہ تلہ براف لما ای برتیلک ایت کیرا ۲ دروقہ  
 ظہر مسفی وقتو عصر مک راج سری رام فون ٹورنلہ کدوا لاکي  
 امتری ترجون کدالم تلاگ ایت متلہ بگیہ دری دالم تلاگ ایتہ  
 لغسوغلہ جادی اورٹ بالیق مسفرت سدیللم مک راج لٹسان فون  
 مسبوکا تودغن مرت دفا دمکنلہ دین ایتہ مک برکتالہ راج لٹسان  
 ہی مکلین اورغبسر دان مگل لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا  
 مگرالہ سیف کیہ تورن کفراہو وقتو ماس اپیلہ ماو مگرالہ کیہ  
 مک مکلین اورغبسر ۲ فون دان لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا  
 فون مگرالہ دغن مسکچف ایت براغکت تورن کفراہو مبابا راج  
 سری رام ایت کدوا لاکي امتری متلہ مسفی کتفی لاوت دکاکي  
 بوکیٹ ایت مک ٹورنلہ کسمفن ٹوندا پرکایوہ کفراہو دری جاوہ  
 مسرکن دکہ مدہ دکہ مدھیلہ تیبا کفراہو مک نایقلہ راج سری رام  
 توان فتری مکوئنم بوغا متغکی ایت کفراہو مک مکلین اورٹ  
 بسر ۲ فون دان مکلین لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا فون ہابس  
 نایک کفراہو مکتیک ایتہ مک فراہو یغ توجہ بوہ فون دبغکرلہ

لقسمان هي ما اينخ توا مسيفکن هسب فرتام تيکر فاچر مهلي  
 فرميداني مهلي فتران مائو دين مياثغ تفوغ تاور مائو برتيه  
 براس کوپيت متله سدهله سدي دمسيفکن اوله ما اينخ توا  
 مسکتيک ايه جوگ براثکه کفراهو مک راج لقسمان فون ملغکله  
 تورن کفراهو هندق فرغي برلاير کلاوت کوالا نگري تنچوڭ بوڭا  
 ايه متله مسفيله راج لقسمان کفراهو مک دبوڭکرله ساوه مک  
 برلايرله راج لقسمان مک درڭکله دايوڭ امشت فوله امشت مک  
 فراهو ايه فون ملنچرله مسفرت فوچق دلونچورکن بلوت دکتيل  
 ايکور باگي کومبغ فوئس تالين لالت هغگف ترگلنچير بورغ تربغ  
 دافت دثگف اغين لالو دافه دلمفر کهادف چاتوه کبلاکغ  
 مسب لاجون فراهو ايه برافله لمان برلاير ايه مسکيرام توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم ميغ مسا مالم فون مسا تباداله برهنتي ۲ توجه هاري  
 مامق کلافن مسفيله راج لقسمان دلاوت کاکي بوکيت ايه متله  
 مسفي مک برلابوهله ساوه فراهو راج لقسمان ايه مک راج لقسمان  
 فون مگراله تورن کسفن توندا ددايوڭله مسفن توندا ايه متله  
 مسفيله کتفي تانه دارتن دکاکي بوکيت ايت مک راج لقسمان  
 فون نايقله کاتس بوکيت ايه براف لمپ مسکيرام ۲ درفاڭي هاري  
 مسفيله وڤه ظهر مک تيباله دکمولچق بوکيت دتفي تلاگ ايت  
 مک برتيه راج لقسمان کفد اورغ بسر ايه هي لقسمان اورڭکاي  
 بسر فردان منتري مگراله بنتغ تيکر فاچر اين مک دبنتغ اوله  
 اورڭکاي بسر تيکر فاچر ايه دان فرميداني مک دلتکنله فتران  
 ايت مک راج لقسمان فون نايقله کاتس تيکر فاچر فرميداني  
 مغادف کفد فتران ايه متله راج لقسمان دودق داتس تيکر فاچر

بوکیت ایت کفراهو متله تیبا نایقله کائس مسفن ئوندا مک  
 دکا پوهله مسفن دري جاوه مسرکن دکه متله مسفيله تو تمگکوڭ  
 کفراهو مک کات تمگکوڭ کفد جوړو باتو فراهو بوغکرله ساوه کیه  
 بلایر بالیک فولغ کنگري تنجوڭ بوغا مغمبیل راج لقسمان مک  
 برلایوله براف ۲ لمان سکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم میڅ مسا مالم  
 فون مسا مک ماسق کدلافن هارین تو تمگکوڭ بلایر ایت دري  
 جاوه مسفيله دکت متله تیباله تمگکوڭ کجساتن لارڅ راج مری  
 رام دنگري تنجوڭ بوغا مک دلا بوهله ساوه ایه متله سده برلا بوه  
 ساوه مک تمگکوڭ فون مگراله نایک کبالي بسر مغادف کفد  
 راج لقسمان مک برکتاله راج لقسمان افله خبر کیت داتو تمگکوڭ  
 یغدا ټڅ کماری این مک ماهوت تمگکوڭ امفونله اغکو بریپو ۲  
 امفون ادفون مسب فاتیك همب توا بر بالیق فولغ کنگري این  
 مغادف توان فاتیك مشرفت حالپ ککندا راج مری رام کدوا  
 لاکي امتری سدهله منجادی کرا دکمونچي بوکیت دتفی لاوت  
 ایت مسب مندی ایر تلاگ ایت مک ایتله مسب فاتیك  
 بر بالیق کماری این مغمبیل توان فاتیك کرن فیکر فاتیك مروت  
 مکلین اورغیسر ۳ دان لشکر هلیالغ رعیت بلتنترا مکلین چکلو  
 تیاد اغکو دمیلاکن مغمبیل ککندا ایت فد فیکر فاتیك مسوا  
 لسچای ککله ای منجادی کرا ایت مک فد وقتو فاتیك تغلکن  
 ایت تیاداله ای مدرکن دیوین فرمیلاکنله توان فاتیك فرگی  
 برلایر بیرله فاتیك تیغگل توغکو امتان راج کیه مک کات راج  
 لقسمان پایقله همب فون بولله فرگی دغن مکتیک این مک  
 راج لقسمان فون برمیقله هندق فرگی برلایر مک برکتاله راج

ادفون راج سري رام داتس فوڪو توالغ دغن تون فترې مڪونتم  
 بوڻا مستغڪي ايت ريوه گنگي گمفيتاله عظمت بويين برصوك رپا ڪڍوان  
 ملومشت ۲ ترجون درفد سوات داهن ڪفد سوات داهن مڪ  
 حيران عجا پيله مڪلين اورغ بسر سرت لشكر هلبالغ رعية بلنتترا  
 ايت مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ اسفونله توانكو بزيو ڪالي امشون هارف  
 اڪن دامفونله مسببه همب توها ڪفد وقه هاري اين مگراله توانكو  
 باليك تورن ڪبومي ڪنغله توانكو نام يڻ بايك ڪارن توانكو راج بسر  
 ممڱ فرنته نگرې تنجوڻ بوڻا اوسهڪن اي تورن مملوڻ لاڳي برتمبه  
 موڪا رپاپ تپاداله اي سدراڪن ڏيرين لاڳي فد وقتو ماس ايت  
 مڪ برڪتاله تمغگوڻ دغن لقسمان اورغڪاي بسر دغن فردان  
 منتري سرت مگل لشكر هلبالغ مڪلين افاله حالپ ڪيت اين  
 راج ڪيت سده منچادي ڪرا افاله فيڪران ڪيه مامبيڻ ۲ فد هاري  
 اين مڪ ڪات فردان منتري همب فيڪر دائو فد هاري اين  
 بايقله فولغ دائو تمغگوڻ لايرڪن فراهو مسبوه فولغ باليك ڪنگري  
 تنجوڻ بوڻا دافتن راج لقسمان افله حال ڪيت ڪفد هاري اين  
 فيڪر همب چڪلو تپاد دامبل توان ڪيت راج لقسمان دباوآپ  
 ڪماري فستيله راج ڪيت ڪڪل منچادي ڪرا مڪ دغن مسب ايت  
 بايقله دائو فرگي امبل راج لقسمان دان دائو تيغگل منغگو امتان  
 راج ڪيت مڪ راج لقسمان ايت سورهڪنله دائغ ڪماري دغن  
 مگرآپ همب تيغگل دغن لقسمان اورغڪاي بسر دغن لشكر  
 هلبالغ مڪلين رعييت بلنتتراپ برتوڻگو دان برچاڱ مغاول  
 ممليهرا راج ڪيت يغداتس فوڪو توالغ اين ايتله ڪفد فيڪر همب  
 مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ بايقله مڪ تمغگوڻ فون مگراله تورن دراتس

بسر فردان منتري مامسيغ ۲ فون تورنله كسمفن توندا بركا يوه ممباوا  
 راج سري رام توان فترى مكوئتم بوغا مستغكي متله تيباله  
 ككاكي بركة ايه كتانه دارت مك مگراله منداكي بوكيه ايه مان ۲  
 اورغ يغ توهام تيبگل منغگو فراهو يغ توجه بوه ايه يغ مستغه  
 دفراهو يغ مستغه دتانه دارت تيبگل دكاكي بوكه ايه مك راج  
 سري رام فون برجالنله نايك كاتس بوكه ايه درفاغي ۲ مسفي  
 كشد وقتو ظهور بهاروله تيبا كاتس كمونچق ايت متله تيبا  
 دكمونچق بوكيه ايت بهاروله مسفي كتفي تلاگ ايه مك دليهتله  
 اوله توان فترى مكوئتم بوغا مستغكي اير تلاگ مشغو هله مفرت  
 كاه راج لقسمان مواتفون تباد برمالهن مك توان فترى فون  
 ترميديقله ددالم هاتين هندق مندي اير تلاگ ايه مك تباداله  
 مسفه اي برداغ مسبه كشد موامين راج سري رام ايفون ترجونله  
 كدالم تلاگ ايه متله مسده اي ترجون كدالم تلاگ ايه مك توان  
 فترى فون مودهله منجادي كرا مك دليهت اوله راج سري رام  
 استرين مسده منجادي كرا منجه فوكو توالغ مك فيكرله ددالم  
 هائي راج سري رام بتافله حال اكو اين امترىكو مسده منجادي  
 كرا جك دمكين اكو فون بايقله ترجون كدالم تلاگ اين مك  
 ايفون ترجونله كدالم تلاگ ايه افبيل بگيه منجاديله كرا لالو منجه  
 فوكو توالغ ايه كدوا لاي امترى تله منجادي كرا مك مكليين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ فون تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغكاى بسر فردان منتري  
 مكليين لشكر هلبالغ رحية بلتنترى مبايق اد دميتو كچيك دان  
 بسر توها دان مودا لاي ۲ دان فرمفوان ممواپ هابس برترىق  
 مناغييس ممواپ مليهتكن راجن مسده منجادي كرا لاي امترى

بلاک ممواپ مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تئتراپ کارن اے  
 مہیپ بائی سفرت اتق توان داتو توان فتری مکوئتم پوٹھا  
 مستغکی ہندق نایک کانس بوکت ایت ہندق ملیہہ ہولو موٹھی  
 ایت تلگ یخ داتس کموئچی بوکت ایت متلہ مدہ برتیتہ راج سری  
 رام دمکین ایت کفد اورغ بسرپ مک دماہوت اولہ تمگوٹ  
 لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتری بایقہ توانکو فاکت مکلین  
 فون ہندق جوگ ملیہتپ تلگ ایت کارن منفرکن تیتہ سری  
 فادک ککندا ایت متلہ مدہ تمگوٹ برکات دمکین ایت دغن راج  
 مک تمگوٹ فون برمبدالہ کفد مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال  
 تئترا ایت دمکین ہی مگل لشکر هلبالغ رعیت پلنتترا کیت  
 ایسو ہاری فاکي ۲ برمیفلہ کیہ مامیخ ۲ ماکن دان مینم فاگی ہاری  
 ہندق مگرا کارن راج کیہ ہندق برجالن نایک کانس بوکت ایت  
 ہندق ملیہت تلگ متلہ مدہ تمگوٹ برکات دمکین ایت ہاری  
 فون میفلہ مک مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تئترا مکلین  
 فون یرمیفلہ ماکن دان مینم کچیک دان بسر توہا دان مودا  
 لاکي ۲ فرمفوان متلہ مدہ ماکن دان مینم ایت مک ہاری فون  
 ٹگي فندوہلہ فادغ فالسن سکیرا ۲ متہاری ایت ٹفکین تولیہ ٹگال  
 مک مکلین اورغ فون مامیخ ۲ تورنلہ کسفن توندا توجہ بوء  
 مسفن برکاپوہ براٹکوٹ اورغ مغنتر ککاکي بوکیہ ایت متلہ مدہ  
 ہابس لشکر هلبالغ رعیت پلنتترا ایت ہابس نایک کدارت  
 منبس جالن نایک کبوکت ایت مک بہارولہ راج سری رام دان توان  
 فتری مکوئتم پوٹھا مستغکی کدوا لاکي امترپ براٹکت تورن  
 کسفن توندا مک مکلین اورغ بسر ۲ تمگوٹ لقسمان اورغ کای

براف لماپ مکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ برلاير ایتہ مک مسفیلہ  
 کتغہ لاوت مک بر فوکس ۲ له مگل اورغیغ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان  
 مامیغ ۲ تورنله کسمفن توندا مغیل کارغ کارغن لاوت فلباغي  
 جنیس برموک ریالہ مکلین بودق یغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ لاکي ۲  
 دان فرمشوان برگورو چناک مراتام لاوت ایت مسنتارا منچاري  
 کارغ کارغن لاوت ایت برموک ریا دان بر فوکس ۲ دلاوت ایتہ مکیرام  
 توجہ هاري لمان متله مسفیلہ مدہ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ دلاوة  
 مک مسفی کدلافن مالہ مک برکات توان فتری مسکونتم بوخا  
 مستغکی کفد موامیپ راج مری رام دمکینله مسیپ امفون  
 توانکو اداله فاتک معلومکن مسبه کباوه قاوس تافق کاکي توان  
 فاتک چکلو اد منچادي بمر امفون کرنیا توانکو لکن فاتک اداله  
 فاتک دغر کات مری فادک ککندا راج لقسمان دهلولو اد ایر تورن  
 درائس گونغ ایتہ مک دهلولوپ ایتہ تلاگ مک کالوکن اد امفون  
 کرنیا توانکو کفد فاتک مک ماحتله براهي فاتک هندق ملیپت  
 تلاگ موغی ایتہ یغ دهلولو داتس کمونچق گونغ ایتہ دانلاکي کات  
 سرفادک ککندا راج لقسمان ایر تلاگ ایتہ هیجو بیرو ورناب لاگی  
 توالغ دوا باتغ دتفی تلاگ ایتہ اینله مسیپ فاتک هندق ملیپتن  
 تلاگ ایتہ اتو ایاکه اتو تیاد باگی سفرت کات مری فادک ککندا  
 ایت مک کات راج مری رام بایقله بیست فون هندق جوگ  
 ملیپتپ تلاگ ایت کارن مسبه ادندا ایتہ دمکینله مک راج  
 مری رام فون لالو بریتته کفد اورغ بسرپ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ  
 کاي بسر فردان منتري دان کفد مکلین لشکر هلبالغپ مکلین  
 رعیت بال تنتران ادفون کیست ایسو فاکي هاري باغون جاگ



رام مڻاڪن فڪاين هاري فون مسمقي تغه هاري بونتر بايغ ۲ مک  
 ملڻڪهله راج مري رام هندق فرڻي برلاير دڪناڪن لڻڪه سدڻ بديمن  
 انق اولر بربلست دڪاڪي انق لڻ تربيغ مپغسوڻ اغين ملڻڪه كهدف  
 دوا لڻڪه باليڪ كبلڪڻ ملڻڪه كهدف تندا مڻگلكن نڱري تنچوڻ  
 بوڻا دوا لڻڪه باليڪ كبلڪڻ تندا برباليڪ كنڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا  
 ملڻڪه كاڪي يڻ ڪانن بردريق چڻگي دڪيري ملڻڪه كاڪي يڻ ڪيري  
 بردريق چڻگي دڪانن ترايق دادا يڻ بيداغ تلمشي جاري يڻ  
 هالوس دڪناڪن لڻڪه مڻوڻل ڪاچڻ ترڪنا ليڻگڻ مڻابور بايم مستله  
 تيباله راج مري رام تورن ڪفراهر مک دبڻڪرله ساوه فراهو يڻ توجه  
 بواه ايت باتو ساوه برتن تيگ بهرا تالي ساوه فنچڻپ ليم رائس  
 مستله سده دبڻڪر ساوه مک دفالوله ڳندڻ دتيوفله مروندي دفوكلهه  
 ڳوڻ دان چانغ ريوه ڳڻق عظمست مڪلين بويي بويين فرمائين  
 دوا بلس بڻسا مک دتيڻڪهله ڳندڻ لاڳو مڻايوڻ گالا ڳنڇر  
 ڳوڻيڻ دڪناڪن تغه اڻگڻ تربيغ اليه ۲ فولغ مراجو دوا بلس  
 بڻسا لاڳو ددالم مک مڪلين لشڪرهلبالڻ رحيب بال تنترا فون  
 مموڪل مريم گاتق فورو ڪتم تموليل تماڳ مڻمرفغهاپيس نماپ  
 مريم ايت بردننوم بديل يڻ بسر بدرف بديل يڻ ڪچيڪ باڻي  
 فناڪ برتبه يڻا مت بايڪ جادي مک فلوروپ مندي دموڻي  
 تنچوڻ بوڻا ايت باڻي مڻمرف هاري هوچن فاڻي هاري مک فراهو  
 يڻ توجه بوه اينتون مرڻڪوهله داوونن امڻه فوله امڻه باڻي فوچو  
 دلنچرڪن باڻي بلوت دڪتيل ايڪور باڪي ڳومبڻ فوتس تالي لالت  
 هيڻگڻ ترڪلنچير بورڻ تربيغ دافه دتغڪف اغين لالو دافه دليمفر  
 مک دليمفر كهدف جاته كبلڪڻ مڻاختله امه لاريپ فراهو ايت

فولق کريس مسلمان کنجا ايرامس کنجا منمشفغ فوئيغ برفوئر  
 مسديريپ رتق ماييت دوا ملنچور دفغکل فامور جنجي دتغه لام  
 جلاله دتنتوغ فامور اليف ترديري مسديريپ برمسويوت  
 فنچويوت فوته بوکتن بسي مبارغ بسي ۲ لبه فغنيچيغ فنتو کعبه الله  
 دتمفا اتق نبي الله ادم دهولو هنچور دتافق تاغن دتمفا دهوچغ  
 جاري مک دسفوه دغن اير بوغا دسفوه دافر چينا تورن بيسا  
 دراتس لاغييت داسم دهولو اير ماتي ايکن دايکور اير مک  
 ترامبل فديغ لغ فغوشتکغ مک ايتله فکايں راج مري رام مک  
 ترامبلله تگولو بولغ هولو بولغ فلاشي بسالو الي رمبيغ تغه  
 دندم تاسوده اد موايت فنچا تاسوده چک موده دنيا قيامت  
 بوکنيپ تنون مبارغ تنون تنون بندا دري مودا چوکف فرلندو  
 دغن فريندغ چوکف حکمت مولا جادي عاشق مکشفوغ مي  
 فوترليمين اسم گارم اهدن مابو مشاليت گيلا مري گگق دحا  
 فون اولس اد ترسورت دميتوايتله فکايں راج مري رام متله  
 سده راج مري رام مغناکن فکايں مک ترامبل فولق کايں کيندغ  
 کيندو کيندغ کيائي کايں خاصا گنتا فوالم بوکنيپ تنون مبارغ  
 تنون تنون اورغ يغ برايغ گنتي اورغ يغ بر فاروه دالم  
 تمقايں تغه لاوج مهاري موده توکغ دبوله تيا دمياف  
 نوزت تلادن بوکنيپ فاکي راج ۲ سکارغ اين فاکي راج زمان  
 دهولو مدي لام دچمور برتمبه يامه درندم برتمبه کريغ اد  
 کويق مديکت برچرومت اوسهکن کورغ برتمبه هرگ سرائس  
 ريل فميلي بنغ دتيتيق امبون مستيتيق ماهسنا بنغ بنجغ  
 کومووت اغين ملاتن داتغ مپلسيکن متله سده راج مري

باوا کن انق اورغیخ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان تمباهن فول لاين  
 درفد ایت فلباگي فرماين یغاد حاضیر ددالم نگري هندق  
 باواکن جوگ کفد راج مک ددالم تیگ هاري تیگ مالم سگل  
 اورغ فون داغله مغادف راج سکلین رعیة بلا تنترا دري هوجغ نگري  
 ممفي کفغکل نگري فنوه مسق بالي کچیک بالي بسر بالي  
 ملنتغ مک راج فون ممیلیه اورغیخ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ یغ لاکي ۲  
 بودق یغ مودا ۲ فرمشوان مدغ ایلو له مدده دفنچت نیج مستله  
 میفله برموات فراهو بلنجا فلباگي فرمکانن سکلین برامس بکل  
 فرغي برفوکس ۲ دان سگل بودق ۲ یغ مودا ۲ فون ربوه گگی گمفیة  
 عظمت بوپیپ دغن سگل فلباگي فرماين ۲ دان سگل بوپین ۲  
 یغ دوا بلس بغسا مک ایسو هارین ایه راج سري رام فون برمیفله  
 مک برهیمشوله سکلین اورغ بسر ۲ فردان منتری دان سکلین  
 فغاوا انق راج ۲ دان لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلا تنتراپ مستله مدده  
 میف حاضیر بلک سموپ مک راج سري رام فون میفله مغانکن  
 فلباگي فکان ۲ ترامبل ملوار برادواغی نمپ فیسق برفیسوغ  
 سندیرپ برانس چرمین دفغگ برب چرمین دکاکي منابور  
 مراتا بدان چرمین بسر منورت فیسق ایه فکان راج سري رام  
 ترامبل فولق کاین ایکه فیگغ کاین چندي جنتن فنچغ تغه تیگ  
 فوله تیگ فوله دغن رمبو رمبوپ تیگ کالي مهاري برابوه  
 ورناب فاگي ۲ ورن اسبون تغه هاري ورن لمبايوغ فتغ ۲ ورن میپچ  
 ایه فکان راج سري رام ترامبل فولق باجو بلدو کسمبا مورف  
 تیگ کالي منولق سري توجه کالي منولق فائي تیگ تاهن  
 داغ بلاپر فائي لکت تافق تاغن ایه فکان راج سري رام ترامبل

توکھ فون فرگیله مندافتکن تمگکوڭ درجاوه مسرکن دکه مده  
 دکت مسفی تپیا کهلاسن تمگکوڭ لغسوغ نایک مغادف مسپیپ  
 یا داتو\* مسفرمت فراهو یغ داتو\* سبدان دهلوا ایه مودهله میف  
 دان مده لغسوغ تورن کا\*یر مدی مده برساوه دجباتن لارغ  
 راج گیت مک کات تمگکوڭ بایقله مک ای فون فرگیله مغادف  
 راج درجاوه مسرکن دکت موده دکت لغسوغ تپیا درجاوه  
 منچنچوغ دولی مده دکت لغسوغ مپیبه تراختک قدم جاری  
 منوله جاری مسفرمت موسون میره کنچوف مسفرمت مولور باکوڭ  
 امفون توانکو بریب کالی امفون اداله فاک معلومکن مسیه کباوه  
 دولی توانکو یغمها مالی اداله باگی مسفرمت تیتته توانکو فراهو یغ  
 توجه بوه ایست مودهله میف مک کات راج بایقله مک راج فون  
 برتیتتهل کتاب یاداتو\* تمگکوڭ وقتو ماس هاری این بیست منتا\*  
 همفونکنله کشد داتو\* اتق اورغیغ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان ددالم  
 توجه هاری این جوگ هندق دهیمفون کبالی بسر مسرت مکلین  
 فلباگی فرما\*ینن کیه یغاد حاضر مدی مسنتیاس فد ماس این  
 گنداغ سرولی ربب کچافی موری دندی ردف ربان چراچف کوڭ  
 دان چانغ تاوق ۲ فرما\*ینن هندقله دهیمفونکن درهوچف نگری  
 کشفکل نگری مک مسیه تمگکوڭ بایک توانکو تیتته فاک جنجوڭ  
 مسوله ۲ دانس باتو کفلا فاک مک تمگکوڭ فون منمفونله بالیک  
 کرومپن منته مسفی کرومپن مک ایفون مپورهکن تندیل برکره کشد  
 مکلین فغپولود یغ ندالم دا\*یره نگری نچوڭ بوغا برکهسدقن  
 اتق اورغیغ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان مک تندیل فون فرگیله  
 برکره مندافتکن مکلین فغپولود مپمفیکن سبدا تمگکوڭ منتا\*

هندقله سده سيف دغن تباد بوله تباد کارن اي هندق ممباو  
 انق امترین بلايو کلاوت برفوکس ۲ منچھاري فلباغي کاراغ کاراغن  
 لاوت ماٴليکا چنیس فلباغي فرمکانن لاوت ایت مک اینله مبین  
 مک توکغ همب فغگل داغ ماري این هندقله سگرا فاٴ توکغ  
 ددالم توجه هاري این فراهو لاوت ایت هندقله سوده دغن تباد  
 بوله تباد کارن راج کیت فون ببراف سده لمان اي منچادي  
 راج ممرنته نكري تنجوغ بوشا این داتس کرچان سگگسان دغن  
 صچھترا دان منتوماپ تباد فرنه اي مپوره کیت بکرج بهارو  
 اینله اي برکههندق کفد همب رعیت مک همب رعیت فون  
 چنچوخله تیتھپ ایت دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس باتوکفلا کیت مک  
 کیت کرچاکنله ماٴیسی نگري رامي ۲ مپمفیکن کهندق توان کیت  
 ایت مک بارغ اف کتیدان بلنچا توکغ یغ هندق مغرجاکن فراهو  
 ایت امبلله کفد همب مک کات توکغ بايقله بولله همب کرچاکن  
 دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس مبدا داتوٴ ایت مک توکغ فون بالیک  
 کرومھپ مغمبل سگل فرکاکس توکغ یغ هندق دکرچاکن فراهو  
 یغ توجه بوه ایت مک ایسوٴ هارين ایت توکغ فون بکرچاله ممباله  
 فراهو ۲ ایت امفت فوله امفت توکغ بکرج مک برافله لام توکغ  
 بکرج ممباله فراهو ایت سکیرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم تباد برهنتي  
 ظهور دان عصر میغ دان مالم هاپ برهنتي ماکن دان مینم  
 مهاج متله ممفی توجه هاري کدلافن فراهو فون سودهله مدي  
 میفپ لغسوغ دتورنکن کاٴر دلابوه ساوه دچمباتن لارغ راج  
 مري رام متله سده سيف فراهو توجه بوه سده دتورنکن کاٴر  
 دلابوه ساوه دچمباتن راج مري رام دنگري تنجوغ بوشا مک

هاري فون ميغله مك راج مري رام فون برلاري له كدالم روغ  
 كلوار كبالي بسر بالي ملنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاو غ چانغ  
 فمگيل مك داتغه تمگوغ لقسمان اورغ كاي بسر مغادف كغد  
 راج مري رام دري جاوه منچنچوغ دولي سده دكه لغسوغ ميمبه  
 تراشكه قدم جاري مشوله كنچوف مشرفت مولور باكوغ جاري  
 مشرفت مومون ميره دمكينله ميمبهپ تو تمگوغ امشون  
 توانكو بريب كالي امشون ميمبه فاتك كباوه دولي يغمهاملي  
 توانكو توان فاتك يغ مرتق باتو ككلا فاتك افاله تيته فاتك  
 دفنگيل مك ماهوت راج مري رام ادفون يغ بيت فنگيلكن  
 داتو<sup>۲</sup> ايه فد وقتو هاري اين بيه منتا<sup>۲</sup> ميفكن توجه بوه فراهو  
 لاوت دشن مگراپ هندقله سده ددالم توجه هاري اين كارن  
 بيه هندق ميباوا انق داتو<sup>۲</sup> توان فتري سكونتم بوخا مستكي  
 بلاير كلاوت برفوكس<sup>۲</sup> منچهاري فلباغي كارغ كراغن لاوت ماس<sup>۲</sup> نيك  
 جنيس فلباغي فرمكائن لاوت ايه مك اينله ميمبهپ مك بيت  
 هندق مگرا مديكه ميفكن فراهو ايه ددالم توجه هاري اين ثياد  
 بوله ثياد مك ماهوت تمگوغ بايقله مشرفت تيته توانكو ايه فاتك  
 جنچوخله مبوله<sup>۲</sup> پ داتس باتو ككلا فاتك مك لالو تمگوغ فون  
 منمفونله فولغ كرومهن مك متله مسفي تمگوغ كرومهن مك  
 ايفون ميمگيلله توكنغ امفت فوله امغه اورغ متله داتغه توكنغ مك  
 كات توكنغ يا داتو<sup>۲</sup> اف فكرجان هب داتو<sup>۲</sup> دفنگيل مبدا دانغ  
 كماري اين مك كات تمگوغ ادفون هب ميمگل فام<sup>۲</sup> توكنغ يغ  
 امغه فوله امغه اورغ اين بهوا راج كيه ميمگل هب تادي كغه هاري  
 اين اي منتا<sup>۲</sup> ميفكن فراهو توجه بوه ددالم توجه هاري اين

د فوليه ايت د تابور برتیه برامس کويپه مک دامسپ دغن کمپن  
 مده ايه ايفون مساريقله تودغ مک برتيلقله اي دغن مملو توبهن  
 مسرت برديم ديرين براف ۲ لمپ درغد فهون فتغ مسفيله فد  
 وقتو دپي هاري مک ايفون بهاروله مهبوک تودغپ مک کات  
 راج مري رام يابغکو راج لقسمان بگيمان ددالم فتوان دان  
 فيکران مندافت ابغ يغ دامننکن اورغ توهام کفد ابغ اداکه اديق  
 براوله اتق اتو تباد مک ماهوت راج لقسمان ياديقکو اد جوگ  
 براوله دکريائي الله اديق مندافت اتق دغن ادند توان فتري  
 مکنونم بوخا مستغکي ايت تنافي هندقله اديق سيفکن فراهو توجه  
 بوه فراهو لاوت هندق برفوکس ۲ کلاوت منچپاري فلپاغي کارغ  
 کراخن لاوت فلپاغي مکانن مائيکا جنيس فرمکانن ستله موده  
 ايه جک اديق هندق فرگي کلاوت ايت هندقله دهسفونکن اتق  
 اورغ يغ مودام لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان دان همفونکن فرمائيين يغ  
 دوابلس بغسا ددالم نگري گندغ مرونې ردف ريان دان کچافي  
 بيولا نوري دلدې گوغ دان چانغ مگل فلپاغي فرمائيين ددالم  
 نگري جکلو اديق هندق فرگي بلاير کلاوت ايه ستله مسفي کلاوت  
 ايه مک اد مسپوه بوکت دتفي لاوت ايه مک اد اتق ايرتورن  
 دراتس بوکت ايه دان داتس بوکت اد سوات تلاگ ليشفه درغد  
 تلاگ اينته منچادي اير موغې ايه ادفون اير تلاگ ايه هيچو  
 بيروورن ايرپ مک اداله دتفي تلاگ ايه توالغ دوا باتغ جکلو  
 بارغکالي اديق تيبا مليهه تلاگ ايه چاغنه ابغ مندي اير تلاگ  
 ايه جک دمندي منچادي کرا مک ماهوت راج مري رام بايقله  
 مک متله هابلسه مسبه راج لقسمان کفد اديقن يغد مکين ايه مک

دگنتوخله لاغیة ۲ دان دگنتوڅ تاییرو امشت فنداهب مک دبوائله  
 فتران دتغه امتان مک کات راج مری رام بایقله مک ایفون  
 برتیتتهله کفد ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها یا ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ کاجوله برتیة بوات برس کوپیة  
 بوات تفوڅ تاور بوات دین مباتغ فنجغ مهستا جاري مانیس  
 بسرپ باگی لغن مسبو باگی ایبو تاغن مک کتاکن کفد بنتار دالم  
 میفشکن امتان بنتشکن ټیکر فاجر فرمیدلایي گنتوڅ تاییرو امشت  
 فندهب دان گنتوڅ لاغیة ۲ منتهل مده اولس تیغ امشت باغ  
 مک دبنتغله فتران دتغه امتان مک مدهله دمیف اوله  
 ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها دتغه امتان یغ بسر ایت مسفرت یغدټیتتهکن راج  
 مری رام دان راج لقسمان ایت مک ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها فون بالقله  
 مغادف راج مری رام دان راج لقسمان مپیمه امشون توانکو باگی  
 مسفرت ټیتته توانکو مپوره میف کفد فاتک هب توها یغ هینا  
 درفد اوزغ مسکلین ایت مدهله فاتک میفشکن مک کات راج  
 مری رام دان راج لقسمان بایقله منتهل ایت هاری فای فون مسرکن  
 تڅگی هاری تڅگی مسرکن فتغ هاری فتغ مسفیله مالم مسکیرام  
 لفس وقتو عیسا مک راج لقسمان فون براحتکنله کتغه امتان مک  
 نایقله کاتس مسگهسان مغادف کفتران مک دامبلله کمپن اوله  
 راج لقسمان کمپن باروس مک دباکرله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو مک  
 دباکرله کمپن باروس ترامبل تفوڅ تاور مک دامفله دغن کمپن  
 باروس دمیرمکن کفتران دفولیپکن منتهل مده دفولیپ فتران  
 ایت دغن تفوڅ تاور بهاروله دتگشکن دین دتابور برتیة برس  
 کوپیة مده ایت بهارو دلکة دغن افي مده لکة دین ایت مک  
 دامبل فول تفوڅ تاور مک دفولیپ اوله راج لقسمان منتهل مده



حالن مک تمڱوڙ فون فرگيله کهولو نگري تڻوڙ بوڙا مندا فتن  
 راج لقسمان منڇوڙ تيته راج مري رام منته درجاوه مسرکن دکه  
 مده دکه مڱيله ٿييا مک کات تمڱوڙ ادفون فاتک اين داغ  
 مغادف کشفد توان فاتک کارن منڇوڙ تيته ککندا راج مري رام  
 هندق مڱيله کن توان فاتک کسان کالو جاڻن اف ۲ عرض گندا لان  
 توان فاتک مڱاري فاتک ٿييا اين مڱاري اينله جوڱ هندق بر باليک  
 دڻن مڱراپ برسام ۲ دڻن توان فاتک منته ايت بايقله کات  
 راج لقسمان مک بر مڱيله راج لقسمان هندق ملڱه برجالن برسام ۲  
 دڻن تمڱوڙ مغادف راج مري رام درجاوه مسرکن دکه مده دکه  
 لغسور ٿييا منته ٿييا له کلامن بالي مک، دليه راج مري رام فون  
 اد حاضير مننتي د بالي بسر بالي ملنتغ داتس کراچان مک  
 کات راج لقسمان يا ابڱو راج مري رام افله تيته اديق فڱل اين  
 مک دماهوت اوله راج مري رام يا اديڱو راج لقسمان مسبب  
 ايڱ مڱل اديق کارن تا کوٽ بارڱکالي اديق اد مندا فتن اماله  
 اوڙ توهم ايڱ دهولو داف مليهتن حال کيت لاکي امترې  
 چک اد فتواپ بوله مليهت براوله اتق اٿو ٿياد ايتوله مسبب ايڱ  
 مڱل اديق کماري مک کات راج لقسمان اد جوڱ اديق دافه  
 مڱتهوي فکراڻ ايت مک کات راج مري رام بگيمانله روفپ  
 ادونپ فغليهاتن ايت مک کات راج لقسمان بواتله دين فنجڱ  
 مهستا جاري ماليس بسرپ باڱي لڻن مڱيو باڱي ايبوتاڻن دان  
 برتبه برمس کوپيه لاین درفد ايت تڱوڙ ٿاور دان کاین فوٽه فنجڱ  
 د لافن مک دبنتغله ٿيکر فاچر فرميدائي دتغه امتنان ايڱ بسر دان

فمڱل مک کارن براف لماپ توانکو منجادي راج ددالم نگري  
 تنچوڻ بوڻا سکيرا۲ توجہ موميم سده لماپ مک تيا د فرله تونکو  
 مننتوڻ تابوه لاراڻن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱل مڱهڻونکن سکلين  
 اورڻ بسر۲ ددالم نگري فمڱل لشکر هلبالڻ رعيت بلنتترا  
 درفد هوڻچ نگري کڙمڱل نگري مک کات راج سري رام يادائو  
 تمڱگوڻ ادفون سبب بيت تنتوڻ تابوه لاراڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ  
 فمڱل مڱهڻونکن دائو سکلين اورڻ بسر۲ ددالم نگري سکلين  
 لشکر هلبالڻ رعيت بلنتترا برافاله سده لماپ بيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري تنچوڻ بوڻا دائس کراڄان مڱهڻسان سکيرا۲  
 توجہ تاهن سده لماپ مک بيت برامستري تيگ تاهن سده  
 لماپ تيا د جوگ برانق مک ددالم ايت بيت دودق برفيکر  
 سوڙڻ ديري ددالم بليق انچوڻ انچوڻ فيرق جمالا ڳنتي تمڻ  
 فرادوان بيت داوالاڪي امستري مک سکيرا۲ تيگ بولن مڻوله  
 هاري لماپ ايت ادا له فد موات مال م جمعست تڱه مال م تلمڻو ديني  
 هاري بلوم مسڻي بودق۲ دوا کالي باڻون جاگ اورڻ توها برکالپه  
 ليدر بويي کواڻ جاوه کڻغه سوروڻ لنتيڻ ريڻ درمبا امبون چنتن  
 رنتيڻ۲ ترڏغر لمبو دفاڻ مڻوبت مڱوا کريو دکنڊڻ تڻو  
 مندوڻ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱهڻسيڻ نايک کيچڻ کيچو بويي موري  
 فد وقتو ايتله جاته فيکران بيت هندق مڱل اديق هڻب راج  
 لقسمان يڻ ديم دهولو نگري تنچوڻ بوڻا ايتوله مڻبن بيت تنتوڻ  
 تابوه لارڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱل مڱهڻونکن سکلين اورڻ بسر۲  
 ددالم نگري سرت سکلين لشکر هلبالڻ رعيت بلنتترا ايتوله

بدول تردخومت فوبوه فنچخ بولي فنتوخ مچگل تیگل دوا  
 جاري ایتله علامه هاري هندق میخ مک باغونله راج مري رام  
 درفد تیفه فرادوان بیلق انجوخ امتان انجوخ فیرق جمال گنتي  
 برائف نیلي بردندیخ کاج برکمینچق انتن برتاتهن رقناموتو معنکم  
 برامبی اکن متیارا مک لغسوخله اي ماسق کدالم امتان لغسوخ  
 ماسق روخ کلوار کبالي بسر بالي ملنتخ توجه رواخ توجه فمانه ملله  
 بورخ تربخ ماء یوجان ماص مننتخ ملچخ کودا برلاري فنچخ  
 بالین مک ایفون مننتوخ تابوه لارخ گوخ فلاوخ چانخ فمگیل مک  
 برهمفونله تمگوخ لغسمان اورخ کاي بسر فردان منتری مکلین  
 لشکر هلباخ رچیة تنترا کچیک دان بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان  
 فرمشوان برهمفون بلاک صموان دائخ مغادف کفد راج مري رام  
 یخ برالق بردوکخ اتق دان یخ چافیق دائخ برتوخکه دان یخ بوئا  
 دائخ برهمفین دان یخ تولي ترناپ ۲ دان یخ کورف دائخ مغمبر فنه  
 مسق بالي کچیک بالي بسر بالي ملنتخ نایک مغادف راج مري رام  
 مک بردائخ مسبه تیکو تمگوخ امفون توانکو بریبو کالي امفون مسبه  
 فاثک همب فساک زمان برزمان تورن تمورن درفد زمان مري  
 فدک ایهندا لاگی فاثک دباوه فرنته توانکو افله مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو کوتا مناله یخ رابق دان فاریت مناله یخ توخکل دان فاگر  
 مناله یخ رنتوه دان بالي مناله یخ چندوخ دان تیغ مناله یخ فوئس  
 دان هائف مناله یخ گنتیخ دان دندیخ مناله یخ فسو دان  
 لنتي مناله یخ فائه دان اشکائن درمناله یخ تیبا لاون سترو  
 توان فایک اتو فرمقی اتو فپامون اتو مومسه لاوان سترو توان  
 فاثک مک توانکو مننتوخ تابوه لاراخن گوخ فلاوخ چانخ

# SRI RAMA

## A MALAY FAIRY TALE,

### FOUNDED ON THE RÂMÂYANA.

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القصه اينله فري مڃتاڪن چترا راج ۲ دهولو ڪال مڊي  
 لام انتھڪن اي انتھڪن تياڊ چترا اير هيلير اڃين لالو بورڻ تربڻ  
 اڊاله ڪوئن سوات نڱري ۲ برنام تنجوڻ بوڃا راج برنام مڊي رام  
 امترين برنام توان فتري مڪونتم بوڃا مڃتاڪي خليفه منڃاڊي راج  
 مڊنتھڪن نڱري تنجوڻ بوڃا چوڪف دڃن مڃتاڪوڻ لڃسان اورڃڪاڪي  
 بسر چوڪف دڃن فردان منتر ي چوڪف دڃن لشڪر هلبالغ رڃي  
 بلتنتراپ اي دائس ڪراڄائن مڃتاڪسان دڃن مڃتاڪاپ برافاله  
 مڊه لمپ اي مڃتاڪ نڱري تنجوڻ بوڃا منڃاڊي راج خليفه  
 مڃڪيرام ۲ توجھ موميم مڊه لمپ دان اي برامتر ي فون تله تيگ  
 موميم مڊه لمپ تياڊ جوگ برانق مڪ مڃتاڪه موڪر دڊالم  
 هاتين ڪارن اي سوات راج يڃ بسر مڃتاڪ نڱري تياڊ برانق ايت  
 حتي برافاله لمپ اي دودق برڃڪر ايت مڃڪيرام ۲ تيگ بولن  
 مڃتوله هاري مڪ اڊاله ڪڏ سوات مالم ۲ جمعت تڃه مالم تڃمڻو  
 دڊني هاري بلوم مڃتاڪي بودق ۲ دواڪالي باڃون جاگ اورڃ توها  
 برڪاليه تيدر امبون چنتن رنتيق ۲ برڃوي ڪواڃ چاوه ڪتڃه سورڃ  
 لنتيڃ رڃن درمبا ترڊر لمبو دڃاڊ مڃتاڪ مڃتاڪ ڪرڊو ڪنڊڃ  
 برتڃو مندوڃ ارق مڃتاڪي فجر صديق مڃتاڪي نايڪ ڪيچي  
 ڪيچو برڃوي مڊي تف تڃيو مڃتاڪي مڃتاڪي مڃتاڪي مڃتاڪي مڃتاڪي

## PENGLIPUR LARA

### THE SOOTHER OF CARES.



PROFESSIONAL story-telling has not yet been quite killed in the East, by the gradual diffusion of printed and lithographed books and newspapers. The old legends and romances are still, especially in places remote from European influences, handed down from father to son, and eagerly listened to by old and young at village festivals or domestic celebrations. To the Malays, the skilful *raconteur*, who can hold his audience enthralled with the adventures of his hero and heroine, or with elaborate descriptions of the magnificence of the palaces and courts of mythical Rajas, is the *peng-lipur lara*, "the soother of cares," by the magic of whose art all woes are temporarily banished.

Sitting in the *balei* of a Raja or Chief, or in the verandah of a private house, when the sun has gone down and the evening meal is over, the story-teller, very likely a man who can neither read nor write, will commence one of the romances of his repertoire, intoning the words in a monotonous chant as if he were reading aloud from a book. He has very likely been placed purposely near a doorway leading to the women's apartment, and the laughter and applause of the male audience without is echoed from behind the curtains, where the women of the household sit eagerly listening to the story. The recitation is perhaps prolonged far into the night, and then postponed, to be continued on the succeeding night. There is no hesitation or failure of memory on the part of the bard; he has been at it from his youth up, and has inherited his romances from his father and ancestors, who told them in days gone by to the forefathers of his present audience. A small reward,

a hearty welcome, and a good meal await the Malay rhapsodist wherever he goes, and he wanders among Malay villages as HOMER did among the Greek cities.

Being in Pêrak as Assistant Resident some years ago, I was a witness on one occasion of the talents of one MIR HASSAN, a native of Kampar in the south-east of that State, and brought him down to Lârut with the intention of having his stock of legendary lore committed to writing. Official occupations interrupted this work, and it is only in this year (1886) that I have been able to have it completed, MIR HASSAN having, through the influence of my friend Raja IDRIS of Pêrak, been induced to visit me in Singapore. I now offer to the Society the Malay text of a romance called "Sri Râma." Like the well-known Malay *hikayat* of that name, it is founded upon the adventures of some of the heroes of the Râmâyana, but an oral legend current among the people has, of course, many points of interest, which are wanting in a written version, compiled by a scribe who may have knowingly borrowed from foreign sources. It may not, perhaps, be easy to trace much of the action of the great Hindu Epic in the somewhat childish narrative of the Malay village-singer, but of the profound influence which the Râmâyana and Mahabhârata have had in the Farther East—the India *extra Gangem* and the islands beyond—there can be no doubt. There is not a village-stage in Siam, Malaya or Java, the dramas of which are not directly referable to these sources, while the wrongs of SITA DEWI, the might of the giant RAWANA, and the prowess of the monkey-king HANUMAN\* are household words everywhere.

MIR HASSAN's story was taken down *verbatim* from his lips by native writers, and I have gone carefully over it, getting from him explanations of obscure passages. Here and there the style is diversified by metrical passages in a peculiar rhythm not unlike the specimens of the Dayak blank-verse

\* I have little doubt that the Andaman Islands owe their name to the fact that their inhabitants were indentified by the Malays with the monkeys of Hanuman. The Malays call the group "Pulan Handuman," or the islands of Hanuman, and this we have corrupted into Andaman.

given by Mr. PERIAM in some of his contributions to this Journal. The following sketch of the story, with quotations from the text where passages of particular interest occur, will give those who are unable to read the original an insight into the style of a genuine Malay legendary romance.

The story opens in the kingdom of Tanjong Bunga, the Raja of which is called SRI RAMA, married to the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKE (*"a single blossom on a stalk"*). SRI RAMA's peace of mind is disturbed by the fact that, though he has been married for three years, he has no child, and for three months and ten days he ponders over this want of an heir. An idea occurs to him one night, and on rising in the morning he goes into the outer hall of his palace and ringing the alarm-bell brings all his people together. A metrical passage in which a tropical daybreak is described is not without some beauty of expression :—

Tengah malam ter-lampau  
 Dinahari belum sampei  
 Budak-budak dua kali bangun jaga  
 Orang tua ber-kalih tidor  
 Ambun jantan rintik-rintik  
 Ber-bunyi kuang jauh ka-tengah  
 Sorong lanting riang di-rimba  
 Ter-dingur lembu di padang  
 Sambut menguwak kerbau di kandang  
 Ber-tepuk mendong arak mengilai  
 Fajr sidik menielengsing naik  
 Kichak-kichau bunyi morai  
 Taptibau melambong tinggi  
 Menguku balam di hujung bendul  
 Ter-dingut puyuh panjang bunyi  
 Puntong sa'jingkal tinggal dua jari  
 Itu-lah 'alamat hari handak siang.

The following is a somewhat free translation :—

Long had past the hour of midnight,  
 Lingered yet the coming day-light ;  
 Twice ere now had wakening infants  
 Risen and sunk again in slumber ;

Wrapped in sleep were all the elders,  
 Far away were pheasants calling,  
 In the woods the shrill cicada,  
 Chirped and dew came dropping earthwards.  
 Now lowed oxen in the meadows,  
 Moaned the buffaloes imprisoned,  
 Cocks, with voice and wings, responded.  
 And with feebler note the *murai*.  
 Soon the first pale streak of morning,  
 Rose and upwards soared the night birds;  
 Pigeons cooed beneath the roof-tree,  
 Fitful came the quail's low murmur;  
 On the hearth lay last night's embers,  
 Foot-long brands burned down to inches,  
 Heralds all of day's approaching.

The palace is described with the usual oriental exaggeration. The length of the outer audience chamber is "as far as the flight of bird, as far as the eye can see, as far as a horse can gallop at a stretch" (*sa'lelah burung terbang, sa'yajana mata menentang, sa'lejang kuda ber-lari*). Part of the art of the story-teller consists in piling up similes and synonymous descriptive phrases in this way. The signal which the Raja gives for the assembling of the people is another instance; (*iya menuntong tabuh raya larang-an, memalu gong pe-laung, chanang pemanggih*) "he sounded the great forbidden drum, struck the gong of assembly, the *chanang* of summons."

Everyone answered the summons—the Tumunggong, the Laksamana, the Orang Kaya Besar, the Perdana Mantri, the warriors, the army, and the people, great and small, old and young, male and female, high and low—

Yang ber-anak ber-dukong anak  
 Yang chapik datang ber-tongkat  
 Yang buta datang ber-pimpin  
 Yang tuli datang ter-tanya-tanya  
 Yang kurap datang meng-himbar.

"Those with young children came with their babies on their backs, the lame came leaning on their sticks, the blind came led by the hand, the deaf came enquiring on all sides, and the diseased came keeping their distance from the others."



The Orang Kaya Tumunggong, one of the chief ministers of the State, then addressed the Raja asking what danger or accident had caused this summons.

Kota mana-lah yang rebuk?  
 Parit mana-lah yang tungkal?  
 Pagar mana-lah yang runtoh?  
 Balei mana-lah yang chondong?  
 Tiang mana-lah yang putus?  
 Atap mana-lah yang gintang?  
 Dinding mana-lah yang pesuk?  
 Lantei mana-lah yang patah?  
 Angkat-an deri mana-lah yang tiba?

"What fort has fallen down, what moat is choked up, what palisade has given way, what building is leaning over, what pillar is broken, what roof leaky, what wall ruinous, what flooring out of repair? Or has an army arrived from anywhere?"

Then SRI RAMA related his disquietude at the want of an heir, and described how he had suddenly conceived the idea of sending for his elder brother Raja Laksamana, who lived far inland, in order that his advice might be asked. The Tumunggong was at once despatched to call the latter.

Deri jauh sesar-kan dekat.

Sudah dekat hampir-kan tiba.\*

"From afar he got nearer and nearer and gradually approached and arrived."

Raja Laksamana proceeded to the court with the Tumunggong, and SRI RAMA then explained that he had sent for his elder brother in the hope that he might be the depositor of some of the secrets handed down from ancient times, by means of which he might divine what was to happen in the future, and whether an heir was yet to be born to him (*takut ada-lah barangkali abang dapat 'umanat orang tua-tua dahulu kala barangkali dapat melihat hal kita laki istri barangkali ada betuah-nia me-lihat atau ber-uleh anak atau tiada*). This is an allusion to the art of divination still practised by Malay sorcer-

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\* This phrase is used repeatedly throughout the story, whenever one of the characters makes a journey.

ers and devil-dancers, the impiety of whose performances, from a Muhammadan point of view, is excused by immemorial usage. The proceedings of Raja Laksamana, described further on, are exactly those of a Malay *pawang* at the present day.

The great hall of the palace was at once got ready in accordance with Raja Laksamana's directions, and the implements and properties required by him were prepared. These were a candle (a cubit in length, measured from the elbow to the top of the middle-finger, as thick as a man's fore-arm and with a wick of the thickness of a man's thumb), some *bertik* (parched rice), *bras kunniet* (yellow rice), *tepong tawar* (sacred water), and eight cubits of white cloth. Mats and carpets were spread, curtains and canopies suspended, and a sort of altar (*petarana*) was erected in the centre of the hall.

Raja Laksamana commenced operations by burning incense and fumigating with it the charmed water (*tepong tawar*), with which he sprinkled the platform. He then set the candle upright and lighted it, after having scattered some rice about. The candle was then sprinkled with water, and there was more scattering of rice and waving of incense. Then, pulling the white cloth over his head and enveloping his whole body in it, Raja Laksamana remained in abstracted contemplation from sunset (*pohon petang*) to daybreak the next morning.\* He then announced that an heir would be born to SRI RAMA, but that he must first get up an expedition by water for the amusement of his Princess, fitting out for the purpose seven sea-going boats and collecting numbers of young people with bands of music to attend her. They were to proceed to a hill on the sea-coast, on the top of which would be found a lake of green water, with a river flowing down from it to the sea, and two lofty trees (*pohon tualang*) beside the lake. Strict warning was given to SRI RAMA not to bathe in this lake, as whoever did so would instantly be turned into a monkey.

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\* Compare this with the description of a Malay *pawang's* procedure.—Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 12, p. 222

The Chiefs were then summoned to receive the Raja's orders:—

Deri jauh men-junjong duli  
Sudah dekat langsung meniembah  
Ter-angkat kadam jari sapuloh  
Kunchup saperti sultur bakong  
Jari saperti susun sirih.

“While yet some way off they bowed to the dust  
When they got near they made obeisance  
Uplifting at each step their fingers ten  
The hands closed together like the rootlets of the *bakong* palm  
The fingers one on the other like a pile of *sirih* leaves.”

The Tumonggong having been directed to have seven boats built in seven days' time, returned home and forthwith summoned forty-four carpenters and gave them the necessary directions. Working day and night without a break except for meals, the forty-four boat-builders completed their task at the close of the seventh day, and the boats fully equipped were launched and taken down to the Raja's private landing-place. Seven more days were occupied in assembling all the youths and maidens of the country to accompany the Princess. There was a forced levy (*kěrah*) of all these, through the Penghulus or headmen, by command of the Tumonggong, and the Raja himself made his selection, from among the crowd brought together at the *balei*, of “boys just approaching manhood and girls just ripe for marriage” (*orang muda-muda sedang olok-olok-kan laki-laki, dan perempuan yang sedang elok di-panjat nikah*). Dresses of honour were given to these, musical instruments “of the twelve kinds” were got together, provisions for the expedition were put on board the new vessels, and all the Chiefs, warriors and attendants who were to accompany the Raja were assembled.

At this point, there occurs a long and curious description of the dress which SRI RAMA wore; first his trousers—

Ber-saluar beraduwanggi nama-nia  
Pêsak ber-pêsong sendiri-nia  
Beratus-ratus chermin di pinggang

Beribu-ribu chermin di kaki  
Menabor merata-rata badan  
Chermin besar menurut pêsak.\*

Then his waist-band (*kain ikat pinggang*)—  
Kain chindei jantan panjang tengah tiga puloh  
Tiga puloh dengan rambu-rambu-nia  
Tiga kali sa-hari ber-ubah warna-nia  
Pagi-pagi warna ambun  
Tengah hari warna lembayong  
Pêtang-pêtang warna miniak.†

Next, his coat (*baju*)—  
Baju beludu kasumba murup  
Tiga kali menolak sri  
Tujoh kali menolak pati  
Tiga tahun dagang ber-laiar  
Pati lekat di-tapak tangan‡

His kris was a marvellous weapon—  
Kris sampāna ganja iras  
Ganja menumpang puting ber-putar sendiri-nia  
Retak mayat dua si-anjur di paugkal  
Pamur janji di-tengah  
Lam jilallah di tuntong  
Pamur alif ter-diri sendiri-nia.  
Ber-sambut panjut puteh  
Bukan-nia besi sa'barang besi  
Besi lebih penganching pintu Kaabah Allah

\* "He wore the trousers called *berâduwanggi*, miraculously made without letting in pieces; hundreds of mirrors encircled his waist, thousands adorned his legs, they were sprinkled all about his body, and larger ones followed the seams."

† "Flowered cloth, twenty-five cubits in length, or thirty if the fringe be included; thrice a day did it change its colour, in the morning transparent as dew, at mid-day of the colour of *lembayong*, and in the evening of the hue of oil."

‡ "A coat of reddish purple velvet, thrice brilliant the lustre of its surface, seven times powerful the strength of the dye; the dyer after making it sailed the world for three years, but the dye still clung to the palms of his hands."

Di-timpa anak Nabi-ullah Adam dahulu  
 Di-hanchur di tapak tangan  
 Di-timpa di hujung jari  
 Di-sepuh dengan ayer bunga  
 Di-sepuh di apur china  
 Turun bisa-nia deri atas langit  
 Di-asam di hulu ayer  
 Ikan di-ekor ayer mati ber-kapong-an.\*

The sword that he wore was called "*lang pengonggong*" "the successful swooper," *lit.*, the kite carrying off its prey.

The next article described is his turban, which, among the Malays, is a square handkerchief folded and knotted round the head :—

Ter-ambil-lah tangkolok bulang hulu  
 Bulang palangi besalu alei  
 Rembang tengah dendam ta'sudah  
 Ada suatu puncha ta'sudah  
 Jika sudah dunia kiamat  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun bonda deri muda  
 Chukup perindu dengan perendang  
 Chukup hikmat "si-mula jadi"  
 "Ashik sa'kampong" "si-putar lêman"  
 "Asam garam" "ahadan mabuk"

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\* "A straight blade of one piece which spontaneously screwed itself into the haft. The grooves called *retak mayat* started from the base of the blade, the damask called *pamur janji* appeared half way up, and the damask called *lam jilallah* at the point; the damask *alif* was there parallel with the edge, and where the damasking ended the steel was white. No ordinary metal was the steel, it was what was over after making the bolt of God's Kaabah (at Meccah). It had been forged by the son of God's prophet, Adam, smelted in the palm of his hand, fashioned with the end of his finger, and coloured with the juice of flowers in a Chinese furnace. Its deadly qualities came down to it from the sky and if cleaned (with acid) at the source of a river, the fish at the *embouchure* came floating up dead."

“Sapalit gila” “sri gegah”

“Doa unus” pun ada ter-surat di situ.\*

To the Malays, the hero of the story is, of course, a Malay, and he naturally wears the national garment—the *sarong* :—

Kain kindang kindu kindang kiani

Kain khasa gantapolam

Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun

Tennn orang yang ber-isang

Gianti orang yang ber-paruh

Dalam tempayan tengah laut

Sahari sudah tukang di-bunoh

Tiada siapa turut teladan

Bukan-nia pakei raja-raja sakarang ini

Pakei raja zaman dahulu sadia laina

Di-jemur ber-tambah basah

Di-rendam ber-tambah kering

Ada koyak sadikit ber-jerummat

Usah-kan korang ber-tambah barga

Saratus réal pem-bëli benang

Di-titik ambun sa-titik

Sa-hasta benang panjang kusut

Angin sëlantan datang meniëlësei-kun †

\* “He next took his royal head-kerchief, knotting it so that it stood up with the ends projecting, one of them was called *dendam ta' sudah* (endless love), it was purposely unfinished, if it were finished the end of the world would come. It had been woven in no ordinary way, but had been the work of his mother from her youth. Wearing it he was provided with all the love-compelling secrets.” (The names of a number of charms to excite passion are given, but they cannot be explained in the compass of a note).

† “A robe of muslin of the finest kind; no ordinary weaving had produced it, it had been woven in a jar in the middle of the ocean by people with gills, relieved by others with beaks; no sooner was it finished than the maker was put to death, so that no one might be able to make one like it. It was not of the fashion of the clothing of the rajas of the present day, but of those of olden time. If it were put in the sun it got damper, if it were soaked in water it became drier. A slight tear, mended by darning, only increased its value, instead of lessening it, for the thread for the purpose cost one hundred dollars. A single dew-drop dropping on it would tangle the thread for a cubit's length, while the breath of the south wind would disentangle it.”

By the time that SRI RAMA was dressed, it was mid-day, "when the shadows are round" (*buntar bayang-bayang*), and it was time to embark. But he had first to comply with the (Malay) observances included under the term of *langkah*, which assure to a traveller a successful journey and a safe return :—

Di-kena-kan langkah sedang budiman  
 Anak ular ber-bélit di kaki  
 Anak lang terbang meniungsong angin  
 Sa-langkah kahadapan dua langkah balik ka-béla-kang.  
 Sa-langkah kahadap tanda meninggal-kan nēgri  
 Dua langkah balik ka-béla-kang tanda ber-balik  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kanan  
 Ber-dērik changgei di kiri  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kiri  
 Ber-dērik changgei di kanan  
 Ter-ayak dada yang bidang  
 Ter-lempei jari yang halus  
 Di-kena-kan langkah menukal kachang  
 Ter-kena lenggang menabor bayam.\*

As soon as the Raja had embarked, anchor was weighed and the expedition started amid the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of trumpets. Cannon and muskets were fired (for anachronisms do not shock the taste of a Malay

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\* "He adopted the art called '*sedang budiman*,' the young snake writhed at his feet (*i. e.*, he started at mid-day when his own shadow was round his feet), a young eagle was flying against the wind overhead; he took a step forward and then two backward, one forward as a sign that he was leaving his country, and two backward as a sign that he would return; as he took a step with the right foot, loud clanked his accoutrements on his left, as he put forth the left foot a similar clank was heard on his right, he advanced swelling out his broad chest, and letting drop his slender fingers, adopting the gait called "planting beans" and then the step called "sowing spinach"."

(A long step and a slow swing of the arms reminds a Malay of the way a man steps and raises his arm to plant bean-seeds six feet apart; a quicker step and a rounder swing of the arms is compared to the action of scattering small seeds.)

audience), the popping of the latter being compared to roasting paddy when the grain flies out of the husk with a slight report (*be-déráp bédil yang kéchil bagei pendaka bertih yang amat baik jadi*). The swiftness of the boats is most graphically described :—

Bagei puchuk di-lanchar-kan  
 Bagei bëlut di-gëtíl ekor  
 Bagei kumbang putus tali  
 Lalat hinggap ter-gelinchir  
 Burong terbang dapat di-tangkap  
 Angin lalu dapat di-lampar  
 Di-lempar ka-hadap jatoh ka-bêlakang.\*

After seven days and seven nights spent in amusement at sea, the Princess proposed to her husband to land and see the place described by Raja Laksamana, where the river flowed down to the sea from a green lake on the mountain. Orders were given accordingly, and next morning the immense assemblage landed "when the sun was already high, filling the plain with its heat, about the period called *tulih tenggala*.†" Leaving the older men to look after the boats, the royal couple, attended by their Chiefs and subjects, climbed the hill, a path being cut for them through the forest. About the period of mid-day prayer (*dhohor*), they reached the top, and found a lake exactly as described by Raja Laksamana. The Princess was at once seized with a violent longing to bathe in its waters and, without saying a word to her husband, she plunged in; she was immediately turned into a monkey and sprang chattering up one of the two large *tualang* trees which grew on the banks. On seeing this, SRI RAMA followed her example, jumped into the lake, and a moment afterwards joined his consort in the

\* "It was like a palm-shoot hurled as a spear, like an eel darting away when caught by the tail, like a cockchafer escaping when its string is broken. The fly which settled (on one of the boats) found it slip from under him, the bird on the wing was overtaken and caught, the wind blowing in the same direction was passed by, an article thrown ahead from the bow fell into the water astern."

† *Tulih tenggala*, the time when the ploughman looks round at the sun, feeling the morning rays striking on his back.



trees in the form of a monkey. Their subjects broke out into lamentations and remained below the trees watching with astonishment the antics of the King and Queen, who were jumping about among the branches. It was quite in vain that the Tumonggong implored the King to come down, he was quite unconscious of the entreaties addressed to him. Then the Chiefs took counsel together and it was resolved that the Tumonggong should return to Tanjong Bunga and fetch Raja Laksamana, the King's elder brother, while the rest remained to watch. On the eighth day the Tumonggong reached his destination, and presenting himself before Raja Laksamana explained what had happened. The latter, after providing himself with all the implements of sorcery (mat, carpet, *petarana*, candle, *tepong tawar*, parched rice and yellow rice), set off for the scene of the catastrophe, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the palace. The incantations were immediately successful, and SRI RAMA and his princess came down from the trees, plunged into the lake, and emerging from the water resumed their human form. Orders were then given for the immediate return of the whole party.

Not long after this the King learned that his hopes of having an heir were likely to be fulfilled, and he summoned all his people and, informing them that the Princess was *enceinte*, gave orders that there should be general rejoicings. Religious men (Lebis, Hajis, Imams and Khatibs) were to be assembled, and there were to be readings of the Koran and unlimited feasting. This was duly carried out, and the rejoicings went on until the time for the child's birth approached. The main building was duly prepared for the event (according to Malay fashion) and a crowd of Chiefs and attendants assembled, but to the horror of everyone, when the King's heir was born it turned out to be an infant monkey, "not thicker than a man's forearm." There was some discussion as to how the news was to be conveyed to SRI RAMA and who was to ask him, according to custom, to name the new-born infant, but at length the eldest of the nurses undertook the commission, and presented herself before the King. Her speech is a characteristic specimen of the way in which a Malay sets to work to break an

unwelcome piece of news to a Raja:—"Ampun, Tuanku, be-ribu-ribu ampun sembah patek ka-bawah dūli yang maha-mulia patek hamba tua ma'alum-kan sembah apa-lah hal jika tidak di-sembah-kan mati ibu dan handak di-sembah-kan mati bapa sangat-lah hamba tua ini takut-nia handak meniembahkan ka-bawah dūli tuanku kalau jangan men-jadi ka-salah-an patek ma'alum-kan-lah sembah patek ini, jikalau menanggong murka tuanku akan patek, patek menampun-lah, kalau men-jadi benar kapada tuanku patek meniembah-kan." "Pardon, my Lord, a thousand pardons, I prostrate myself in the dust before your Highness' feet. I, your old servant, would make known that there is a matter which it is difficult either to impart or to withhold;\* I am fearful of mentioning it to your Highness, but if it shall not be imputed to me as a fault, I will do so; if I am to incur your Highness' wrath by informing you, I ask permission to retire, but if you approve, I will speak."

Of course the King commanded her to speak; on hearing the news he said nothing, but left the naming of his first-born to the old woman, who accordingly called him "*Kra Kechil Imam Tergangga*." In seven days the monkey was able to go alone to the great hall to play, and when he was forty-four days old he was strong enough to roam about the country from hamlet to hamlet amusing himself. He used to absent himself all day, and returned home in the evening. His father sat at home alone, overcome with grief and shame at the thought of the nature of his offspring. For three months and ten days he sat pondering in this way, and then again he summoned his Chiefs and people to hear a plan which he had resolved on. He had decided to rid himself of the animal which was a standing source of shame to the kingdom, and to banish him to a remote part of the forest where human foot had never yet trod. The Tumonggong and Laksamana received orders to

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\* Lit. "if one withholds it one's mother must die, if one communicates it one's father must die," idiomatic way of describing a dilemma. See Malay Proverbs, Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 2, p. 125.

carry out this decree. The Princess wept and declared that, though banished, he was and should be, her son for all time. "She looked up and the tears gathered in her eyes, so that when she bowed her head they dropped in a shower, like the fruit of the *bomban* falling from ripeness, like grains of maize pouring on the drying floor, like the beads of a necklace when the string has snapped, like drizzling rain at morn. Such were the tears of the Princess weeping for her son." \* The Tumonggong and Laksamana, after a search, found the monkey up in a *duku* tree and told him of the King's orders. He rather liked the idea of getting away into the open forest, and set off with the Tumonggong willingly. After the usual "seven days" journey, they reached a spot where man had never trodden before, "where no horse-fly or gad-fly, even, had ever been." There they camped for a night, and on the following morning the Tumonggong took his leave and returned, bearing dutiful messages to SRI RAMA and the Princess from the little monkey now left alone in the forest.

KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA, abandoned to his own devices, soon got tired of the little hut which the Tumonggong and his men had built for him, and he resolved to travel. Swinging himself from branch to branch, he made his way through the forest; fruit and flowers and tender shoots supplied him with food, and for three months and ten days he pursued his journey, travelling by day and resting at night. At last he reached the sea and skirted the coast until he came to a walled and fortified town, which was evidently the capital of some great Raja. He made his way to the palace, but no one was to be seen, and walking into the hall of audience, he seated himself on the throne (*ber-sila punggung, ber-juntei kaki sa-bēlah*) "with one leg tucked under him and the other hanging down." Soon he became aware that a party of female attendants were watching him and he performed all kinds of antics. They rushed off and told the head-nurse and she proceeded to awaken the Raja,

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\* *Antara iya kata demikian itu tuan putri serta menengadah ka langit serta ber-genang-genang ayer mata-nia, tundok ka bumi ber-chukur-an seperti buah bomban masak luruh, seperti jagong jatuh ka bidei, bagei manik putus pengarang, bagei hari rintik pagi, ayer mata tuan putri tundok menangis akan anak-nia.*

who was no less a person than SHAH NUMAN himself \* “by pulling the great toe of each foot alternately.” Directing the attendants to follow him with his cushion and betel-box and gold and silver vessels, SHAH NUMAN entered the great hall and at once accosted the monkey, who came down from the throne and advanced bowing politely. The questions put by the Raja, were quite unnecessary, for he knew all about his visitor already, and was able to tell him his name and that of his father and mother and declared himself to be related to SRI RAMA and his wife. He invited the monkey to stay with him, and told the female attendants to supply his “grandchild,” as he called him, with plenty of tender shoots and leaves to eat. But when he found that his guest ate up forty-four baskets full of shoots in one night, he told him plainly that he could not possibly entertain an animal whose appetite was so disproportioned to his size and he directed him to betake himself to Mount *Inggil ber-inggil*, where there were said to be all kinds of fruit. He warned him, however, against attempting to eat one large round red fruit which he described.

Next day the monkey set off for the mountain, but disregarding all the fruit, which was there in plenty, he made straight for the top and thence he saw the large round red fruit mentioned by HANUMAN. He tried to grasp it, when the thing spoke to him and declared itself to be no fruit, but the sun itself, placed there by God to illumine the earth. In spite of warnings to keep off, the monkey made an audacious attempt to seize the sun and fell senseless to the earth.

The scene then changes to a country called Tahwil, where there reigned a King called SHAH KOBAD, who had a daughter known as the Princess RENEK JINTAN. The latter was one day amusing herself with music and singing and dancing at a place outside her father's city where her people had pitched a tent for her, when suddenly the little monkey fell down in the middle of the assembled multitude. The Princess took charge of him, for he still had life though unconscious, and she sent to

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\* This is of course a corruption of the name of HANUMAN, the monkey-king of the Râmâyana, but the Perak narrator has blundered over the first syllable and has supplied the word “Shah” as one having a specific meaning. The adventures of HANUMAN are, in this story, assigned to KRA KECHIL.

the palace and procured cloth and had clothes made for him. Seeing a ring on his little finger, she transferred it to her own which it exactly fitted. She was so enchanted with her new plaything that she wouldn't go home, and the King and Queen and the whole Court had to come down and see what was going on.

SHAH NUMAN, when his "grandchild" had been absent for three days and nights, began to get uneasy about him, and he went to Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in search of him. Being unsuccessful, he went to the top and waited for the sun to rise. *Salam 'aleikum*, "Peace be on you," said he to the sun. *Wa 'aleikum es-salam*, "And on you be peace," responded the sun with the politeness of a Muhammadan. A conversation then ensued. The sun pretended at first not to know where the little monkey had gone, but being reminded that from his position he could see all that went on in the world, he explained everything and said that the absentee would be found in the country of Tahwil, where the King's daughter was at that moment playing with him. SHAH NUMAN asked the sun to get him back, and the sun put out a long hot hand and picked him out of the Princess' lap. There was intense heat on the earth, and then a moment of darkness, during which it was found that the monkey had disappeared. The Princess went weeping home.

SHAH NUMAN took the delinquent, still unconscious, back to his palace and, brought him back to life. He then ordered him to quit the kingdom where he had given so much trouble. The monkey refused to go, pleading that he was afraid to live alone in the forest. Upon this SHAH NUMAN explained that he need be under no fear, for he would instantly be acknowledged as their king by countless multitudes of subjects, who were divided into four tribes, each governed by four Chiefs.

Next day, acting on the King's directions, KRA KECIL IMAM TERGANGGA betook himself to the forest, and made his way to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta* to the north of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Taking his stand under an enormous *beringin* tree in the centre of the plain, and placing his arms akimbo, he successively faced the four points of the compass, and called upon

the Chiefs of the tribes by name to come and attend him. Then with a rushing sound like that of a hurricane or the crashing of a thunderbolt came the monkey-chiefs with their troops. These were JANGGIT, MABIT, BAYA PANGLIMA BAYA, BÊGAR, HULUBALANG, NILA KAMALA, DARDI, MALAH, JAMBUANA, SANG KAMALA SINA, RAJA MARJAN SINGA, and MARJAN SINGA BERANTALAWI. Very ferocious did they look, with gaping mouths as red as the fires of Jehannum, and as cruel as a tiger which has just seized its prey.

The monkey hordes speedily acknowledged the new-comer as their sovereign, and he took up his abode in the plain of Anta-ber-anta at their head.

The story then shifts to a certain Maharaja DUWANA,\* who inhabited the island of Kachapuri† in the middle of the ocean. He had fallen in love with the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKEI merely from hearing the description of her beauty, how her waist could be encircled by the fourth fingers and thumbs joined, how her figure was as slim as the *menjelei*‡ stem, her fingers as slender as the stalk of the lemon-grass, and her heels as small as birds' eggs; how when she ate *sirih* or drank water her face acquired an indescribable charm. The supernatural power which Maharaja DUWANA possessed enabled him to fly through the air from his own country to Tanjong Bunga, where he alighted outside SRI RAMA's palace. There the magic charms which he employed strangely affected the Princess, though she was in her own apartments, and neither she nor her attendants could understand her uneasiness.

Subsequently, when she was amusing herself in the morning in the principal *balei* with all her attendants, Maharaja Du-

\* RAVANA.

† The ancient name of Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, 46 miles S. W. of Madras. It is called *Kichechi* in Tamil literature, and *Kachehipuram* is probably represented by the modern name.—YULE's Glossary, p. 782. The incidents which, in the *Ramayana*, take place at Lanka are, in this story, transferred to Kachapuri.

‡ A kind of grass or reed something like millet (?)

WANA appeared in the form of a golden goat,\* and excited the curiosity of every one, even of SRI RAMA himself, who summoned all his people to seize this extraordinary prodigy. They chased it in vain, for it always eluded seizure; just when any number of hands were put out to grasp it (the narrator compares the outstretched fingers of the multitude to the legs of a millipede!) it always disappeared. In vain SRI RAMA had fences, walls and houses levelled in order to give it no cover, the golden goat still escaped its pursuers. In the afternoon it went outside the fort to feed, and there again it was fruitlessly hunted until evening, when SRI RAMA declared that he would not go home until it was caught, and night found him and his people holding each other's hands and groping about in the dark in the jungle after the mysterious animal.

The King having thus been safely disposed of, Maharaja DUWANA got back into the fort and resumed his own shape. Then he made his way to the door of the Princess' chamber, which he found locked with twelve locks. Striking the door with his magic turban, which had all the love-compelling attributes which have already been mentioned in connection with SRI RAMA's head-dress (*supra* p. 96*n*), he caused the twelve keys to fall to the ground, and he entered the room without further obstacle.

The Princess was astonished at finding herself confronted in the King's private apartments by a stranger, and asked him whence he came. "From the island of Kachapuri," said he,

Yang ter-sisip di awan mega,

Hilang di puput angin,

Meniangular balam, tampak deri kamunchak gunong

Inggil-ber-inggil.

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\* In the Rāmāyana it is MARICHI, a relative and dependant of RĀVANA, who assumes the shape of a golden deer. It is eventually overtaken and killed by RAMA. When dying, MARICHI imitates the voice of RAMA, and thus induces Laksamana to start off to his brother's assistance. SITA is thus left alone, and RĀVANA gains her presence in the form of an old man.

"It may be seen peeping out from among the clouds, but is lost to view when the wind blows; from the summit of Inggil-ber-inggil it looks no larger than a dove's nest."

"What uneasiness of mind," asked the Princess, "has brought you to my house at such an hour of the night?"

He answered in the following stanza:—

*Ber-apa tinggi puchuk pisang  
Tinggi lagi asap api  
Ber-apa tinggi gunong melentang  
Tinggi lagi harap kami.\**

To which the Princess replied:—

*Kalau bagitu rembang jala-nia  
Ikan sesak ka berombong  
Bagitu letak rembang kata-nia  
Choba ber-serah ber-adu untong.†*

He retaliated with the following verse:—

*Meranti chabang-nia dua  
Ber-tarah buat kerantong  
Sakian mati lagi di choba  
Ini-kan ber-serah ber-adu untong.‡*

The Princess then invited him to chew betel, prefacing the invitation with Malay politeness by depreciating the quality of what she had to offer (*sirih layu, pinang-nia busuk, gambir hangus, kapor mantah, tembaku tambah kabun* §). This ceremony over, Maharaja DUWANA had no difficulty in persuading

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\* How high soever the shoot of the plantain,  
Higher yet is the smoke of a fire;  
High though may be the mountain ranges,  
Higher still are the hopes I indulge.

† If the casting-net be skilfully thrown,  
The fish are found together at the upper end of it;  
If these words are said in earnest,  
Let us yield to fate and see what comes of it.

‡ The *Meranti* tree with a forked limb;  
Shape the wood and make a drum of it.  
The path that leads to death is often ventured on;  
Here I yield to fate, let what will come of it.

§ "The betel-leaves are withered, the betel-nut decayed, the gambir smoked, the lime badly prepared, and the tobacco only fit or use in the garden" (to kill insects).



the Princess to elope with him, and he carried her off to Pulau Kachapuri.

SRI RAMA, in the midst of the forest on a pitch-dark night, suddenly came to a sense of the absurdity of the enterprise he and his men had embarked on, and ordered a return to the town, which they reached a little before day-break. The gate of the fort lay wide open; rushing on he found the outer and inner doors of the palace open, and passing through them he found his private apartments similarly unprotected and his consort's bed empty. One terrified old woman was found who was able to relate circumstantially what had happened in his absence. On learning the truth, the King went out into the great hall and uttered three terrible screams,

*Tujoh negri padam palita*

*Tujoh simpang galanggang retak*

*Gugor mumbang tujoh hiji*

*Orang mengandong tiga bulan habis gugur.\**

On the advice of his Chiefs, he again sent for his elder brother, Raja Laksamana, to ask for his counsel and assistance, and after consultation with him, in spite of the entreaties of the people, it was decided that the two brothers should set off to recover the missing Princess, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the kingdom. For three months and ten days they travelled through forests and across plains, until they reached an enormous *tualong* tree, the branches of which reached the clouds and the stem of which it took them seven days and nights to skirt. Thence, striking off eastward, they came to an immense plain on the shores of the ocean, and, still travelling on, they arrived at last at the foot of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Some days were spent in a vain search for a way to ascend the precipitous sides of the mountain, and one day SRI RAMA was astonished at hearing extraordinary cries and noises which seemed to come from wild animals. Raja Laksamana explained that these proceeded from the

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\* By the noise, the lamps in seven countries were extinguished; the earth at seven cockpits cracked in fissures; seven half-formed cocoa-nuts fell to the ground; and all the women who were three months gone with child miscarried.

monkey tribes, the subjects of the monkey-prince, SRI RAMA's own son. Following the sounds, they reached an extensive plain, where they found the monkey hosts assembled. The throng parted right and left to let the two brothers pass through, and they made their way to a large *beringin* tree, where they found the monkey-prince seated in state. The latter rose and received them with the utmost respect, and asked what had brought them to that remote spot. The unfortunate SRI RAMA was quite unable to reply, but Raja Laksamana explained the situation shortly, and stated their desire to ascend Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in order to fix from its summit the exact whereabouts of Kachapuri, which tradition said could be seen thence, looking no larger than a dove's nest. The monkey-prince assured them that he could do all that was necessary, and SRI RAMA then found his voice and addressed his son promising him anything that he might wish for, if he could only accomplish the deliverance of the Princess. The monkey said that the wish of his heart was to be permitted, just for once, to eat a meal with his father off the same leaf and to sleep for once in his arms. This demand SRI RAMA at once agreed to, promising further to acknowledge the monkey as his son and to take him back to his kingdom if he succeeded in releasing his mother by fair and open means without descending to the fraud practised by Maharaja DUWANA. The monkey was accordingly admitted to a share of SRI RAMA's dinner and bed and his monkeyish misbehaviour is described. The King having kept his part of the bargain, called for the performance of his son's undertaking. The latter alleged a difficulty in finding a place to take off from in making a leap over to Kachapuri. SRI RAMA suggested the large *tualang* tree which it had taken him seven days to walk round and the branches of which reached to the clouds. The monkey declared that it would not bear him, but at his father's request he tried and, as he foretold, the tree sunk beneath him and came down with a crash. SRI RAMA next suggested a plain called *Kerushik*, but three attempts on the part of the monkey only resulted in such a disturbance of the surface of the plain that showers of sand

obscured the sun and the plain itself became a lake. The next place tried was Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. On the summit of this mountain the monkey found a walled fort guarded by a young *Jin*, who told him that this was the residence of a *Jin* with seven heads, who was living there in voluntary seclusion (*tapa*). The monkey obtained an interview with the latter, and explained the object of his visit to the mountain. He went on to the peak, but it shook so violently that huge rocks went rolling down and the *Jin* with seven heads called him back and he had to give up the attempt. But in his excitement he gave the mountain a blow with one hand and a great portion of it was detached and fell near the mouth of the Malacca river! \* He and the *Jin* with seven heads then entered into a compact of mutual friendship and brotherhood, the latter giving him a magic ring which would obtain for him anything that he wished at any time, and he, on his part, giving to the *Jin* a lump of frank-incense which on being burned would procure the attendance of any number of monkey-warriors. The *Jin* explained that his retirement was owing to his rejection by Raja SHAH KOBAD as a suitor for the hand of the latter's daughter.

After this adventure, the monkey returned to SRI RAMA and made a fresh attempt to leap across to Pulau Kachapuri, this time from the plain Anta-ber-anta. But this too failed him in the same manner as Padang Kërushik had before. Then SRI RAMA invited him to mount on his shoulders and thence make his jump. The monkey climbed up at once, and, to see if his father could bear him, braced up his muscles as if to leap. *Maka di-gegar-nia, maka sa-kira-kira tengah buhagi gagah maka be-rasu-lah urat sa-ribu sa-ratus sambilan puloh sambilan dan sagala tulang sendi, maka mata-nia pun merah saperti saga di-rendang (dan ruma-nia) saperti dwi nangka dan ber-lobang-lobang saperti pantat kalépong.* ("He clutched SRI RAMA and, putting forth only half of his strength, brought

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\* Many notable rocks in India are supposed to be boulders which the monkey-hosts of HANUMAN dropped while carrying them from the Himalayas to build a bridge from the mainland to Lanka.

into play all the sinews of his body eleven hundred and ninety-nine in number, and all his joints, while his eyes grew as red as the *saga* bean\* when fried, and his bristles stood up like the thorns on the jack-fruit and his pores opened like the stalk-end of a fig").

SRI RAMA had sunk up to his knees in the earth under his supernatural burden, when Raja Laksamana, seeing his danger, seized the monkey by the arms and legs and swinging him round sent him flying through space till he fell at last on an island in the midst of the sea.† There the latter called upon his friend the Jin with seven heads for help. The wish was hardly expressed when the latter stood before him, and the circumstances having been explained, the Jin took the monkey-prince on his shoulder and then supernaturally increased his stature until he was within easy reach of Maharaja DUWANA's landing-place at Kachapuri. There the monkey jumped off and hid himself in the bushes. After a while forty-four‡ handmaidens carrying water jars made their appearance. Through them Kra Kēchil learnt the reason why they came daily to fetch so much water. They told him that after Maharaja DUWANA had brought Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA to his own country, he had looked up the genealogy of his house and had discovered that the Princess stood to him in the relation of daughter to father. He had thus been unable to marry her, and had given her a separate palace and establishment of her own. Here she remained secluded, shutting herself out from the light of day and bathing constantly

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\* *Saga*—*Adenanthera pavonia*?

† According to the *Rāmāyana*, HANUMAN leapt across the straits which separates India and Ceylon, lighting only once on a rock in the middle.

‡ The number "forty-four," which occurs so constantly in this story, is the number of families which go to make up the congregation of a Malay mosque. So, the period "three months and ten days," which often recurs, is the period of the *iddat* of a divorced woman or a widow, within which she may not lawfully marry again. The adoption of these arbitrary figures in the details of a romance is curious.

in a brass vessel in the middle of her palace. It was for her bath that the slave-girls were constantly fetching water. On learning all this, the monkey took an opportunity of slipping a ring into one of the water-jars and then followed the girls up to the palace. The recognition of the ring by the captive Princess,\* and an affectionate meeting between her and her son, of course, followed. In answer to her advice to come to a peaceful understanding with Maharaja DUWANA, he replied with SRI RAMA's directions to overcome the enemy by sheer bravery without recourse to stratagem, and on learning that DUWANA's favourite trees were a particular cocoa-nut tree (*nyior gading*) and a mango tree, he went and destroyed them both.† Maharaja DUWANA was furious with the perpetrator of this mischief, but the monkey, by a rapid metamorphosis, faced him in the shape of a buffalo bull and declared his mission from Raja SRI RAMA. Spears and crises were of no avail against him, and though seized and bound and cast into a huge fire, he emerged without a hair being singed. Maharaja DUWANA then demanded a truce of seven days, at the expiration of which the monkey again presented himself at the *balei* and roused Maharaja DUWANA from slumber by beating a measure on the royal drums, just as Jack the Giant Killer in the English story, announces his presence by blowing on the horn hung at the castle gate. Again was the monkey, in the shape of a buffalo bull, seized and bound by Maharaja DUWANA's troops, but this time he himself advised his captors to swathe him with cotton cloth, and pour oil over it, and then to set fire to the mass. This, he said, would be sure to kill him. This was accordingly done by the order of Maharaja DUWANA, with the result that the fire spread to the town of Kachapuri, which was reduced to ashes.‡ KRA KECHIL then carried off his mother and returned to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta*, where

\* In the Rāmāyana, HANUMAN shows SITA a ring given to him by RAMA for the purpose.

† In the Rāmāyana, HANUMAN tears up the whole of an *usoka* grove in Lanka before returning to RAMA.

‡ HANUMAN's tail is set on fire, in the Indian epic; he escapes however, and the fire communicates itself to the town of Lanka.

he restored her to SRI RAMA.\* Maharaja DUWANA warned him, however, that he would be at Tanjong Bunga seven days after him and the combat between them would be renewed there.

The return to Tanjong Bunga was accomplished amid general rejoicings, but Maharaja DUWANA kept his word and attacked that kingdom seven days afterwards. The hostilities that ensued are graphically described. Blood flowed like water and as for slaughter—*sagala bangkei pun ber-kapar-an saperti anak katei, dan sagala yang besar ber-tunggur-an saperti batang handak hilir* ("the corpses fell like blades of grass in number and the bodies of huge beasts (elephants and horses used in war) lay here and there like logs of timber ready to be floated down a river"). The glancing of the weapons, the shouts of the brave and the shrieks of the timid all come in for a share of the description. When the rival armies drew off, Maharaja DUWANA found that out of seven thousand men, he had but seven hundred left. Recourse to magic only convinced him of the certainty of failure. However, by a well-directed shot from a wall-piece (*istinggarda*) † he brought down Raja Laksamana, who was, however, immediately cured by a potent remedy which KRA KECIL fetched from Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. ‡ After this Maharaja DUWANA hauled down his flags in token of defeat and humbled himself to the victorious monkey, who at the request of his defeated antagonist restored all the killed to life. Maharaja DUWANA then returned to his own kingdom. §

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\* In the Rāmāyana, HANUMAN goes back alone after discovering SITA and burning Lanka. The seize of Lanka by RAMA follows and SITA is eventually delivered by RAMA himself.

† I have not thought it worth while to remark the constant introduction of fire-arms in the narrative, and other incidents of a more or less modern character, which rather militate against our ideas of fitness in art.

‡ In the Rāmāyana, both RAMA and LAKSAMANA are killed in the fight with RAVANA, but are both restored to life by a peculiar herb which HANUMAN fetches from Mount Kailāsa.

§ The siege of Lanka properly ends with the capture of the town by RAMA, the decapitation of RAVANA, and the recovery of SITA.

The monkey-prince was now fully acknowledged by SRI RAMA and the Princess as their son and heir and there were great ceremonies at the palace. At his request, they despatched a mission to the Court of Raja SHAH KOBAD to demand the hand of the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage of their son. The Tumonggong was the ambassador, and the suit was favourably received. He returned with the answer that the marriage should take place on the very day that the monkey-prince should present himself in the kingdom of Tahwil to claim his bride.

The royal family of Tanjong Bunga at once set out for Bandar Tahwil, the monkey-troops of the bride-groom clearing a road for them through the forest. They worked with such a will every night—*deripada awal sinja kala itu hingga sampei bintang timor tinbul naik fajar sidik meniangsing mengarak tanda hari akan siang* ("from the hour of evening twilight until the rising of the morning-star and the light of the true dawn spreading slowly betokened that day was at hand")—that in a very short time the new path was ready "like a mat spread out," not a single blade of grass to be seen on it. The marriage duly took place (in the Malay fashion, mention being made of the ceremonial ablution, *limau*!) in the presence of all the Hajis, Lebeis, Imams and Khatibs of the place.\* On the third night after the wedding, the Prince, on retiring to rest, came forth from his monkey-skin and appeared in human shape. He put the skin away carefully behind a large pillow, and resumed it in the morning. This did not escape the Princess, who, after this had happened on two consecutive nights, ordered the eldest of her women to stay awake and watch (*ber-bantal-kan nyior bulat*—using a round cocoa-nut as a pillow, so that her head would fall off it if she dozed). The betel-nut and sirih-leaf placed for the Prince's refreshment were purposely selected so as to have a stupefying effect; on the third night he divested himself, as usual, of his skin, and chewed betel before

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\*The reader must not be surprised at the introduction of Muhammadan incidents in the story. This class of anachronisms has already been alluded to.

going to bed, but he at once fell into a sound sleep and the old woman jumped up and possessed herself of the skin and burned it.\* The smoke which arose from it turned into white cloth, and the ashes which were left were found to be gold.

The Prince thenceforward appears in the story under the name of MAMBANG BONGSU. There was, of course, great rejoicing in the two capitals in consequence of his transformation. The Tumonggong was sent off to carry the good news to SRI RAMA and his wife, who come at once to Bandar Tahwil to see their son. There was a second wedding, and three months were devoted to festivities. Buffaloes, oxen, goats, ducks and fowls were killed by the hundred thousand, and some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that the scrapings of the rice-pots made hillocks, the blood of the slaughtered animals formed a lake, and the hot water poured away in cooking flowed continuously like a rivulet!

Soon after this Raja SHAH KOBAD abdicated in favour of his son-in-law MAMBANG BONGSU, who thenceforth reigned as Raja of Bandar Tahwil.

The only remaining episode is the advent of the Jin with seven heads, who, ignorant of all that had occurred, came with an army to demand the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage, threatening war in case of refusal. MAMBANG BONGSU did not wish to injure his old friend, so he made an enormous quantity of paper birds, which, by prayer to the Dewatas, he caused to be made instinct with life. These he let loose among the hosts of the Jin with seven heads, and the latter could do nothing, for as fast as one was warded off ten more came. He invoked the help of the monkey-troops by aid of the charm which KRA KECHIL had given him on Mount Inggil-ber-inggil when they swore an oath of brotherhood,

\* Compare this with the incident of the burning of the enchanted Raja's jackal-skin in the story of "The Brahman, the Jackal and the Barber." Frere's *Old Deccan Days*. Cox finds a paralled between this and the lion-skin of Herakles. *Mythology of the Aryan Nations*, I, 135.



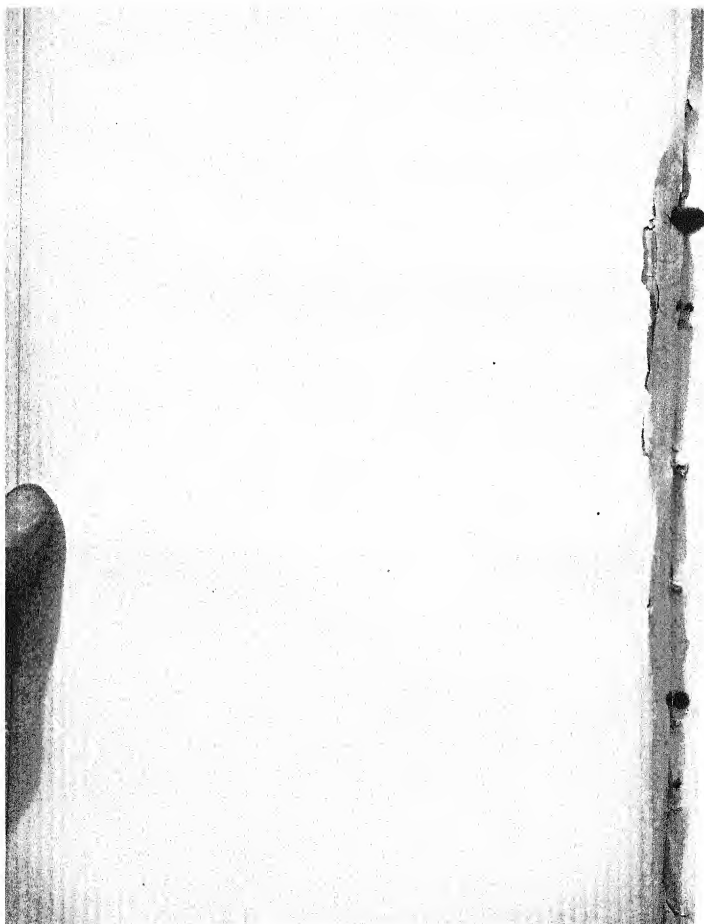
but though the monkeys arrived in thousands, they only jumped upon him and gambolled about, embarrassing him more than ever. Then MAMBANG BONGSU appeared, and the birds and monkeys retired. He explained everything, showed the ring which he had received from the Jin on the mountain, and announced that the Princess was already his wife. All thus ended peacefully, the Jin spent a few days at the capital, and then flew away to his own country after exchanging mutual promises of alliance with MAMBANG BONGSU.

MAMBANG BONGSU and his Princess lived happily ever after and never failed to exchange annual embassies with SRI RAMA and his consort at Tanjong Bunga.

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This is one only of many *cher-tras* extant orally among the Malays. Two others, entitled *Raja Ambong* and *Raja Donan*, also related by MIR HASSAN have been reduced to writing for me, and I was fortunate enough some months ago, at Balik Pulau in Penang, to secure a third, *Raja Budiman* or *Naga Mas*, related by one DOLLAH of that place, who had learned it from an old blind man of Situl (north of Kedah). Another which I heard sung by a woman of Brunei is now being taken down for me at Sarawak (Borneo), and I have the names of others which will, I trust, be collected by those interested in Malay folk-lore before the present generation of storytellers dies out.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## PORTUGUESE HISTORY OF MALACCA.

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[ The following paper is reprinted from a volume of the *Malacca Observer*, a newspaper published in Malacca in 1823. It appears to have been borrowed in the main from the "Asia Portugueza" of MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA, a translation of which is to be found in Vol. VI of KERR's *Voyages*. The notes have been supplied principally by Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY. E. KOEK. ]

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MALACCA was built by the Celates, <sup>(1)</sup> a people who chiefly subsisted by fishing, and who united themselves with the Malays, who inhabited the mountains. Their first Chief was Paramisôra, <sup>(2)</sup> who had been a person of high rank in the island of Java, whence he was expelled by another Chief who usurped his lordship, on which occasion Paramisôra fled to Cincapura (Singapura) <sup>(3)</sup> where he was well received by the lord of that place and raised to high employment. But having rebelled against his benefactor, <sup>(4)</sup> he was driven from thence by the King of Siam, and forced to wander about Malacca, as

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<sup>(1)</sup> *i.e.* *orang laut*—no doubt from "Sêlat," the common designation of Singapore now-a-days by Malacca people.

<sup>(2)</sup> Javanese, *Prâma-sûra*, or *Prâmeya-sûra*; Sanscrit, *Apramasya-sûra*, incomparable hero (?).

<sup>(3)</sup> Sanscrit, *Sinha*, lion, *pûra*, city (*cf.* *Indra-pûra*, on west coast of Sumatra).

<sup>(4)</sup> DE BARROS says he murdered him, and ruled Singapore 5 years, before he was expelled by the Siamese under the Râja of Patâni, who was brother of the murdered king.

a just punishment for his ingratitude. <sup>(1)</sup> Having drawn together a number of the before-mentioned natives, with whom he established a new colony, he gave the name of Malacca to the rising city, signifying in the language of the country a banished man, <sup>(2)</sup> as a memorial of his own fortune. The first king of Malacca was XAQUE DARXA or SHEIKH DARSHAH, <sup>(3)</sup> called by some authors RAAL SAIB, who was the son of PARAMISORA, and was subject to the King of Siam; but from whom his successors revolted. <sup>(4)</sup> In the Chinese Records, AUNGOR's Collection, quoted by Colonel YULE in his Marco Polo, vol. ii.

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(<sup>1</sup>) The account given in LEYDEN's translation of the Sĕjarah Malāyu differs entirely from this, making Malacca to be founded by RĀJA ISKANDER SHAH, the ruler of Singapore (in proper succession), on his expulsion from that city by the Javanese despatched by the Bĕtara of Majapahit. DE BARROS' account is the most trustworthy. The Chronicler in the Sĕjarah possibly preferred admitting defeat by Javanese, probably the original founders of Singapore, in place of the Siamese, long a national enemy, and of a different creed. According to LEYDEN's translation of the Sĕjarah Malāyu, Raja ISKANDER SHAH, after settling on the Muar for a time, gave it up and removed to Sangang (Sungei?) Ujong, where he left a "mantri" (minister), and proceeded to Bĕrtam (a place 8 or 9 miles up the Malacca River, but called, in the Sĕjarah, a river), where he had a "pĕlandok" hunt, and a white "pĕlandok" was so plucky as to resist one of the dogs and drive it into the water; the RĀja was much pleased at this incident, and finding the tree under which he was waiting was the "malaka" tree, decided to found a city there and call it after the tree. Mr. W. E. MAXWELL has pointed out that this tradition closely resembles a GuzrĀti one, and is probably borrowed from it. See Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, January, 1881.

(<sup>2</sup>) Said to mean so in Javanese, but it is no doubt taken from the tree of that name, *Emblica officinalis*, which grows in the country.

(<sup>3</sup>) The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that he visited China, and became the Emperor's vassal, and got leave to coin money, which he did on his return, of pewter called "cash."

(<sup>4</sup>) The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that Malacca became independent of Siam about 90 years before ALBUQUERQUE attacked it.

p. 263, it is stated that the King of Malacca went to China to pay homage in person in the year 1411; but he is called PEILIMISULA, *i.e.*, PARAMISURA.

Before the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the spices and other productions of India were brought to Europe with vast trouble and expense, so that they were necessarily sold at very high prices. The cloves of the Moluccas, the nutmegs and mace of Banda, the sandal-wood of Timor, the camphor of Borneo, the gold and silver of Luconia, <sup>(1)</sup> with all the other and various rich commodities, spices, gums, perfumes, and curiosities of China, Japan, Siam, and other kingdoms of the continent and islands of India, were carried to the great mart of Malacca, a city in the peninsula of that name, which is supposed to have been the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients. From that place, the inhabitants of the more western countries, between Malacca and the Red Sea, procured all these commodities, dealing by way of barter, no money being used in this trade, as silver and gold were in much less request in these eastern parts of India than foreign commodities. By this trade, Calicut, Cambaya, Ormuz, Aden, and other cities were much enriched. The merchants of these cities, besides what they procured at Malacca as before-mentioned, brought rubies from Pegu, rich stuffs from Bengal, pearls from Calicare, diamonds from Narsinga, cinnamon and rich rubies from Ceylon, pepper, ginger, and other spices from the coast of Malabar and other places where these are produced. From Ormuz these commodities were conveyed up the Persian Gulf to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates, and were thence distributed by caravans through Armenia, Trebizond, Tartary, Aleppo, and Damascus; and from these latter cities, by means of the port of Beyrut in Syria, the Venetians, Genoese and Catalonians carried them to their respective countries, and to other parts of Europe. Such of these commodities as went by the Red Sea were landed at Tor or Suez, at the bottom of that gulf, whence they were conveyed overland to Cairo in Egypt, and thence down the Nile to Alexandria, where they were shipped for Europe.

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(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* Luzon.

We find, according to this historian, <sup>(1)</sup> that it was in July, <sup>(2)</sup> 1427, when VASCO <sup>(3)</sup> DE GAMA started to discover the passage round the Cape. The voyage had been projected eighty-five years before, in 1412, by Prince HENRY of Portugal.

The first visit paid to Malacca by the then enterprising Portuguese appears to have been in 1508, <sup>(4)</sup> when DIEGO LOPEZ SEQUEIRA, <sup>(5)</sup> who had sailed from Lisbon with LEMOS, was entrusted with the discovery of Madagascar and Malacca. Arriving at the port of St. Sebastian in the island of Madagascar, he ran along the coast, using a Portuguese as his interpreter, who had been left there and had acquired the language. In the course of this part of his voyage he had some intercourse with a king or prince of the natives named DIAMAN, by whom he was civilly treated; but being unable to procure intelligence of any spices or silver, the great object of his voyage, and finding much trouble and no profit, he proceeded to India in the prosecution of the further orders he had received from the king. He was well received by ALMEYDA, <sup>(6)</sup> the viceroy, who gave him an additional ship, commanded by GARCIA DE SOUZA, to assist in the discovery of Malacca. In the prosecution of his voyage he was well treated by the kings of Pedir and Pacam, <sup>(7)</sup> who sent him presents, and at both places he erected crosses indicating discovery and possession. He at length cast anchor in the port of Malacca, where he terrified the people by the thunder of his cannon, so

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<sup>(1)</sup> MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to CASTANHEDA, on the 8th July; according to ANT. GALVANO, the 20th June.

<sup>(3)</sup> Also *Vasques*.

<sup>(4)</sup> In 1509 SEQUEIRA reached Malacca; the expedition sent by King EMANUEL set out in 1508.

<sup>(5)</sup> DE SEQUEYRA. There are still representatives of this name in the Straits.

<sup>(6)</sup> ALBUQUERQUE's predecessor.

<sup>(7)</sup> Pâsei, not far from the ancient city of Samadra, between T' Pêrlak (Diamond Point) and Têlok Samâwei; usually written "Paçem" by the Portuguese.

that every one hastened on board their ships to endeavour to defend themselves from this new and unwelcome guest.

A boat came off with a message from the town, to inquire who they were and what they wanted, to which LOPEZ sent back for answer that he brought an ambassador from the King of Portugal, to propose entering into a treaty of peace and commerce advantageous for the king and city of Malacca. The king sent back a message in dubious language, such as is usual among the Orientals when they mean to act treacherously, as some of the Moorish merchants, from enmity to the Portuguese, had prevailed upon him and his favourite Bandara, <sup>(1)</sup> by means of rich presents, to destroy LOPEZ and the Portuguese. On the third day, LOPEZ sent HIEROM TEIXEIRA <sup>(2)</sup> in the character of ambassador, attended by a splendid retinue, who was well received on shore, and conducted on an elephant to the king, from whom he returned well pleased. All this was only a bait to entrap the Portuguese to their destruction, and, in addition, the king sent an invitation to LOPEZ to dine with him in public. LOPEZ accepted this invitation, but was informed by a friend of JAO <sup>(3)</sup> UTIMÔTI Rajah, that the king intended to murder him, on which he sent an excuse on pretence of indisposition. Credit was now given to an advice sent by a Persian woman to DUARTE FERNANDEZ, after she had been prevented by SEQUEIRA from coming on board in the night.

Another contrivance was put in practice to destroy LOPEZ and his ships, by offering a lading of spice, and pretending that it was requisite to send for it to three several places. This succeeded in part, as, while thirty men were sent on shore according to agreement, a fleet of small vessels was secretly prepared under cover of a point of land, ready to assault the ships, while the thirty men were to be murdered in

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(<sup>1</sup>) Bandahara.

(<sup>2</sup>) This name is also still represented.

(<sup>3</sup>) This is probably for "Jâwa," UTIMÔTI Râja being Chief of the Javanese, who were said to number 5,000 to 6,000 in Malacca at that time.

the town. At this time likewise a son of UTIMUTI Rājah came on board under pretence of a visit to LOPEZ, and finding him engaged at draughts, requested him to continue his game, that he might have the better opportunity of assassinating him unobserved; and in fact he frequently put his hand to his dagger for the purpose, but waited till the other branches of the intended treachery should begin. At this time, a seaman on one of the tops, who was on the look-out, seeing a throng in the town and hearing a considerable noise, called out 'Treachery! treachery! they kill our men!' LOPEZ instantly threw away the draught-board, calling out 'Arms,' and the son of UTIMUTI, perceiving the treacherous designs discovered, leapt into his boat with his attendants in great consternation. The fleet of boats now came round the point and attacked the Portuguese, who exerted themselves as well as possible in their defence, considering the suddenness of the attack; and sinking many of the enemy's boats, forced the rest to retire.

Not having a sufficient force to take vengeance for this treachery, LOPEZ was under the necessity of quitting Malacca, where he left sixty of his men in slavery, who were made prisoners on shore, and having eight slain. On his way back he took two Moorish ships bound for Malacca; and having arrived at Cape Comorin, he sent on TEIXEIRA and SOUZA with their ships to Cochin, resolving, though ill-provided, to return alone to Portugal, being afraid of ALBUQUERQUE, as he had sided with ALMEYDA in the late disputes respecting the Government of India. He reached the island of Tercera with much difficulty, and from thence proceeded to Lisbon.

We now come to ALBUQUERQUE, who had sailed from Portugal under ALMEYDA. But having been very successful in all the sieges and battles he had undertaken, and being of a bold and enterprising spirit, he assumed the Government of India in opposition <sup>(1)</sup> to ALMEYDA. Having been informed of the fate of SEQUEIRA's expedition, he resolved to go and

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(1) As he had proper credentials from the king, the expression is odd. ALMEYDA certainly opposed *him*.



attack Malacca in person. On the 2nd of May, 1511, ALBUQUERQUE sailed from Cochin on his expedition against Malacca, with 19 ships <sup>(1)</sup> and 1,400 soldiers, 800 of whom were Portuguese and 600 Malabars. While off the island of Ceylon, he fell in with and captured five vessels belonging to the Moors, which were bound for Malacca. On arriving at the island of Sumatra, the kings of Pedir and Pisang <sup>(2)</sup> sent friendly messages to ALBUQUERQUE, on which occasion JUAN DE VIEGAS, one of the men left behind by SEQUEIRA, was restored to freedom, he and others having made their escape from Malacca. <sup>(3)</sup>

On the 1st of July 1511, the Portuguese fleet cast anchor in the roads of Malacca, infusing terror and dismay among multitudes that covered the whole shore, by the clangour of their warlike instruments, and the noise of repeated discharges of cannon, being sensible of their guilty conduct to SEQUEIRA, and conscious that the present armament was designed for their condign punishment. Next day a Moor came off in great state with a message from the king, and was received with much courtesy and ceremonious pomp by ALBUQUERQUE, to whom he said that if he came for trade, the king was ready to supply whatever merchandise he wanted. ALBUQUERQUE made answer that the merchandise he sought for was the restitution of the Portuguese who had been left there by SEQUEIRA, and when they were restored, he should then say what further demands he had to make from the king. On his return to the city, the Moor spread universal consternation by this answer, and it was agreed to endeavour to avert the threatened danger, by restoring the Portuguese, and by paying a large sum of money. But Prince ALA'EDDIN, the son of the king of Pahang, opposed this, and made ready for defence. Upon this ALBU-

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state 18 vessels, 3 of which were galleys.

<sup>(2)</sup> Probably "Pâsei," being intended for "Pâcem."

<sup>(3)</sup> He and eight others were found at Pidir by ALBUQUERQUE on his way to Malacca.

QUERQUE began some military operations, <sup>(1)</sup> and the king restored the captives. After this some further negociations ensued, as the king was desirous of peace, which ALBUQUERQUE offered to agree to, on condition of having permission to build a fortress at Malacca, and that the king should repay the entire charge incurred by SEQUEIRA and the present armament, all the damage having been occasioned by his own treachery and falsehood; but he demanded to have an immediate answer, whether the king chose peace or war. The king was willing to have submitted to the terms demanded by the Portuguese viceroy, but his son and the king of Pahang opposed him, and it was at length determined to stand on their defence.

On the 24th of July, being the eve of St. James the Apostle, everything being disposed in order for attack, the signal was given for landing by the discharge of artillery, and immediately the Portuguese leapt on shore and charged the enemy with loud shouts. The hottest of the battle was about gaining and defending the bridge, which enterprise ALBUQUERQUE undertook in person, and where the enemy, after a vigorous defence, in which great numbers of them were slain, were forced to leap into the river, where many of them were drowned. The prince and the king of Pahang bravely opposed another party of the Portuguese who endeavoured to force their way to the bridge to join the viceroy, and at the same time king MAHMUD came out on a large elephant, attended by two others having castles on their backs, whence numbers of darts were launched against the Portuguese. But the elephants, being soon severely wounded, turned and fled through among their own men, trampling many of them to death, and making way for the Portuguese to join those who had possession of the bridge. At this place ALBUQUERQUE fortified himself, and as considerable harm was done to his men by poisoned arrows discharged from the tops of the adjoining houses, he caused them to be set on fire. After bestowing great praises on his captains for their courageous behaviour,

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(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* He burnt some houses on the shore, and ships belonging to the Guzaratis and other traders.

and perceiving that his people began to grow faint by long exertions, excessive heat, and want of food, he withdrew to the ships towards night. Ten of the Portuguese died in consequence of their wounds from the prisoner's arrows. The loss of the enemy was not known. The king of Pahang withdrew to his own country, under pretence of bringing a reinforcement, but never returned.

While ALBUQUERQUE rested and refreshed his men on board, MAHMUD was busily employed in making every possible preparation for defending the city. For this purpose he undermined the streets in several places, in hopes to blow up the assailants, strewed poisoned thorns<sup>(1)</sup> in the way, covering them over to prevent their being observed. He likewise fortified the bridge, and planted cannon in many places. As a prelude to the second assault, ALBUQUERQUE sent ANTONIO DE ABREU, in a vessel well manned, to gain possession of the bridge. On his way thither he had to pass through showers of bullets from both sides of the river and from the battlements of the bridge, and though desperately wounded,<sup>(2)</sup> refused to be brought off, when DINIZ FERNANDEZ MELO, who came up to his rescue, proposed sending him to the ships to have his wounds dressed, saying that, "though he neither had strength to fight nor voice to command," he would not quit his post while life remained. Floats of fire were sent down the river to burn the vessel,<sup>(3)</sup> but at length ALBUQUERQUE in person gained possession of the bridge, and the vessel, being freed from the fire-rafts, had liberty to act against the enemy. Having rested his men a short time on the bridge, ALBUQUERQUE penetrated the city, through showers of bullets, darts,

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(1) No doubt *ranjau*, caltrops made of bamboo.

(2) In the jaw.

(3) A big junk brought down to overtop the bridge: but she had to wait nine days until the tide was high enough to carry her over the sandy spit outside the river mouth, and while she was in this position the fire-boats were despatched against her night after night with the ebb-tide, but ALBUQUERQUE was on the watch and kept them off.

and arrows; and having been apprised of the mines in the principal street, he took another way and gained the mosque. At night, after a prodigious slaughter of the enemy, he gained entire possession of the city, having only with him in this action 800 Portuguese and 200 Malabars. At the end of nine days, every one of the Moors who inhabited this great city were either slain or driven out, and it was repeopled with strangers and some Malays <sup>(1)</sup> who were permitted to take possession of the vacant houses. Among those left was UTIMUTI Rájah, whose son had formerly endeavoured to assassinate SEQUEIRA. UTIMUTI was a rich and powerful native of Java, of whom more hereafter will be said. The soldiers were allowed to plunder the city during three days. There were found 3,000 pieces of great cannon, out of 8,000 which king MAHMUD had relied upon for the defence of his city, the rest having been carried off to Bintang, <sup>(2)</sup> where the king and Prince ALA'EDDIN had fortified themselves. As it might have been of dangerous consequence to permit these princes to establish themselves so near the city of Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE sent a force to dislodge them, consisting of 400 Portuguese, 400 Malays belonging to UTIMUTI, and 300 men belonging to the merchants of Pegu who resided in Malacca. On the approach of these troops, the King and Prince took flight, leaving seven elephants with all their costly trappings, and the Portuguese returned to Malacca. Now reduced to wander in the woods and mountains of the interior, MAHMUD so severely reflected upon the obstinacy of his son and the king of Pahang, that he and his son quarrelled and separated, each shifting for himself.

To secure this important conquest, ALBUQUERQUE built a fort or citadel at Malacca, which from its beauty was called

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(1) According to the Commentaries, the Peguans were the first to come in to ALBUQUERQUE, and ask for peace and leave to trade.

(2) This must probably be meant for Bértam, about 8 miles up the river, where the Commentaries say the King's son put up a stockade, which was demolished by a boat expedition sent up by ALBUQUERQUE.

Hermosa. <sup>(1)</sup> He likewise built a church, which was dedicated to the Visitation of Our Lady; <sup>(2)</sup> and coined money of different values and denominations, which was ordered to pass current by proclamation, and some of which he caused to be scattered among the populace. By these and other prudent measures he gained the hearts of the people, attracted strangers to settle in Malacca, and secured this important emporium of trade. Although ALBUQUERQUE was perfectly conscious of the deceitful character of UTIMUTI Rajah, yet, considering it to be sometimes prudent to trust an enemy under proper precautions, he gave him authority over all the Moors that remained at Malacca. It was soon discovered, however, that UTIMUTI carried on a private correspondence with prince ALA'EDDIN, under pretence of restoring him to the sovereignty of Malacca, but in reality for the purpose of using his remaining influence among the people to set himself up. On receiving authentic information of these underhand practices, ALBUQUERQUE caused UTIMUTI with his son and son-in-law to be apprehended, and on conviction of their treason, he ordered them to be publicly executed on the same scaffold which they had formerly destined for SEQUEIRA. This was the first public exercise of sovereign justice which was attempted by the Portuguese in India, but was soon followed by others. PATE QUITIR, <sup>(3)</sup> another native of Java, whom ALBUQUERQUE appointed to succeed UTIMUTI in the government of the Moors in Malacca, was gained by the widow of UTIMUTI, by promise of her daughter in marriage with a portion of 100,000 ducats, to revenge the death of her husband on the Portuguese, and assassinate ALBUQUERQUE. QUITIR accepted her offer, meaning to seize the city for himself. About the same time, also, the King of Campar <sup>(4)</sup> formed a similar design, for the attain-

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries say "A Famosa," the famous.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Nossa Senhora da Annunciada".—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> Pati Kuâtir.

<sup>(4)</sup> In Sumatra, between Siak and Indragiri. The Commentaries say he came to the Muar river, whence he sent an embassy with

ment of which purpose he sent a congratulatory embassy to ALBUQUERQUE, from whom he demanded the office which had been conferred on QUITIR. These plots, having no consequences at this time, shall be further explained in the sequel.

During his residence at Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE received embassies from several princes, particularly from the King of Siam; and he sent likewise embassies in return to the Kings of Siam <sup>(1)</sup> and Pegu. He sent also two ships to discover the Molucca islands and Banda, and gave orders to let it be known in all quarters that Malacca was now under the dominion of Portugal, and that merchants from every part of India would be received there on more favourable terms than formerly. Having now established everything in Malacca to his mind, ALBUQUERQUE determined upon returning to Cochin, leaving RUY DE BRITO BATALIM <sup>(2)</sup> to command the fort, with a garrison of 300 men. He left at the same time FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ADURADA, <sup>(3)</sup> with 10 ships and 300 soldiers, to protect the trade, and carried four ships with himself on his return to Cochin.

PATE QUITIR, the native of Java, who had been preferred by ALBUQUERQUE to the command of the native inhabitants of Malacca, continued to carry on measures for expelling the Portuguese, and having strengthened himself secretly, at last broke out into rebellion. Having slain a Portuguese captain and several men, and taken some pieces of cannon, he suddenly fortified the quarter of the city in which he resided, and stood on his defence with 6,000 men and two elephants. FERDINANDO PEREZ and ALONSO PESSOA went against him with 320 men, partly by land and partly by water, and, after a long contest,

presents to ALBUQUERQUE, offering himself as a vassal to the king of Portugal, which was accepted, but nothing is said about this demand for office.

<sup>(1)</sup> He sent one to the King of Siam. directly after he took Malacca, under DUARTE FERNANDEZ, with two Chinese merchant Captains on their way back to China.

<sup>(2)</sup> CATALIM.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> DANDRADA.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.* Probably correctly DE ANDRADE.

forced him to flee for refuge in the woods, after many of his men were slain. A considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition was found in that part of the ground, after being plundered of much riches. Having received succour from Java, and from MAHMUD, the expelled king of Malacca, <sup>(1)</sup> QUITIR erected another fort in a convenient place at some distance from the city, where he became powerful by sea and land, being in hopes of usurping the sovereignty of Malacca. PEREZ went out against him, but, though he fought as valiantly as before, he was forced to retreat after losing three captains and four soldiers. <sup>(2)</sup> At this time LACSAMANA, an officer belonging to MAHMUD, entered the river of Malacca with a great number of men and many cannon on board several vessels. PEREZ attacked him with three ships, and a furious battle took place, which lasted for three hours, with much advantage on the side of the Portuguese; but night obliged the combatants to desist, and PEREZ took a position to prevent, as he thought, the Malaysans from escaping out of the river during the darkness. But LACSAMANA threw up an intrenchment of such respectable appearance during the night, that it was thought too dangerous to attempt an attack, and PEREZ retired to the fort. At this time three ships entered the port from India, bringing a supply of ammunition and a reinforcement of 150 soldiers; but LACSAMANA had established himself so advantageously that he intercepted all the vessels carrying provisions for Malacca, which was reduced to such straits that many fell down in the streets from famine. The same plague attended PATE QUITIR in his quarters. When the season became fit for

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries state that Sultan MAHMUD died of grief shortly after his arrival in Pahang, whence he despatched an uncle of his, Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR, with an embassy to China to ask for help in recovering his kingdom; which was unsuccessful, the emperor having heard of the favourable treatment Chinese traders at Malacca had received at the hands of ALBUQUERQUE. Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR died of chagrin on his way back.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Commentaries state that, after being driven out of his stockade the first time, he obtained a safe-conduct from ALBUQUERQUE, but would not remain in Malacca.

navigation, PEREZ set out with ships and a galley in quest of provisions. While sailing towards Singapore, the galley discovered a sail, and stuck by it till the fleet came up. It was found to be laden with provisions and ammunition for PATE QUITIR. PEREZ brought the captain and other headmen on board his own ships, where they attempted to slay the Portuguese, even PEREZ being stabbed in the back by a *kris* or dagger. Being foiled in this attempt, most of them leapt into the sea, but some were taken and put to the rack, who confessed that there was a son of QUITIR among them, and that they were followed by three other vessels similarly laden. These were likewise captured and carried to Malacca. At the same time GOMEZ DE CUNHA arrived with his ships with provisions from Pegu, where he had been to settle a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of that country. The famine being thus appeased and the men recovered, PEREZ attacked PATE QUITIR by sea and land; and having fortunately succeeded in the capture of his fortified quarters, which were set on fire, that chieftain was forced to retire to Java, and LACSAMANA, on seeing this success of the Portuguese, retired with his forces.

This island (Java) is almost 100 leagues in length from east to west, but is narrow in proportion to its breadth, being divided by a long range of mountains through its whole length, like the Apennines of Italy, which prevents intercourse between the two coasts. It has several ports and good cities, and its original inhabitants appear to have come from China. <sup>(1)</sup> In after times the Moors of Malacca possessed themselves of the sea-coast, obliging the natives to take shelter in the forests and mountains of the interior. At this period a Malay chief named PATI UNUS was lord of the city of Japara, <sup>(2)</sup> who became afterwards King of Sunda. Indignant that the metropolis of the Malayan territories should be possessed by the enemies of the Mahometan faith, he had been seven years preparing a powerful armament of ninety sail to attempt the

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(<sup>1</sup>) There was a very early intercourse between Java and China.

(<sup>2</sup>) Japara was in Java proper, not in Sunda.



conquest of Malacca, during all which time he kept up a secret correspondence with the Javan Malays who inhabited that city. Several of his ships were equal in size to the largest Portuguese gallcons, and the one destined for himself was larger than any ships then built by the Europeans. Having completed his preparations, he embarked with 12,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and appeared suddenly before the city. FERDINANDO PEREZ immediately embarked with 350 Portuguese and some native troops in seventeen vessels, and attacked the Javan fleet, with which he had an obstinate engagement, doing considerable damage to the enemy, but night parted the combatants. Next morning PATI UNUS endeavoured to get into the river Muar with his fleet, but PEREZ pursued him, and penetrating into the midst of the enemy, plied his cannon and fireworks with such success that many of the Javan ships were sunk or set on fire. After a furious battle of some endurance, UNUS fled, and was pursued all the way to Java, where he preserved his own vast vessel as a memorial of his escape and of the grandeur of his fleet, and not without reason, as a merchant of Malacca engaged to purchase it of PEREZ for 10,000 ducats if taken. This victory cost the Portuguese some blood, as several were slain, and few escaped without wounds. From this time forwards, the natives of Java were for ever banished from Malacca.

Soon after this brilliant victory, FERDINANDO PEREZ sailed from Malacca to Cochin with a valuable cargo of spice, accompanied by LOPEZ DE AZEVEDO and ANTONIO DE ABREU, who came from the discovery of the Molucca islands with three ships. After their arrival at Cochin, ANTONIO DE MIRANDA arrived there from Siam, to the great joy of ALBUQUERQUE, who thus reaped the rich fruits of his care and labour for the acquisition of Malacca, and the happy return of those whom he had sent upon other discoveries.

King MAHMUD had not yet lost all hope of recovering Malacca, to which he now drew near; and having in vain attempted to succeed by force, he had recourse to stratagem. For this purpose he prevailed on a favourite officer named Tuan MAXI-

LIZ <sup>(1)</sup> to imitate the conduct of ZOPHIRUS at Babylon. Being accordingly mutilated, TĦAN MAXILIZ fled with some companions to Malacca, giving out that he had escaped from the tyrannical cruelty of his sovereign. RUY DE BRITO, who then commanded in the citadel of Malacca, credited his story, and reposed so much confidence in his fidelity that he was admitted at all times into the fortress. At length, having appointed a particular day for the execution of his long-concerted enterprise, on which MAHMUD was to send a party to second his efforts or to bring him off, he and his accomplices got admittance into the fort as usual, and immediately began to assassinate the Portuguese garrison by means of their daggers, and had actually slain six before they were able to stand to their defence. BRITO, who happened to be asleep when the alarm was given, immediately collected his men, and drove the traitor and his companions from the fort, at the very moment when a party of armed Malays came up to second their efforts. The commander of his party, named TĦAN CALASCAR, on learning the miscarriage of TĦAN MAXILIZ, pretended that he came to the assistance of BRITO, and by that means was permitted to retire.

Soon after this, PEDRO DE FARIA arrived at Malacca from the Straits of Sabam, bringing with him ABDELA <sup>(2)</sup> King of Campar, who, being no longer able to endure the insolence of his father-in-law MAHMUD, came to reside in security under the protection of the Portuguese in Malacca. This was in the month of July, 1543, <sup>(3)</sup> shortly after the arrival of GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE from Goa to command at Malacca. By instruction from the viceroy, ABDELA was appointed Bendara, or Governor of the natives, which office had till then been enjoyed by NINACHETU, who was now displaced on account of some miscarriage or malversation. NINACHETU, who was a Gentoo, so much resented this affront, that he resolved to give a signal demonstration of his fidelity and concern. He was

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<sup>(1)</sup> Majlis (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> ABDULLAH.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1513 (?).

very rich, and gave orders to dress up a scaffold or funeral pile in the market-place or bazaar of Malacca, splendidly adorned with rich silks and cloth of gold, the middle of the pile being composed of a vast heap of aromatic wood of high price. The entire street from his dwelling to the pile was strewed with sweet-scented herbs and flowers, and adorned with rich hangings, corresponding to the magnificence of the pile. Having collected all his friends, and clad himself and family in splendid attire, he went in solemn procession to the bazaar, where he mounted the scaffold and made a long harangue, in which he protested his innocence, and declared that he had always served the Portuguese with the utmost zeal and fidelity. Having ordered the pile to be fired, and seeing the whole in flames, he declared that he would now mount to heaven in that flame and smoke, and immediately cast himself into the flaming pile, to the great admiration of all the beholders.

At this time the king of Campar had gone home, intending to return to assume his office of Bendara, but was hindered by MAHMUD and the king of Bintang, who fitted out a fleet of 70 sail with 2,500 men under the command of the king of Lingga, and besieged Campar, in the harbour of which town there were 8 Portuguese vessels and some native praus, under the command of GEORGE BOTTELLO. Observing this squadron to be somewhat careless, the king of Lingga fell suddenly with his galley on the ship commanded by BOTTELLO, followed by the rest of his fleet; but met with so warm a reception that his galley was taken, so that he had to leap overboard, and the rest of the enemy's fleet was put to flight. The siege was now raised, and BOTTELLO conveyed the king of Campar to Malacca, where he exercised the office of Bendara with so much judgment and propriety, that in four months the city was visibly improved, great numbers of people resorting thither who had formerly fled to MAHMUD to avoid the oppressions of NINACHETU. Perceiving the growth of the city under the wise administration of ABDELA, MAHMUD determined to put a stop to this prosperity by means of a fraud peculiar to a Moor. He gave out secretly, yet so that it might spread abroad, that his son-in-law had gone over to the Portuguese at Malacca with his knowledge and consent,

and that the same thing was done by all those who seemed to fly there from Bintang, with the design to seize upon the fort on the first opportunity, and restore it to him who was the lawful prince. This secret, as intended by MAHMUD, was at length divulged at Malacca, where it produced the intended effect, as the commandant, GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE, gave more credit to this false report than to the honest proceedings of the Bendara, who was tried and condemned as a traitor, and had his head cut off on a public scaffold. In consequence of this event, the city was left almost desolate by the flight of the native inhabitants, and was afterwards oppressed by famines.

Some time after, we find Malacca was again distressed, through the misrule of the then Governor, GEORGE DE BRITO, and others, which occasioned almost all the native inhabitants to desert the city in order to avoid oppression. In this situation, MAHMUD, the exiled king, sent a considerable force to attempt recovering his capital, under the command of CERILIGE Rajah <sup>(1)</sup> his general. CERILIGE intrenched his army, and so pressed the besieged that the Portuguese would assuredly have been driven from Malacca, had not DON ALEXIUS DE MENEZES arrived to assume the Government, with a reinforcement of 300 men. MENEZES secured the safety of Malacca by supplying it with men and ammunition, and appointed ALFONSO LOPES DE COSTA to the under-government, in place of BRITO, who was dying. DUANTE <sup>(2)</sup> DE MELO was left there with a naval force; and DUARTE CORLLO was sent with an embassy and present to the king of Siam to confirm a treaty of peace and amity, and to request of him to send a colony of his subjects to inhabit Malacca, so that the Moors, whom he hated as much as the Portuguese did, might be for ever excluded from that place. All this was agreed to, and, as a testimonial of his friendship to the Christians, he caused a cross, ornamented with the arms of Portugal, to be erected in a conspicuous part of the city of Hudia, <sup>(3)</sup> where he then resided. Having

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<sup>(1)</sup> Sri ADIKA (?) or Sri LELA (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> DUARTE.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ayuthia, the then capital, higher up the river.

thus succeeded in his mission, COELLO was forced by stress of weather upon the coast of Pahang, where he was received in a friendly manner by the king, who voluntarily submitted to become a vassal to the crown of Portugal, and to pay a cup of gold as an annual tribute. This was done more from hatred to the king of Bintang than from love to the Portuguese.

The kingdom of Siam at that time was one of the greatest in the East, the two other of greater consequence being China and Bisnagar. The great river Menam runs through the middle from North to South, having its source in the great lake of Chiamay, in lat 30° N., and its mouth in lat 13° N., so that the length of this kingdom is 330 leagues. On the west it joins Bengal, on the south Malacca, on the north China, and on the east Cambodia. The territory contains both mountains and plains, and it is inhabited by many different races of people, some of whom are extremely cruel and barbarous, and even feed on human flesh. Among these, the Guei ornament themselves with figures impressed with hot irons. <sup>(1)</sup> Siam abounds in elephants, cattle, and buffaloes. It has many sea-ports and populous cites, Hudia being the metropolis or residence of the Court. The Siamese build sumptuous temples, in which they have images of vast size. They are very religious, sparing in their diet, much given to divination, and addicted to the study of astrology. The country is extremely fertile, and abounds in gold, silver, and other metals. The memorable services of the subjects are recorded, that they may be read to the kings.

In the year 1518, the king of Bintang <sup>(2)</sup> again attacked Malacca by land, with 1,500 men and many elephants, while 60 vessels blockaded the harbour. The Portuguese garrison consisted only of 200 men, many of whom were sick, but the danger cured them of their fevers, and every one ran to repel the enemy. After a severe encounter of three hours, the

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<sup>(1)</sup> This account of Siám seems to be borrowed direct from stanzas 125 and 126 of the tenth canto of the *Lusiads*. See Mr. SATOW's Bibliography of Siam *supra* p. . Ed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bentan.

enemy was repulsed with great loss. He continued, however, before the town for three weeks, and then retired, having lost 330 men, while 18 of the Portuguese were slain. On the arrival of reinforcements, having been much injured by frequent inroads from the fort of Muar, not far from Malacca, the Portuguese took that place by assault, killing most of the garrison, which consisted of 800 Moors, and after securing the spoil burnt Muar to the ground. There were 300 cannons at this place, some of which were brass. Nothing more of any note happened this year, except that DIEGO PACHECO with most of his men were lost in two ships, which went in search of the Island of Gold, which probably is Japan.

In the year 1519, ANTONIO CORREA concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Pegu, which was mutually sworn to between him and the king and ministers, assisted by the priests of both nations, Catholic and Pagan. The heathen priest was called the grand RAULIM, who, after the treaty or capitulation was read, made according to their custom in the golden mine, began to read from a book, and then taking some yellow paper, a colour dedicated to holy purposes, and some sweet-smelling leaves impressed with certain characters, set both on fire; after which, holding the hands of the minister over the ashes, he pronounced some words which rendered the oath inviolable. The metropolis of the kingdom is called Bagou, corruptly called Pegu, which name is likewise given to the kingdom. It has the Bay of Bengal on the west, Siam on the east, Malacca on the south, and Arracan on the north. This kingdom is almost 100 leagues in length, and in some places of the same breadth, not including the conquered provinces. The land is plain, well watered, and very fertile, producing abundance of provisions of all kinds, particularly cattle and grain. It has many temples, with a prodigious multitude of images, and a vast number of ceremonies.

At this time GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE was sent to Sumatra, on purpose to restore a king of Pisang, <sup>(1)</sup> who had been

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<sup>(1)</sup> Pâsei. ALBUQUERQUE, on his way to Malacca, had met him going to Java, and promised to aid in restoring him to his kingdom.

expelled and fled to the Portuguese for protection and aid. On his arrival, having secured the co-operation and assistance of the neighbouring king of Ara, ALBUQUERQUE sent a message to the usurper desiring him to resign the kingdom to the lawful prince, who had submitted to the king of Portugal. GENIAL, <sup>(1)</sup> the usurper, offered to make the same submission if allowed to retain possession, but this offer was refused. ALBUQUERQUE then attacked GENIAL in his fort, which was scaled and the gate broken open; yet the usurper and thirty men valiantly defended a tower over the gateway, till GENIAL was slain by a musket-shot, on which the others immediately fled. The Portuguese troops, about 300 in number, were opposed by 3,000 Moors in the market-place, assisted by some elephants. HECTOR DE SYLVEIRA endeavoured to strike one of these in the trunk with his lance, which the last put aside, and laying hold of SYLVEIRA threw him into the air, yet he had the good fortune to survive. Two other Portuguese soldiers had better success, as one of them killed the rider and the other wounded the elephant, on which he turned among his own party, whom he trampled to death without mercy. The Moors now retired to another post, but with the aid of the king of Ara <sup>(2)</sup> they were completely defeated by the Portuguese, 2,000 of them being slain. In this battle ALBUQUERQUE received two wounds in his face, and four or five persons of note were killed on the side of the Portuguese, besides a great many wounded. Next day the dispossessed Prince of Pisang <sup>(3)</sup> was reinstated with much ceremony, being made tributary to the King of Portugal, and a fort was erected at his capital, as at other places, to keep him under subjection.

The island of Sumatra extends in length, from the north-west to the south-east, for about 220 leagues, by 70 in its greatest breadth, and is cut nearly in two equal parts by the equinoctial line. It is separated from Malacca by a nar-

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<sup>(1)</sup> Jênal (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> Aru.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pâsei.

row strait, and its most southern point is parted from Java by one still narrower. Java is about 100 leagues long by twelve in breadth. To the east of Sumatra is the great island of Borneo, through which likewise the equinoctial line passes, leaving two-thirds of the island on the north side of the line. The maritime parts of Sumatra are flat, but the interior is full of mountains, pervaded by many large rivers, and covered by impenetrable woods which even the rays of the sun are unable to pierce. Owing to these circumstances Sumatra is very unhealthy, yet is much resorted to for its rich and valuable productions, and particularly on account of its abounding in gold <sup>(1)</sup>. Besides gold, it produces white sandal-wood, benzoin, camphor, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, abundance of silk, and abounds in fish and cattle. It has in one part a spring of petroleum or rock oil, and one of its mountains is a volcano. The original natives of the island are Pagans, but the Moors, who came there first as merchants, have possessed themselves of the island as lords, ever since the year 1400. Among the island tribes is one called Batas, who are of most brutal manners, and even feed on human flesh. The Moors, who dwell on the coast, use several languages, but chiefly the Malay. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, like those of the natives of Java, from whom they are descended, but they likewise use fire-arms.

This island is divided into nine kingdoms, of which Pedir was once the chief; but now that of Pacem <sup>(2)</sup> or Pisang is the most powerful, yet its kings only continue to reign so long as it pleases the rabble.

At this time ANTONIO DE BRITO arrived at Pisang from Acheen, where his brother GEORGE DE BRITO had been slain by the Moors, with a great number of men, in a scandalous attempt to rob the sepulchres of the kings of that country of

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<sup>(1)</sup> Found chiefly in the districts of Limun, Bâtang Asei, and Pangkalan Jambi, lying south of Korinchi, about tributaries of the Jambi river. The gold is found in a yellow and sometimes reddish clay near a stratum of white crystals, quartz.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pâsei.



a great quantity of gold they were said to contain. ANTONIO was now left by ALBUQUERQUE in the command of the new fort of Pisang, with three ships, which were afterwards of great service against a Moor who infested the coast. On his return to Malacca, of which he had the command, ALBUQUERQUE prepared to make war upon the king of Bintang. That island, about 40 leagues from Malacca, is 40 leagues in circumference, having two strong castles, and its rivers staked to prevent the access of ships, so that it was considered as almost impregnable. ALBUQUERQUE went from Malacca with 18 vessels and 600 men, and finding it impossible to get his ships up, he endeavoured to land his men from boats to attack one of the forts; but the water being up to their middles, and the enemy making a brave resistance, they were forced to retire, after losing twenty men, besides a great number wounded.

In the same year, 1521, ANTONIO DE BRITO sailed for the Molucca islands. These islands are in the middle of a great number of others under the equator, about 300 leagues east from Malacca. There are five principal islands to which the general name of Moluccas is applied, about 25 leagues distant from each other, the largest not exceeding six leagues in circumference. The particular names of these are Ternate, Tidore, Mousell, <sup>(1)</sup> Macquein, <sup>(2)</sup> and Bacham. They are covered with woods and subject to fogs, and are consequently unhealthy. These five islands produce cloves, but no kind of food; and the large island of Batochina, <sup>(3)</sup> which is 60 leagues long, produces food but no cloves. In some of these islands, particularly Ternate, there are burning mountains. The chief subsistence of the people is of a kind of meal made from the bark of certain trees resembling the palm. There are certain canes that have a liquor in their hollows between the joints,

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(1) This may be meant for Misol, in which case it is a mistake, as that lies further south-east off the west coast of New Guinea, between it and Ceram; or it may be meant for Morotai, the other of the Molucca isles, lying north-east of Gilolo.

(2) Makian.

(3) Bachan.

which is delightful to drink. Though the country abounds in animals, the natives eat very little flesh, but live chiefly on fish, which their seas produce inexhaustibly. They are very warlike and by no means affable, and are most expert both in running and swimming. Their religion is idolatrous, but we have no account whatever respecting their origin. The Moors had possessed themselves of this country not long before the coming of the Portuguese, as a Mahometan priest who had come along with the first of the Moorish invaders was still alive at the arrival of BRITO.

The following account of a struggle which the Portuguese had with the Chinese may not be uninteresting :—

In one of the former years, FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ANDRADA had established a trade at Quan-tung, or Canton, on China, which was so exceedingly profitable that every one was eager to engage in it. In the present year, 1521, SIMON DE ANDRADA was sent by SEQUEIRA to China with five ships, and cast anchor in the port of the island of Tamou opposite to Canton, where his brother had been formerly. The Portuguese ambassador to the Emperor of China still remained at that place, but set out soon afterwards up a large river, with three vessels splendidly decorated with Portuguese colours, it being a received custom that none but those of China should be seen there, which are *gules, a lion rampant*. In this manner he arrived at the foot of a mountain from which that great river derives its source. This mountainous ridge, called Malexam, beginning at the bay of Cochin China on the borders of Yunnan province, runs through the three southern provinces of China, Quang-se, Quantung, [and Fo-kien, dividing them from the interior provinces, as Spain is divided from France by the Pyrenees. THOMAS PEREZ, leaving the vessels at this place, travelled northwards to the city of Nankin, where the king then was, having spent four months in the journey without stopping at any place. The emperor, however, thought proper to appoint his audience at Peking, a city far distant, to which place PEREZ accordingly followed. While on the journey, SIMON DE ANDRADA behaved himself so improperly in the island of Tamou, that an account of his proceedings was sent to court, and THOMAS PEREZ and his companions were con-

demned to death as spies. The rigour of his sentence was mitigated, but the embassy was not received, and PEREZ was sent back as a prisoner to Canton, with orders that the Portuguese should restore Malacca to its native king, who was a vassal to China; in which case the embassy would be received, but otherwise the ambassador and his suite were to be put to death, and the Portuguese for ever excluded from China as enemies. SIMON DE ANDRADA conducted himself with a high hand, as if he had been king of Tamou, where he raised a fort, and set up a gallows to intimidate the people. He committed violence against the merchants who resorted to the port, and bought young people of both sexes, giving occasion to thieves to steal them from their parents. These extravagant proceedings lost nothing in their transmission to court, and were the cause of the severe orders respecting PEREZ and his followers.

At this time DIEGO CALVA arrived, with one ship from Lisbon and several others from Malacca, and in consequence of this addition to their strength, the Portuguese acted still more insolently than before, and so exasperated the governors of the province that they apprehended several of them, and even contrived to take the last-arrived ship. At the commencement of hostilities, DUARTE COELLO arrived from Malacca with two ships well manned and armed. The Itao, or Chinese admiral in these seas, attacked the Portuguese with fifty ships, and though he did them some damage, he was so severely handled by the artillery that he was forced to retire and to remain at some distance, keeping up a strict blockade. After matters had remained in this state for forty days, AMBROSE DE REGO arrived with two additional ships from Malacca, and the Portuguese determined upon forcing their way through the Chinese fleet. The battle on this occasion was very bloody, but, in consequence of a gale of wind dispersing the Chinese fleet, the Portuguese were enabled to get away from the island of Tamou. The Itao revenged himself upon such of the Portuguese as had fallen into his hands, and particularly upon THOMAS PEREZ and his companions, who were all slain, and their baggage robbed of the present intended for the emperor, and of all the commodities which

PEREZ had purchased during his residence in China. Such was the profitableness of the China trade at this time, that PEREZ, though only an apothecary of mean parentage, had by this time acquired 2,000 weight of rhubarb, 1,600 pieces of damask, 400 pieces of other silks, above 100 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver, 84 pounds of loose musk, above 3,000 purses or coods of that perfume called *papos*, and a great deal of other commodities.

Between the years 1522 and 1524 Malacca was much straitened by the king of Bintang, <sup>(1)</sup> who sent a powerful armament against it, to oppose which GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE sent a naval force under DON SANCHE ENRIQUEZ; but in a violent storm 70 out of 200 Portuguese were lost. Till now the king of Pahang had sided with the Portuguese; but seeing the tide of fortune had turned against them, he too became their enemy. Ignorant of this change, ALBUQUERQUE sent three ships to his port for provisions, where two of his captains and thirty men were killed. The third made his escape, but was slain with all his men at Java. SIMON ABREU and his crew were slain on another occasion, and two vessels sent to prevent provisions from getting into Bintang were lost. At this time MASCARENHAS, who waited in Malacca for the proper season of sailing to Cochin to assume the government, went against Bintang with twenty-one ships and 400 Portuguese soldiers, having likewise 600 Malays commanded by Tãan MAHOMET and SINAI Rajah. Although the capital of Bintang was well fortified and defended by 7,000 men, MASCARENHAS surmounted every opposition and took the place. Of the enemy 400 were slain and 2,000 taken prisoners. A vast booty was made on this occasion, among which were nearly 300 pieces of cannon; and the Portuguese lost only three men in this glorious exploit. The king of Bintang died of grief, and MASCARENHAS restored the kingdom to the lawful heir under vassalage to Portugal, the former king having been an usurper.

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(1) Bentan.

The island of Sunda is divided on the south from Java by a very narrow channel. It produces pale gold with abundance of pepper and provision. The natives are numerous but unwarlike, yet are curious in adorning their arms. They worship idols, and often sell their children to supply their necessities. The women are beautiful, those of the higher ranks being chaste, contrary to what is usual in most parts of the world. They have convents as in Spain and Portugal, in which they reside while virgins; and the married women kill themselves on the death of their husbands. This would be a good custom to show their duty and affection, were it not contrary to the law of nature, and therefore a barbarous error. ENRIQUE SEME happening to go there, drawn by the plenty and goodness of its peppers, was well received by the king SAMIAM, who offered ground for a fort, and to pay a yearly tribute of 351 quintals of pepper to purchase the friendship and support of the Portuguese against the Moors, by whom he was much infested. But when FRANCISCO DE SA came to build the fort, he met with such opposition from the Moors that he was obliged to return to Malacca.

We find afterwards that in the year 1571 another attempt was made by the Moors to wrest Malacca from the power of the Portuguese. The king of Acheen was one of the Indian princes who had entered into the grand confederacy against the Portuguese, and had agreed to lay siege to Malacca, but did not execute his part of the league till about the middle of October 1571, when he appeared before Malacca with a fleet near 100 sail, in which he had 7,000 soldiers, with a large train of artillery and a vast quantity of ammunition. Landing on the night of his arrival, he set fire to the town of Iloor, <sup>(1)</sup> which was saved from total destruction by a sudden and violent shower of rain. He next endeavoured to burn the Portuguese ships in the harbour, but failing in this and some minor enterprizes, he sat down before the city, intending to take it by a regular siege, having been disappointed in his expectations of carrying it by a *coup de main*.

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(1) A mistake for "Bandar Hilir."

At this time Malacca was in a miserable condition, excessively poor, having very few men, and these unhealthy and dispirited, having suffered much by shipwreck, sickness, and scarcity of provisions; not without deserving these calamities, for Malacca was then the Portuguese Nineveh in India; I know not if it be so now. In this deplorable situation, incessantly battered by the enemy, cut off from all supplies of provisions, Malacca had no adequate means and hardly any hopes of defence: In this extremity, TRISTAN VAZ accidentally entered the port with a single ship, in which he had been to Sunda for a cargo of pepper. Being earnestly entreated by the besieged to assist them, he agreed to do everything in his power, though it seemed a rash attempt to engage a fleet of 100 sail with only ten vessels, nine of which were almost rotten and destitute of rigging. Among these he distributed 300 naked and hungry wretches; and though confident in his own valour, he trusted only in the mercy of God, and caused all his men to prepare for battle by confession, of which he set them the example. He sailed from Malacca with this armament about the end of November 1571, and soon discovered the formidable fleet of the enemy in the river Fermo-so. (1) Giving the command of his own ship to EMANUEL FERRAGRA, TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA went sword in hand into a galliot, to encourage his men to behave valiantly by exposing himself to the brunt of battle along with them. On the signal being given by a furious discharge of cannon, TRISTAN instantly boarded the admiral ship of the enemy, making great havoc in her crew of 200 men, and even carried away her ensign. FERDINANDO PEREZ, with only 13 men in a small vessel, took a galley of the enemy's. FERDINAND DE LEMOS ran down and sank one of the enemy's ships. FRANCISCO DE SIMA having taken another, set her on fire, that he might be at liberty to continue the fight. EMANUEL FERRAGRA sank three vessels, unrigged others, and slew great numbers of the enemy. In short, every one fought admirably, and the whole hostile fleet fled, except four galleys and seven small

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(1) *i.e.* Bâtu Pahat.

vessels that were burnt or sunk. Seven hundred of the enemy were taken or slain, with the loss only of five men on the side of the victors. The Portuguese ships waited three days in the river to see if the enemy would return, and then carried the joyful news to Malacca, where it could hardly be believed. The king of Acheen appears to have raised the siege of Malacca after this naval victory.

Scarcely had India begun to enjoy some respite after the late troubles, when the queen of Japara sent her general QUIAFDAMAND to besiege Malacca, with 15,000 chosen natives of Java, in a fleet of 80 large galleons and above 220 smaller vessels. TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA happened to be then at Malacca, and was chosen by common consent to assume the command, FRANCISCO ENRIQUEZ, the former commandant, being dead. TRISTAN VAZ sent immediate notice to Goa of his danger, on which MONY issued orders to all the neighbouring places to send succours, and to fit out a fleet for its relief. In the meantime the Javanese army landed and besieged Malacca. VAZ sent JUAN PEREYRA and MARTIN FERREYRA with 150 men to drive the enemy from a fort. After killing 70 of the enemy, they levelled the work, and brought off seven pieces of cannon. PEREYRA afterwards burnt 30 of their galleons, and destroyed some great engines which they had constructed for attacking a bastion. Two other officers, in a sortie, burnt the palisades which the enemy had erected for straitening the garrison and defending their own quarters. After this, PEREYRA, going out of the river with the Portuguese vessels, besieged the besiegers, and at Jor took a large quantity of provisions that were going to the Javanese army. Upon these repeated misfortunes, the Javanese embarked in great consternation and withdrew under cover of night, but were pursued by PEREYRA, who cut off many of their vessels in the rear. Almost half of this great army perished by the sword or sickness in this siege, which lasted three months.

Hardly was the army of the queen of Japara gone from Malacca, when the king of Acheen arrived before it with 40 galleys and several ships and smaller vessels, to the number of 100 in all, with a great train of artillery. TRISTAN VAZ gave orders to JUAN PEREYRA in a galley, BERNARDIN DE SILVA

in a caravel, and FERDINAND DE PALARES in a ship, having each 40 men, to go out of the harbour on purpose to protect a convoy of provisions then on its way to Malacca, of which the city was in great want. The fleet of the enemy immediately attacked them, and soon battered all three ships to pieces. Seventy-five of the Portuguese were slain or drowned on this occasion, forty were made prisoners, and only five saved themselves by swimming. Only 150 men now remained in Malacca, of whom 110 were sick or aged. Being in want both of men and ammunition, TRISTAN VAZ was under the necessity of remaining very quiet; but the enemy, fearing he was preparing some stratagem against them, raised the siege in a panic of terror, when they might easily have carried the city, after remaining before it from the beginning to the end of January 1575. The priests, women and children of the distressed city had implored the mercy of God with sighs and tears; and, next to God, the city owed its safety to the courage of TRISTAN VAZ, and to his generosity likewise, as he spent above 20,000 ducats in its defence.

After this period, we find that the power of the Portuguese in India began to decline, and that of the Hollanders to rise. It may be interesting to know that, according to DE FARIA, <sup>(1)</sup> the historian before us, it was in the year 1597 that the Dutch first ventured to India. We give his own words:

"In May 1597, DON FRANCISCO DE GAMA, Count of Viduqueyra, grandson to the discoverer, arrived at Goa as viceroy of India, but carried himself with so much haughty state that he gained the dislike of all men. During his government the scourge of the pride and covetousness of the Portuguese came first into India, as in the month of September news was brought to Goa that the two first ships of the Hollanders that had ventured to navigate the Indian seas had been in the port of Titangone, and were bound for the island of Sunda. In a grand council held upon this important event, it was ordered to fit out a squadron of two galleons, three galleys, and nine other vessels to attack the intruders,

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(1) FARIA Y SOUZA, Author of "Asia Portuguesa."



and the command was given on this occasion to LORENZO DE BRITO, an ancient and experienced officer. The two Holland ships did some small damage on the coast of Malabar and other places, and when off Malacca fell in with six ships bound from that place for India, commanded by FRANCISCO DE SILVA. They immediately engaged, and fought the whole of the afternoon and part of the night. Next morning the engagement was renewed, and was repeated for eight successive days, till, finding themselves too weak, the Hollanders drew off and made for the port of Quedà, many of their men being slain and most of the rest wounded. At that place they quitted the smallest of their ships for want of men, and the other was afterwards cast away on the coast of Pegu.

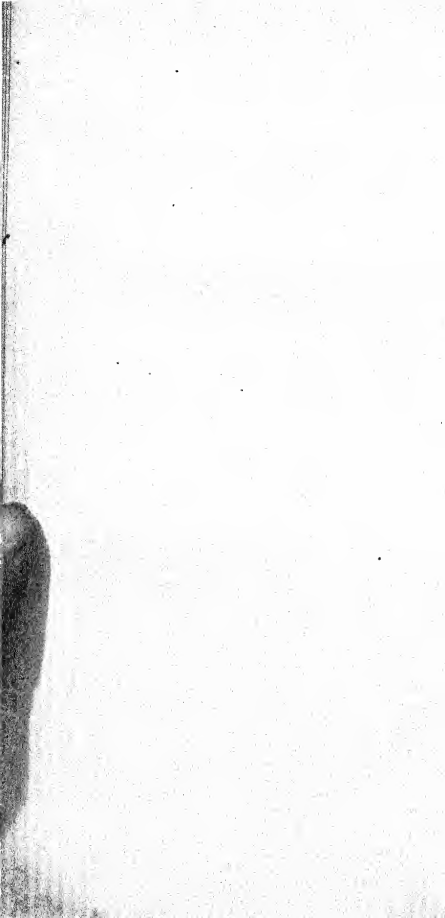
In the year 1597 the Hollanders fitted out a squadron of eight ships at Amsterdam for India, with 800 men and provisions for three years, under the command of the admiral JACOB CORNELIUS VAN NEC. The object of this expedition, besides hostility to the king of Spain, who at that time usurped the throne of Portugal, was that they might purchase the spices and other commodities of Asia at a cheaper rate than they had hitherto been accustomed to in Portugal. The fleet sailed from Amsterdam on the 13th of May 1598. On the 24th July they saw the Cape of Good Hope, where three of the ships were separated in a violent storm. The other five ships, under the admiral, discovered the island of Madagascar on the 24th of August, coming to Cape St. Julian on the 30th of that month. On the 20th of September they came to the island of Ceme or Cisne, in lat.  $21^{\circ}$ S., to which they gave the name of Mauritius. Here they found tortoises of such magnitude that one of them carried two men on its back, and birds which were so tame as to allow themselves to be killed with sticks, whence they concluded that the island was not inhabited. At Banda they joined the other three ships, and having laden four with spices, they were sent away to Holland, while the other three went into the Moluccas. On the 21st January 1599, they discovered the Great Java, and touched at the port of Tuban, after which they came to Madura, an island in lat.  $2.30^{\circ}$ S., on the 27th of that month. At this place they endeavoured to ransom

some of their countrymen who had been cast away in their former ships, and some others who had been made prisoners for endeavouring to pass false money; but as the natives demanded too high a ransom they attempted to rescue them by force; but two boats full of armed men being sunk in the attempt, they were forced to comply with the terms demanded. They settled a trade at Amboina, and two of the ships opened a factory at Banda, where they loaded with spice, and returned into Holland on the 20th of April 1600. Those who were left in the remaining ship at Amboina went to Ternate in the Moluccas, where they were well received by the king, and after procuring a lading of cloves returned home.

The Hollanders, becoming powerful at the Molucca islands, and forming an alliance with these islanders, who were weary of the avarice and tyranny of the Portuguese, expelled them from Amboina and established themselves at Ternate, whence the Portuguese had been formerly expelled by the natives, by the aid of the king of Ternate. The Hollanders likewise about 1604 got possession of the fort of Tidore, whence about 400 Portuguese were permitted to retire by sea to the Philippine Islands, where they were hospitably received by Don PEDRO DE CUNHA, who commanded there for the Spaniards. In February 1605, DE CUNHA sailed from the Philippines with 1,000 Spanish and 400 native troops, and recovered the fort of Ternate, chiefly owing to the bravery of JOAN RODRIGUES CAMALO, who commanded a company of Portuguese in this expedition. DE CUNHA thence proceeded for Tidore, which he likewise reduced, by which conquest the Molucca islands became subject to Spain.

About this time a large English ship and a ketch had an engagement with two Portuguese ships beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which escaped after suffering a severe loss. These English ships went afterwards to Surat, where they were found by NUNUS DE CUNHA, who had four well-manned galleons, but ill provided with gunners, who were ignorant and cowardly. On desecring these large ships, though the English had reason to be afraid of their number, they undervalued them as heavy sailors, and immediately engaged and fought them till evening, killing 30 of the Portuguese. The engagement recom-

menced at daylight next morning, and two of the Portuguese galleons, endeavouring to run on board the large English ship, got aground, on which the pink or ketch, belonging to the enemy, kept firing its cannon upon one of the grounded galleons, till it floated off with the evening tide. The other two galleons fought the large English ship all day. On the third day, all the four galleons being afloat, endeavoured to board the enemy, who relied on their cannon and swiftness, and sailed away to Castelete, a bay of the pirates near Diu. DE CUNHA followed them thither, and again fought them for two days, in all which time the Portuguese ships could never board them by reason of their unwieldly bulk. At length the English stood away, shewing black colours in token that their captain was slain. In these long indecisive actions the English and Portuguese both lost a number of men. The English made for Surat, followed still by DE CUNHA, on which they left that port, and DE CUNHA returned to Goa." How reversed is the order of things now !



## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

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### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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"*Notes on the Sultanate of Siak*" by H. A. Hymans van Anroij.—Under this title a most interesting treatise on Siak has recently appeared. The writer has been living for years in the Dutch Residency, East Coast of Sumatra, and, as an official in continual contact with the native population, has had better opportunities for prosecuting his researches than a private individual would have had.

Siak is the largest of the Malay Independent States on the East Coast of Sumatra. Its relations to the Dutch are in some degree the same as those of the Malay States of the Peninsula in respect of the English, although probably its independence is greater than that of Pêrak, &c.

A few extracts from this very interesting book will, no doubt, be welcome to the members of the Society.

The Sultan, who is assisted by a minister, the Mangkubumi (formerly Raja Muda), naturally receives the largest part of the taxes due to the Government; he has besides the right to certain prerogatives pertaining exclusively to the Royal Office, amongst which are the so-called *barang larangan* or *larangan raja*.

We find similar prerogatives in Western monarchies, in a different shape.

The principal revenues of the Sultan of Siak are:—

1. The taxes on Imports and Exports collected on the different rivers in his dominions.
2. The tax on the *têrabak* fishery.
3. A tax on strangers passing through his lands.

4. The monopoly of the sale of opium and salt, and the excise farms generally.
5. Statute labour.
6. A tenth on produce.
7. Money levies on his subjects whenever required.
8. The *serah-an* \* trade in some parts of Siak proper, particularly in the Western dependencies.

The first four of the above-named taxes have been taken over, in consideration of a yearly fixed sum, by the Dutch Government, who also dispute the right of the Sultan to the *serah-an* trade in the dependencies.

The Sultan claims further the right to purchase at four-fifths or even at three-fourths of its value all the bees' wax collected in Siak; he may also sell to third persons the right to open settlements and collect produce, &c., on rivers not yet occupied; he may sell licenses for the felling and cutting of wood; and may give out lands for the laying out of plantations, &c.

It is, however, always understood that any rights possessed by native occupants to grounds so disposed of by the Sultan are properly settled for by him.

The above-mentioned *barang larangan* or *larangan raja* are such articles as are considered to be the exclusive property of the Sultan. Whoever collects or becomes possessed of such articles within Siak limits, is bound to give them up to the Sultan. Though not without value, they must be considered *curiosa* rather than *preciosa*, and as such are to be taken less as a source of revenue than as a perquisite of royalty. They are:—*Gading* (ivory), *sumbok badak* (rhinoceros horn), *guliga* (bezoar), *gaharu merupa*, *chulu tupei*, *jaring napoh* and *musang chabu*, and, to a certain degree, camphor. (This latter article is however treated somewhat differently, as will be shown further on.)

Of every male elephant, killed or found dead in the jungle, one of the tusks is to be given to the Sultan, the second remaining the property of the finder. Should the Sultan wish

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\* The "*serah-an*" trade is a monopoly for the sole right of the sale of salt and iron (particularly tools like *parangs*, &c.).—F. K.

to have the second tusk too, he must pay the usual market price for it.

The finder or hunter gets in exchange for the first tusk a set of new clothing (*per-salin-an*).

Ivory sells in Siak at different prices, according to the different size of the tusks. If the pair weighs above one *pikul*, the price is \$250 per *pikul*; where the weight is about half a *pikul* for both tusks the price is \$150 for the pair; smaller tusks fetch \$1 per *kati*.

Every rhinoceros' horn found is considered the property of the Sultan. The finder gets for it a *per-salin-an*. This article is in great request by the natives as medicine, and is said by them to be particularly efficacious in wounds and snake-bites.

Its value is on the average from \$20 to \$60.

A great rarity is a white horn, for which Chinese will pay as much as \$100.

The general opinion is that the difference between the rhinoceros of Java and that of Sumatra consists in the former having two horns and the latter one only. I am, however, informed on good authority that rhinoceroses with two horns are sometimes, though rarely, met with in Siak.

*Guliga*,\* or Bezoar stone, is a stone found in the intestines of certain animals—bears, monkeys, serpents, porcupines and others.

The *guliga* in Siak, which is considered to belong to the *larangan raja* is an intestinal stone found in a kind of porcupine living principally in the upper reaches of the Mandau. The Sakeis living in this region are the only persons who collect these stones, which they deliver to the Sultan partly as a revenue, partly as *barang larangan*.

By right, all the *guligas* found by them are the Sultan's, the greater number, however, are clandestinely sold to Malay and Chinese traders.

According to their size, they are worth from \$40 to \$600 a piece.

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\* See "On the *Guliga* of Borneo" in No. 4 of this Journal 56-58.—F. K.

Their value, however, does not merely rise with their weight, but, as in the case of precious stones, rises out of all proportion with the mere increase in weight. A *guliga* weighing 1 *ringgit* (8 *mayam*) costs \$600, whereas one of the weight of 3 *mayam* will only be worth \$100.

For *guligas*, particularly large ones, extraordinary prices are sometimes paid. The Sultan of Siak possesses one said to be valued at \$900.

Natives maintain that they are an almost infallible medicine in cases of chest or bowel complaints, but their principal value is founded on their reputed virtue as a powerful aphrodisiac. To operate in this way, one is worn on the navel tied up in a piece of cloth, or water in which one has been soaked is drunk.

The *gaharu merupa* is a piece of strangely formed *gaharu* wood having a rough resemblance to some living creature, be it a bird, a dog, a cat or something else.

The writer of these lines has never been able to see one of these *gaharu merupa*, and it would seem that none have been found in Siak in recent times.

The power which it is believed to possess rests on the supposition that it is the spirit of the *kayu gaharu*. With it in hand, the holder is sure to make large finds of *gaharu* wood in the jungle.

The *gaharu* wood is not the wood of a tree named *gaharu*, but is the product of a tree of the name of *karas*. When this tree has died of old age and has fallen in the jungle, the wood, by some chemical process, forms into the substance known as *kayu gaharu*. Not all dead *karas* trees, however, contain *gaharu* wood, whereas some will yield as much as two *pikuls*. Peculiar qualifications are required before a man can tell beforehand whether a log will contain any of the treasured odorific wood. The persons who possess the power of foretelling this are called *pawang*. The same name is used for people able to find other products. To find, for instance, with any certainty and quickly, articles like tin or camphor, a person must be a *pawang*.

*Gaharu* wood fetches \$0.50 to \$1.00 a *kati*, according to quality.



The *chula tupei* is the dried penis of the *tupei*, a kind of squirrel. Malays say that the dead body of the *tupei* is sometimes found with this organ held fast in a cleft of a cocoa-nut tree or bamboo.

I must leave it to others, better judges than myself, to say whether such a thing is possible.

Malays believe that the *chula tupei* is a very strong aphrodisiac, so strong that even to carry one has an effect.

The *taring napoh* is the eye-tooth, grown in ring form, of a *napoh*, a dwarf deer (in size between the *pelanduk* (*kanchil*) and the *kijang*), an animal which it appears is only found in Sumatra and surrounding islands.

The *taring* is worn as a ring, and forms what Malays call a *pēlias*, namely a protection which renders its bearer invulnerable. They are very rare. Another *pēlias*, which however is no *barang larangan*, is the *semambu* \* *songsang*, that is a *semambu* which is deformed or presents some peculiarity of growth; another is *buntat tumbok nyiur*, part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut turned to stone.

The *musang chabu* is a white *musang*, which whenever found is the Sultan's. It seems, however, to have no further useful quality than its extreme rarity. It appears to be so rare indeed that the writer has never found anybody who has seen one.

The camphor is so far considered as a *barang larangan* that nobody is allowed to go and collect it without having a special permit from the Sultan. This permit is only given after the Sultan has made sure that a good *pawang* accompanies the party, a man who is able to know from the outside of a tree whether it contains camphor or not.

The gratuity to be given to the *pawang* is not fixed by law, but is settled beforehand on every expedition, also the share of the Sultan.

The regulations which have to be observed when collecting camphor are most strange, for instance, those who go on the

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\* *Semambu*—better *rotan semambu*—is a rattan commonly known as Malacca cane.—F. K.

expedition, are not permitted during the whole time of its duration to wash or bathe; they have to use a peculiar language, which differs from ordinary Malay. Compare what is known on this point of similar usages amongst the Battaks.

The collectors have to go on through the jungle until the *hantu kapur* (the camphor spirit), a female, appears to the *parang* in his dreams and shows him the direction in which success may be expected.

Certain customs are observed in Siak in the collection of wax which may be mentioned here.

The *sialang* (that is, a tree on which bees have made nests) is generally considered to belong to him who finds it, provided it stands in a part of the forest belonging to his tribe. Should the tree stand in a part of the jungle apportioned to another tribe, the finder is permitted to take for once all the wax there is on the tree, and ever afterwards during his lifetime all the wax of one branch of the tree. After his death the tree again becomes the property of the tribe to whom that part of the jungle belongs.

When wax is collected from a tree, there are generally three persons to share in it, and the proceeds are divided as follows:—viz., one-third to the proprietor of the tree, one-third to the man who climbs the tree, and one-third to the man who keeps watch below. These two latter offices are considered rather dangerous; the first because he has to climb the towering *sialang* trees, branchless to a considerable height, by means of bamboo pegs driven into the trunk; and the watch-keeper underneath, because he has to face the bears and tigers who (so it is said) come after the wax and honey.

The following trees are generally inhabited by bees (*lebah*), and then become *sialangs*; near the sea, *pulei*, *kempas*, *kayu arak* and *babi kurus*; whilst further in the interior *ringas manuk*, and *chempedak ayer* are their generally habitats.

Besides the *lebah*, there is to be found in Siak another bee, called *neruan*, which does not make its nests on trees, but in holes.

The regulations observed when taking the wax of the *lebah* do not apply to the taking of the wax and honey of the *neruan*.

Anybody is at liberty to look for them wherever and whenever he likes.

F. KEHDING.

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## THE ALPHABETS OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP.

PARDO DE TAVERA's Essay on the Alphabets of the Philippines\* was thus reviewed in March, 1885, by Professor MÜLLER of Vienna :—

"Those of the inhabitants of the Philippines who belong to the Malay race possess, as is well known, their own particular alphabet, but it has become more and more obsolete, and has been superseded by the Roman character brought into the country by the Spanish missionaries together with the Christian religion. This alphabet which preserves its principal characteristics among the different tribes—the Tagalas, the Ylocos, the Visayas, and the Pampangas—is connected with the alphabet of cognate races in Celebes (Bugis, Makassar), and Sumatra (Battak, Redjang, Lampong), while both its external form (the shaping of the characters) and its internal design (the conception of the proportion of consonant to vowel) seem to point to India as its place of origin. But whether the alphabet of the Malay races has been derived from the Indian in a straight line, or whether it has been deduced from it by the intervention of another alphabet and what Indian alphabet (that is, the alphabet of what province and of what era) has been the foundation of the Malay ones—these are questions answered differently by different philologists, and have therefore at present to be treated as open ones."

"It would take us too far afield to go into these topics, but we venture to direct the attention of those readers who take a pleasure in following out this paleographically and ethnographically interesting problem, to certain pamphlets in

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\* *Contribucion para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos filipinos*, (1884).

which he will find abundant information. They are 'The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters,' by ISAAC TAYLOR, London, 1883, 2 volumes, and 'Eene bijdrage tot de kennis van' ande Philippijnsche letterschrift,' door H. KERN, the latter essay of the celebrated professor of Leyden, offers a solid critical exposition of the whole question, and must be read together with PARDO DE TAVERA's essay."

"The merit of PARDO DE TAVERA's interesting study consists in the way in which the author follows out the question, with special reference to the Philippines, more closely than his predecessors, and illustrates the question with several examples from the whole Philippine literature."

"The plate appended to the essay is of special interest, as it represents not less than 12 Philippine alphabets. Numbers 11 and 12 are obviously the same alphabet, only executed with different instrument on different material, No. 11 being written with a pen on paper, and No. 12 probably cut in wood with a knife."

"The Essay is dedicated to Professor B. BLUMENTRITT in Termeritz, who is better acquainted with the Philippines than any one else in Germany." [See also a notice of the Alphabets of the Philippine Islands in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, XIV, 603, reprinted in *Essays relating to Indo-China*, (Trübner, 1886), I, 335, and Dr. ROST's note on p. 117 of that volume.—ED.]

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The *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris*, (tome VIII-1885-1886, 4th Fascicule) contains an article on the Singapore Prison. ("Le Nouvel Établissement Penitenciaire de Singapore" par M. CHARLES LEMIRE.)

## GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Professor J. KOHLER of Wurzburg (Germany) has been good enough to present the Society with a copy of the following papers:—"Zur Ethnologischen Jurisprudenz" and "Die Ehe mit und ohne Mundium," from the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*; and "Das Handels-und Seerecht von Celebes," from the *Zeitschrift für Handelsrecht*.

A new map of British North Borneo has been received from His Excellency Governor TREACHER.

The Society has also received the following books and pamphlets in addition to the usual exchanges:—

Arabic Dictionary—BADGER. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases—YULE and BURNELL. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Quelques Notes sur Sarawak (Borneo)—E. COTTEAU.

Catalogue of the Library, Royal Colonial Institute.

A Search for the First Man—C. C. CATTELL.

Nederlandsch-Indische Plakaatboek—J. A. VAN DER CHIJS.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-release—E. S. MORSE.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Motu Tribe (New Guinea)—

Revd. W. G. LAWES.

The 'Sacred' Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nāyanār—Revd.

G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.

CORDIER, HENRI:—

Le Conflit entre la France et la Chine.

Essai d'une Bibliographie des Œuvres publiés en Chine par les Européens.

Le Consulat de France à Hué sous la Restauration.

HAMY, Dr. E. T.:—

Notice sur les Penongs Piaks.

Materiaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de l'Homme.

Rapport. Le Developement et l'Etat Actuel des Collections Ethnographiques.

Etude sur les Peintures Ethniques.

Quelques Observations sur la Distribution Geographique.

Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Découvertes Geographiques et Ethnographiques en Oceanie.

Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences—Congrès de Rouen.

Cook et Dalrymple.

Rapport sur le Concours du Prix Legerot.

Association Scientifique de France—Les Tolteques.

Les Alfours de Gilolo.

Decades Americanæ, Memoires d'Archéologie et d'Ethnographie Americaines.

Notes d'Anthropologie Paleontologique.

Les Nègres de la Vallée du Nil.

Commentaire sur un Bas-relief Aztèque, &c.

Note sur une Inscription Chronographique.

To the donors of the above the thanks of the Society are presented. The receipt of Journals of learned Societies and other periodical literature up to the end of 1886 will be acknowledged in a list which will be published with the next number of this Journal.

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ESSAY TOWARDS  
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(Continued from *Journal* No. 17, p. 85.)

## PART II.

### *Periodicals and Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

184. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, pp. 22,—Kuhn—Über Herkunft und Sprache der Transgangetischen Völker.
- 184 *a* American Baptist Missionary Magazine.
185. **Annales de l'Extrême Orient**, edited by Count Meyners d'Estrey, Paris 1878-84, 6 vols. large 8vo.
- Vol. I, p. 97. Les Monuments de l'ancien Cambodge, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 152. Indo-Chine, Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 169. Idem.
- „ p. 277. Idem.
- „ p. 306. Idem.
- „ p. 329. Notes de Voyage en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand. (Maps.)
- Vol. I, p. 347. Summary of a paper entitled “Rapport sur une Mission en Indo-Chine de Bassac à Hué, by Dr. J. Harmand. See also p. 393.
- Vol. I, p. 361. Notes de Voyages en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand.
- Vol. I, p. 380. Indo-Chine. Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. II, p. 12. Une audience au Palais Royal de Bangkok sous le roi Monkût, by Albert

de Vallandé (extract from a paper communicated to the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise).

Vol. II, p. 29. Mention of a Siamese Mission to England.

Vol. II, p. 31. Notices of paragraphs in l'Exploration.

Vol. II, p. 60. Affair of Phra Pricha.

„ p. 90. Les distinctions honorifiques à Siam. A. W. Taylor.

Vol. II, p. 94. Siamese embassy in Germany.

„ p. 121. Extract from a paper by H. Bionne, entitled "La France, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne au point de vue Colonial," in l'Exploration of 20th July, 1879.

Vol. II, p. 136. Indo-Chine, Le Laos et les populations sauvages. (Notice of paper with this title contributed by Dr. J. Harmand to "Le Tour du Monde," 5, 12 and 19 July, 1879.)

Vol. II, p. 149. Notice of "Le Royaume de Siam," by A. Gréhan.

Vol. II, p. 193. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, by Dr. H. Kern.

Vol. II, p. 208. Siam. Un Bonze charmeur, by R. Postel. (Reprinted from "Figaro.")

Vol. II, p. 212. Voyage au Cambodge, by L. Delaporte. (Notice of the work so entitled).

Vol. II, p. 220. Une lettre de Bangkok. (Notice of a letter which was published in the Revue Orientale et Américaine for July-September, 1879.) See also p. 255.

Vol. II, p. 247. Ce que devrait être la politique française dans l'Extrême Orient, by M. L. Rodanet. (Extracts from an article in the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Rochefort, 1879.)

Vol. II, p. 271. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, lettre de M. le Dr. Harmand.

Vol. II, p. 327. Les Nouveaux manuscrits Palis de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

Vol. II, p. 335. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, par le Docteur H. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 33. Inscription Cambodgienne trouvée à Lophabouri (Siam) par M. A. Lorgeou. See also vol. IV, pp. 195 & 249.

Vcl. III, p. 64. Inscription de Bassac Estampages du Dr. Harmand déchiffrés par le Dr. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 109. Indes Orientales. Les Langues Modernes, par Léon Feer. (Analysis of "A sketch of the modern languages of the East-Indies," by R. N. Cust.)

Vol. III, p. 149. Prière Laotienne, lettre du Dr. Harmand.

Vol. III, p. 156. Letter from Dr. C. P. K. Winkel on Siamese coins.

Vol. III, p. 275. La Colonie européenne de Bangkok, by W. A.\*Taylor.

Vol. IV, p. 58. Notices of papers read at a meeting of the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise by M. Bazangeon on his journey from Bangkok to Penang and by M. Taylor on the cremation of the Queen of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 61. Bangkok. Shipping returns of Bangkok for 1879.

Vol. IV, p. 65. A Teak saw-mill at Bangkok.

„ p. 171. Le Siam. By Senn van Basel. (Continued at pp. 199, 233, 317, 347, 378.)

Vol. IV, p. 311. Le percement de l'isthme de Kra.

Vol. IV, p. 328. Le Discours du trône du roi de Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 387. *Chronique Orientale*.

Vol. V, p. 3. *Chine, Japon, Siam et Cambodge*. Par Ad. F. de Fontpertuis, review by M. Léon Feer.

Vol. V, p. 31. *Exhibition at Bangkok*.

„ p. 32. *Siamese Mission to Europe*.

„ p. 120. *Isthmus of Kra canal*.

„ p. 148. *Do. do.*

„ p. 223. *Un prince Siamois à Paris*.

„ p. 238. *Rapports ethnologiques et linguistiques des Races Indo-Chinoises et Indo-Pacifiques*. (Translated from the English of A. H. Keane.) Continued at p. 264.

Vol. V, p. 318. *Kra canal*.

„ p. 319. *Do.*

Vol. VI, p. 63. *Ligne télégraphique entre Saïgon et Bangkok*.

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186. *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*. No. XXV, p.

38. Letter from M. Bruguière. Bangkok, 19 May, 1829. *Ib.*, p. 49. Letter from the Bishop of Sozopolis, Bangkok, 27 Sept., 1829. *Ib.*, p. 33. Letter from Mgr. Bruguière, Bangkok, 1829.

No. XXVI, p. 149. Continuation of the preceding letter from Mgr. Bruguière.

No. XXXIX, p. 502. Letter from M. Cuénot, Bangkok, 9 May, 1833. p. 534. Letter from Mgr. Taberd, Bangkok, 22 Jan., 1834.

No. XL, p. 595. Extract from a letter of M. Régéreau, Battambang, 1 March, 1834. See also p. 618.

No. LI, p. 407. Extracts from a letter of M. Albrand, Bangkok, 24 Nov., 1835.

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No. LXXVII, p. 307. Letter from Mgr. Courvez, Singapore, 26 Nov., 1839.

*Ib.*, p. 311. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 10 May, 1839.

*Ib.* p. 321. From the same, Bangkok, 6 April, 1840.

187. **Anthropological Review**, April, 1870, p. 108, a paper by Dr. J. Campbell.

188. **Asiatic Researches**; or, Transactions of the Society Instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities; the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Calcutta. 20 vols. 4to.

(Vol. I to XII reprinted in London.)

Vol. V, p. 219. A comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken in the Burma Empire, by Francis Buchanan, M.D.

Vol. X, p. 158. On the languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese nations. By J. Leyden, M.D. Reprinted in "Miscellaneous Papers on Indo-China," vol. I, pp. 84-171.

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189. **Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal of the** Brown, Rev. N.: Comparison of the Indo-Chinese languages, vol. 5, p. 1023.

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Vol. XX, 1836, pp. 36, 55, 93, 162.

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Vol. XXIII, 1837, pp. 42, 122.

Vol. XXV, 1838, pp. 164, 234.

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193. **Bangkok Directory**, from 1878 onwards, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.

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- 195 **Chinese Repository.** 20 vols. Canton, 1833 *et seq.*  
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*Ib.*, p. 26. Missionary news from Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 224. Review of Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam, and while residing nine months in that country, by J. T. Singapore; A missionary journal kept at Singapore and Siam; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin, Malacca; Journal of a tour through the settlements on the eastern side of the peninsula of Malacca in 1828. Singapore (By W. H. Medhurst, senr.)

*Ib.*, p. 274. C. Gutzlaff. The Buddhism of Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 336. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 412. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 466. Do. do. do.

Vol. II, p. 45. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 95. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 478. Siamese year for 1851.

*Ib.*, p. 527. Do. do.

Vol. III, p. 390. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 192. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 505. A Siamese Romance.

Vol. IV, p. 103. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 190. Siamese Ambassador.

Vol. V, p. 55. Siamese History.

*Ib.*, p. 105. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 161. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 444. Brief Account of the Siamese Missionary Dispensary at Bangkok, from August 5th, 1835, to October 5th, 1836.

- Ib.*, p. 535. Siamese History.  
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*Ib.*, p. 125. Do.  
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*Ib.*, p. 387. Treaty of Amity between his Majesty the magnificent King of Siam and the United States of America.  
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 Vol. XIII, p. 169. Notices of the religion, manners and customs of the Siamese, by the late M. Bruguere. Translated from the Annales de la Foi.  
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*Ib.*, p. 337. Meteorological Notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok during five successive years ending 1844. By J. Caswell.  
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Vol. XVII, p. 373. Disturbances in Siam.

Vol. XVIII, p. 23. Bibliographical notices of Works relating to Siam in the English and French languages.

*Ib.*, p. 503. Cholera in Bangkok.

Vol. XIX, p. 548. Tenets of the Buddhists and Laws respecting their idols in Siam.

Vol. XX, pp. 345-63. Brief History of Siam.  
p. iii. Burning of mission premises.

p. i. Siamese year for 1851.

196. **Chinese and Japanese Repository** for May 3, 1864. Brief extracts from An Account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862, originally published in the *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, land-en volkenkunde*, vol. XII, pp. 380-502.

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*Ibid.*—Blanc—Voyage d'un marchand de boeufs au Laos (du 15 Août 1880 au 3 mai 1881).

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Tome V.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam (*suite*).

Tome VII.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam.

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-kéo à Bangkok (1re partie).

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Ligne télégraphique de Puom-Penh à Bangkok (1re partie).

Tome VIII.—Aymonier—Notes sur le Laos.

*Ibid.*—Hardouin—Voyage à Ratboursy et à Kanboursy.

*Ibid.*—Schmitt—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-keo à Bangkok (2e partie).

Tome IX.—Aymonier—Notes sur les Laos.

Tome X.—Schmitt—Inscription de la statue de Çiva trouvée par M. Rastmann dans la forêt qui recouvre l'emplacement de l'ancienne ville de Kamphēng phet.

*Ibid.*—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (1er article).

Tome XI.—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (2e article).

Schmitt—Inscription Siamoise du Vat Bovaranivet, à Bangkok.

200. **Foreign Missionary Chronicle.**

201. **Hours at Home:** Vol. IV, pp. 464, 531; vol. V, p. 66.

Papers describing a visit to Siam in one of the vessels of the United States Squadron in 1857, by G. B. Bacon, published in the United States.

202. **Ibis:** Siam Birds by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, in vol. for 1864, p. 246.

Siamese Garrulax, letter from Viscount Walden, in vol. for 1867, p. 381.

203. **Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia.**

[Edited by J. R. Logan]. 1847-1863. 8vo. 9 vols. Appendix 1 vol. New Series, 4 vols.

Contains with reference to Siam the following papers:—

Vol. I, pp. 328-426. On the Laws of Muang Thai or Siam, by Lieut.-Col. James Low.

Vol. II, pp. 568-580. Analysis of the Ancient Annals of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 164. Notes on the tract of country lying between the head of the Zimmi river and the source of the Kamdram adjacent to the Siamese province of Ryout Raung.

Vol. V, p. 74. Notice of the new Siamese grammar of Bishop Pallegoix.

*Ib.*, p. 498. On the ancient connexion between Kedah and Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 538. Some account of the Thrai Thun.

*Ib.*, p. 586. Coronation, etc. of the King of Siam.

Vol. VI, p. 117. Notices of the coast of Cambodia from Kampot to Chentabon.

*Ib.*, p. 692. An account of the illness and death of H. M. the Queen of Siam.

New Series, vol. II, p. 221. A comparative vocabulary of Shan, Ka-kying and Pa-laong.

New Series, vol. III, p. 140. Notes on Buddhism in Ceylon and Siam.

204. **Journal Asiatique**, 1855—L. de Rosny—Quelques Observations sur la langue Siamoise et sur son écriture.

Same year—Extrait d'un rapport fait à la Société asiatique sur une nouvelle carte du royaume de Siam.

205. **Linnean Journal**, Zoology. Vol. XIV, p. 534. Geographical Distribution of Indian Freshwater Fishes, by Francis Day.
206. **Le Mercure Galant**: rédigé par Jean Donneau de Vize, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688. (Lanier.)
207. **Missionary Herald**: containing the proceedings at large of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, published monthly, contains a large number of notices of missionary work in Siam, beginning from the year 1829.

- 208 **Mittheilungen** der geographischen Gesellschaft zu Jena, Bd. III, Heft 4, contains account of a journey in the north of Siam.
209. **Moniteur des Consulats**: Dec. 1880 & Jan. 1881.—Bazangeon—Le pays des saphirs à Siam.
210. **National Review**—see Colquhoun No. 176.
211. **Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie**; Jahrgang 1882, Bd. II, pp. 195-9. Über Siamesische Mineralien—Fischer.
212. **Oriental Repertory**: London, 1808, vol. I, pp. 399-402. Michael Topping—Some account of Que-dah. (Reprinted in vol. I, of "Essays Relating to Indo-China.")
213. **Pharmaceutical Journal**: On the Gamboge tree of Siam, by Dr. Christison, vol. X, p. 235. Siam Cardamons, *ib.*, vol. XVI, p. 556.
214. **Révue de Géographie**, 2e semestre de 1883—Ceberet—Journal.
215. **Revue de l'Orient** for 1846 contains the account of a journey by a French missionary named Grand-jean.  
1860.—Girard, D.—Le commerce de Siam.
- 215a. **Révue des deux Mondes**, 1869—De Carné—Exploration du Mékong.
216. **Revue Maritime et Coloniale**: 1869 Cambodge, les ruines d'Angkor: Laos Siamois.  
Brossard de Corbigny—De Saïgon à Bangkok par terre, avec carte.  
Rheinart et d'Arfeuille—Voyage au Laos.
- 216a. **Royal Asiatic Society—Transactions**—Vol. III, pp. 291-304.—Gutzlaff—Remarks on the Siamese Language.  
Same vol., pp. 57-124—Low—On Buddha and the Phrabat.

217. **Royal Geographical Society**—Journal for 1855. Geographical Notes on Siam by H. S. Parkes (Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.)  
 Proceedings for January, 1886.—Holt S. Hallett—Exploration survey for a Railway connection between India, Siam, and China, pp. 20, with a map.
218. **Scribners Monthly**: Vol. V, pp. 421-31, In and Around Bangkok [by G. B. Bacon.]  
 Vol. VIII, pp. 223-28, An Elephant Hunt in Siam, by Ganier d'Abain.
219. **Siam Repository**, 6 vols. 1869-1874, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.
220. **The Siam Times**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, from July 28, 1864, to , J. H. Chandler, proprietor.
221. **The Siam Weekly Advertiser**, conducted by S. J. Smith from 1869 to 1876.
222. **Siam Weekly Monitor and Bangkok Journal of Commerce**; the first number was published 22 May, 1867. Editor, E. D'Encourt. (This newspaper seems to have been discontinued at the end of its first year.)
223. **Société Académique Indo-Chinoise**, vol. I.—Feer—Le Bouddhisme à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Croizier—Notice sur les manuscrits Siamois de la Bibliothèque nationale.  
 For July 1881—Bazangeon—Mon voyage à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Taylor—Crémation de la Reine de Siam.
224. **Société de Géographie** Bulletin de la:—Sept. and Oct. 1871—F. Garnier—Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge et Laotien, de Gérard von Wusthof.



September, 1877—Harmand—Notes sur les provinces du bassin méridional du Se Moun.

*Ibid.*—Harmand—Excursion de Bassac à Attopeu.

October, 1876—Harmand—map entitled Exploration du Thonle-Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys.

June and July, 1880—Décugis—Deux Semaines à Bangkok.

4<sup>e</sup> trimestre 1884—Blanck—Le Trane-Nigne, à l'ouest du Tong-King, with a map.

225. **Société de Géographie de Samarang**, Bulletin de la ; 2nd part—Winckel—(an article on Siam.)
226. **Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society**, Journal of the : Singapore, No. 15, 1885, p. 103—G. Dabin—A missionary's journey through Laos from Bangkok to Übon.
- 226a. **Technologist**, the : I, p. 355—Sir R. Schomburgk. On the Vegetable Products of Siam ; II, p. 444 —by the same—On Siamese products transmitted to the International Exhibition ; IV, p. 337—by the same—On the Ton-khai or Paper-tree of Siam (*Trophis aspera*).
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228. **Le Tour du Monde** :—1879 July-August—Harmand —Le Laos et les populations sauvages de l'Indo-Chine.  
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229. **Zoological Society**, Proceedings of : for 1873, p. 153 : —Remarks on Tiger skins from India, Siam and Siberia, by E. Blyth.  
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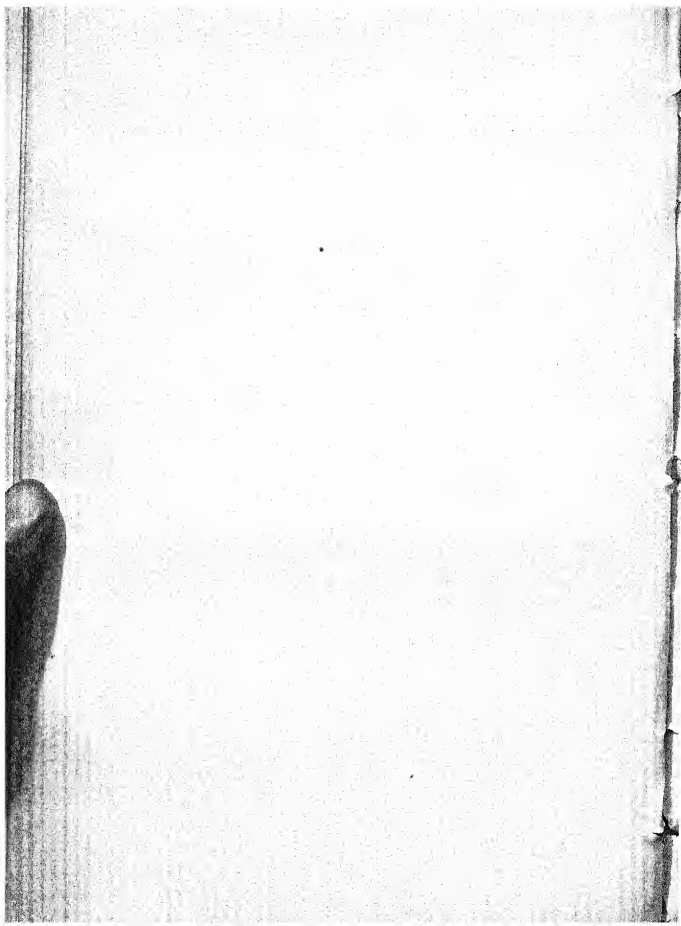
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- 229a. **Bollettino** della Società Geografica Italiana. Serie II, vol. XI, Settembre 1886—*Luzzati, A.*—"Il presente e l'avvenire del Regno di Siam, dell'ing. *A. Luzzati.*" pp. 689-704.
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**Memoires** de la Société des Études Japonaises Chinoises Tartares et Indo-Chinoises Tom. IV, 15 Avril 1885—Uhle, Dr. M.———Sur quelques tam-tams Siamois.

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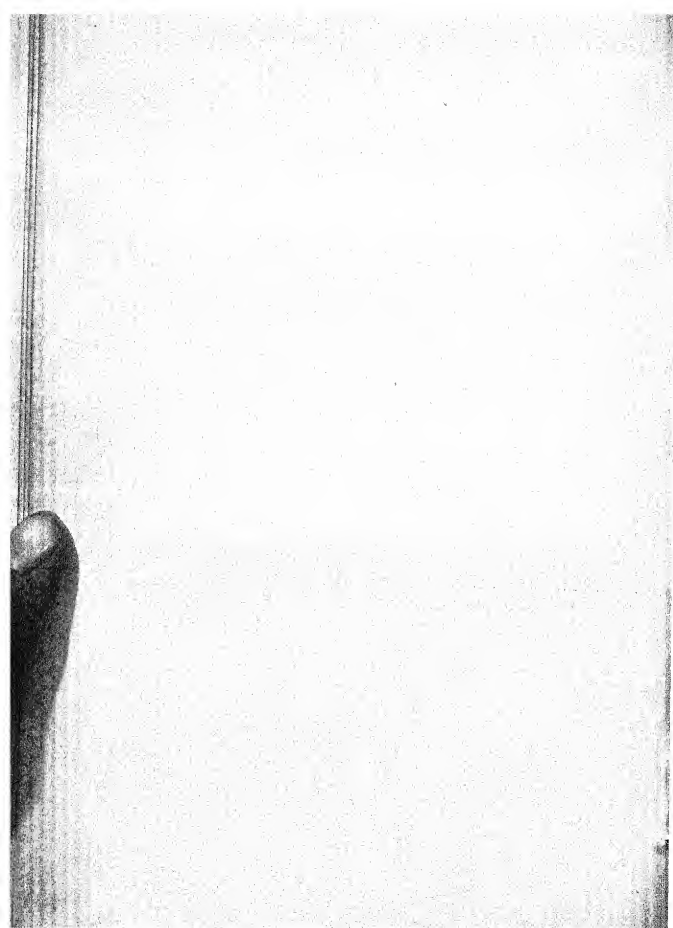
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Part III.

LANGUAGE.

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### PART III.

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#### *Language.*

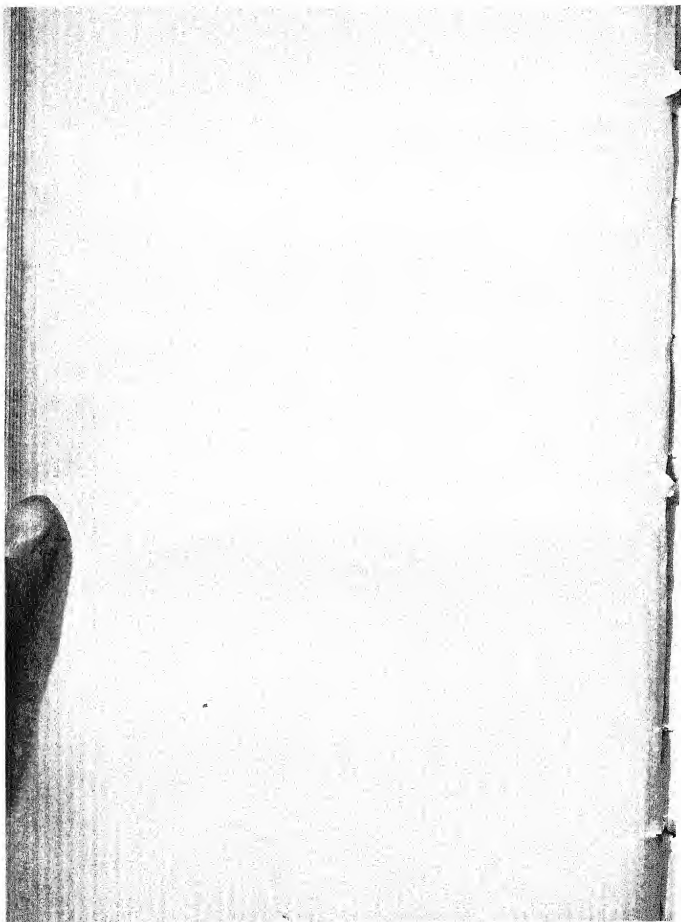
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231. **Low** : A Grammar of the Thai, or Siamese Language. By Capt. James Low of the H. E. I. C. Military Service. Calcutta, Printed at the Baptist Mission Press. Sold by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. Parbury, Allen & Co., London. 1828. 4to.  
Reprinted in Smith's "Siam Repository," vols. I & II.
232. **Jones, J. Taylor** : Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language, Bangkok, 1842, about 80 pp. 8vo. (Reprinted in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 366).
233. **Pallegoix** : Grammatica Linguae Thai, auctore D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, Episcopo Mallensi Vicario Apostolico Siamensi. Ex typographiâ collegii Assumptionis B. M. V. in civitate regiâ Krüng Thêph mǎhá nǎkhon sí Ajuthāja, vulgó Bangkok. Anno Domini 1850. sm. folio.
234. **Dictionarium Latinum Thai.** Ad usum Missionis Siamensis. Ex Typographia Collegii Assumptionis, B. M. V. Bangkok. Anno domini, MDCCCL. sm. folio.
235. **Pallegoix** : Dictionarium Linguae Thai sive Siamensis Interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica Illustratum Auctore D. J. B. Pallegoix Episcopo Mallensi, Vicario Apostolico Siamensi, Parisiis, Jussu Imperatoris impressum In Typographeo Imperatoris MDCCCLIV. 4to.

236. **Schott, W**: Über die sogenannten indochinesischen Sprachen, insonderheit das Siamesische, in Abhandlungen der kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1856, pp. 161-79. 4to.
237. **English and Siamese Vocabulary**, 1st edition, 400 copies. Bangkok Presb. Mission Press. 1865. 12mo. Second edition, 1886.
238. **Caswell**: Treatise on the Tones of the Siamese Language, by Rev. J. Caswell. (in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 93.) 1870.
239. **Bastian**: Sprachvergleichende Studien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Indo-chinesischen Sprachen, von Dr. Adolf Bastian, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1870. 8vo.  
Über die siamesischen Laut-und Ton accente, in "Monatsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin," Juni, 1867, pp. 357-386.  
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New edition, revised by Rev. S. G. McFarland D. D. Bradley's Press. 1883. pp. 152.
- 240a. **Gallois**: La langue et la littérature du royaume Thaï ou de Siam. 8vo. Paris, 1874.
241. **Von Bergen**: Passive verb of the Thai Language, by F. L. Werner von Bergen, Consul for the German Empire. With the Siamese verb and Vocabulary of the words used in these notices, by Rev. S. J. Smith, A. M. The Alphabet, vowels, and syllabic combinations, Published at S. J. Smith Place Bangkok, 1875. pp. 24.

242. **Cust** : A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies. Accompanied by two Language Maps. By Robert N. Cust. London : Trübner & Co. 1878. 8vo.  
p. 119. The Tai Family.
243. **Forbes, C. J. F. S.** : Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Chinese Languages. London, 1881. pp. 77-91 deal with the Siamese language.
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245. **Mueller, Friedrich** : Gründriss der Sprachwissenschaft, contains a sketch of the Siamese language, in vol. II, section, 2, pp. 367-88. Wien, 1882.
246. **Kuhn** : Über Herkunft und Sprache der transgangetischen Völker, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, 22 pp. 4to.
247. **Lepsius** : Standard alphabet, p.p. 236-41, treats of the Siamese alphabet.
248. **Introduction** to the Siamese language. (An English-Siamese Vocabulary, for the use of natives ; the Siamese words printed in Roman type ; size 12mo. or 16mo. A new edition, published in 1877, is entitled "English Siamese Vocabulary enlarged with an introduction to the Siamese Language and a supplement by D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, etc., Bangkok for sale at the Catholic Mission Press.")
249. **Forchhammer, E.** : Article on the Indo-Chinese languages in the "Indian Antiquary," Bombay, vol. XI, pp. 177-89.
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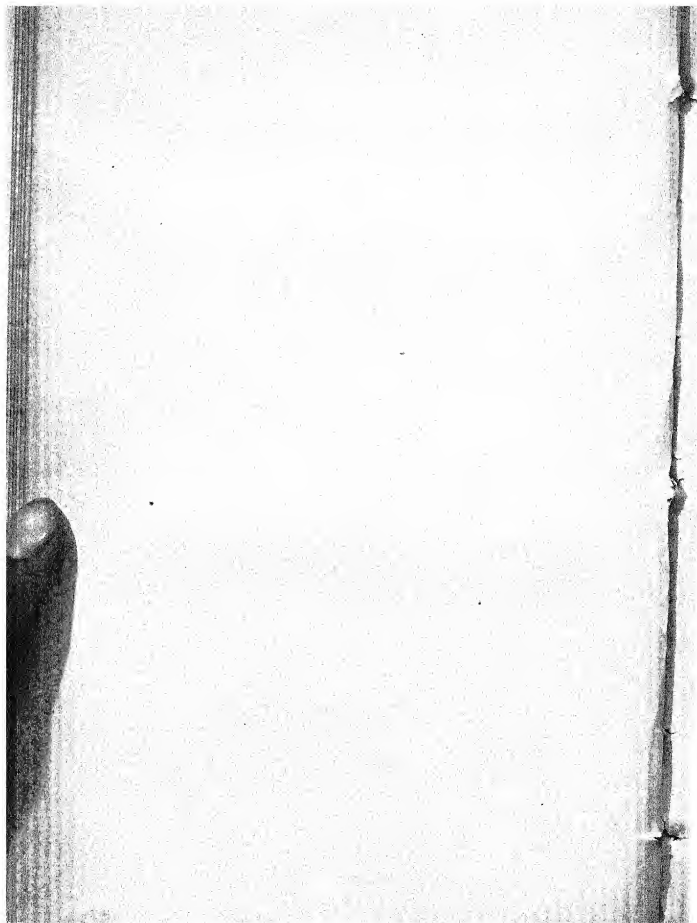
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## Part IV.

MAPS.

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## PART IV.

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### *Maps.*

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**Kiepert :** Karte der indochinesischen Reiche Birma, Siam, Kambodja und Annam nebst Bemerkungen dazu. Von Dr. H. Kiepert, Professor. Jena, Hermann Costenoble. 1867.

**Arrowsmith, J. :** Map of Burmah, Siam, and Cochin-china. By J. Arrowsmith, new edition, London, Edward Stamford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W. June, 1875.

Le Royaume de Siam avec les Royaumes qui luy sont tributaires, &c. A Amsterdam chez Joachim Ottens. Avec les observations des Six Peres Jesuites envoyez par le Roy en qualité de ses mathématiciens dans les Indes, et à Chine, ou est aussi Tracée La Route qu'ils ont tenue par le Destrict de la Sonde jusqu'à Siam. In 2 sheets.  
(In this map the Malay Peninsula is marked Malacca ou Sornau.)

**Dutreuil de Rhins.** Carte de l'Indo-Chine Orientale, (in two sizes, one in four sheets, the other in one sheet) publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. le Vice Amiral Jaureguiberry. Au dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1881.

Carte des Missions de L' Indo-Chine par E. C. L..... ancien Missionnaire, 1879.

**Pavie :** Itinéraires de M. A. Pavie dans le Sud-ouest de l' Indo-Chine Orientale Cambodge et Siam, 2 sheets. Challamel aîné, 5, rue Jacob, Paris.

Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burmah and parts of China and Siam, 1870, with corrections to 1875. Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

Carte de l'Asie Orientale, comprenant l'Empire chinois, le Japon, les états de l'Indo-Chine et la Malaisie. Paris, Andriveau-Goujon. 2 sheets.

Map of the Kingdom of Siam and her dependencies among the Laosians and Cambodians, constructed from surveys which the Siamese Government had made A. D. 1867 and 1868 (4 sheets).

The Siamese part of the Malay Peninsula, without title, in 2 sheets.

A roughly lithographed map of the Siamese delta, published by the late Dr. D. B. Bradley is also in existence.

Other maps will be found in the works of

Jancigny.

De la Loubère.

Mouhot (course of the Mekong).

Vincent (Further India).

Bock (Bangkok to Kiangtsen).

McLeod (Central part of British Burmah with Shan provinces of Burmah and Northern Laos).

Crawfurd (Map of Siam and Cochin-China).

Bowring (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Bacon (Map of Siam, Cambodia and Laos).

Colquhoun (In "Across Chrysê," map of Indo-China).

Bastian (in vol. 3. This is the same as Kiepert's map published separately).

Conder (Map of Indo-China).

Pallegoix (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Révue Maritime et Coloniale (Map to accompany Brossard's account of his journey from Saigon to Bangkok).

Garnier (Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine et de la Chine centrale ; Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine ; 10 Cartés Itinéraires ; & plan à vol d'oiseau des cataractes de Khon. In the Atlas to his "Voyage d'Exploration, 7. v.).

Hallett, Map of Siam and Northern Laos, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for Jan., 1886.

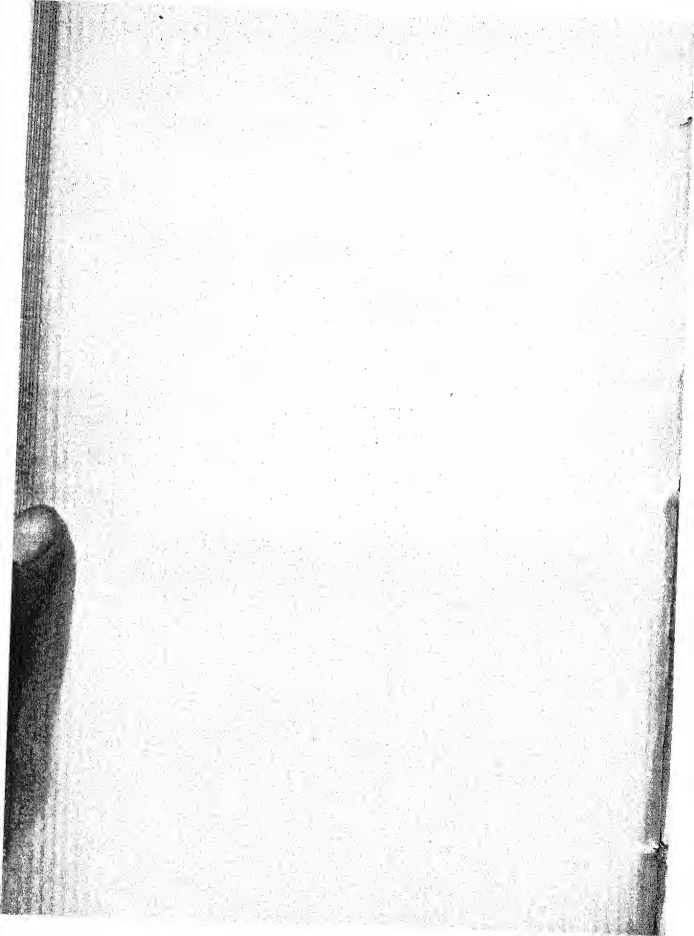
Société de Géographie, Bulletin de la : Oct., 1876, by Dr. Harmand, map entitled "Exploration du Thonlé Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys ; 4<sup>e</sup> trimestre 1884, map of Trane-Nigne by Père Blanck.

Le Tour du Monde (*q. v.*), maps showing Dr. Harmand's journeys.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

The Index having been printed before the body of this bibliography, some entries in Parts I and II, which were made after the MS. had been sent to the printer, were unavoidably omitted from it.

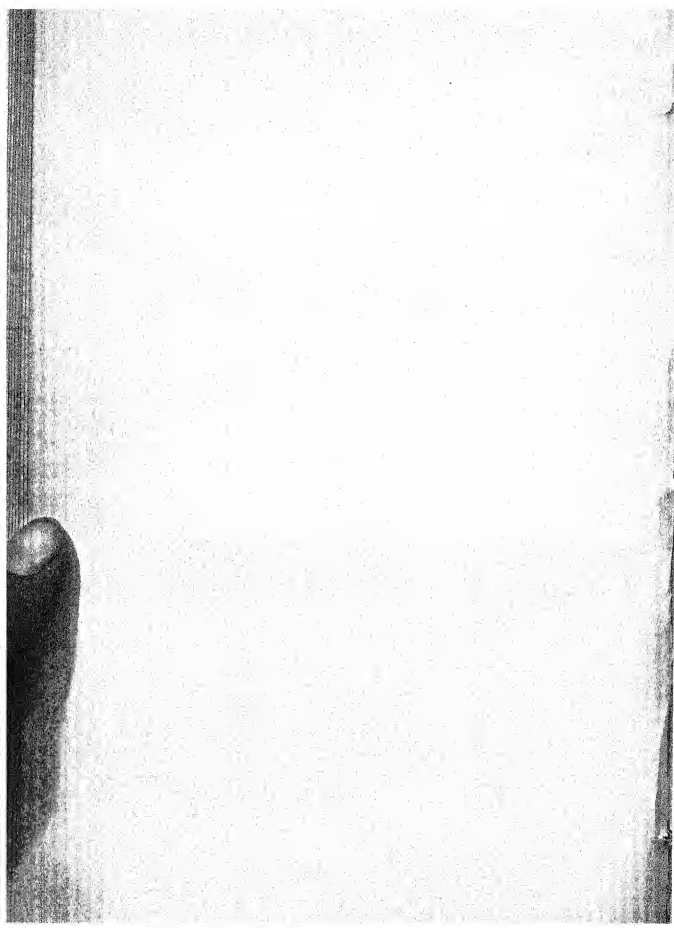


ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

—:O:—

(*Continued from Journal No. 16.*)





# ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

(Continued from Journal No 16, p. 384.)

## N

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Nail (of iron)	làngsàng	
Nail, to	làngsàngăn	
Nail (of the finger)	* kûku	kuku. ( <i>See</i> Hoof)
Naked	hûbu	
Name	ngăn	
Narrative	kâtă-kâtă	( <i>See</i> Fable)
Narrow	bûkun muâk	
Nation ; race	* bângsă	bangsa. ( <i>See</i> Family)
Nature ; disposition	părângai ; * tăbiât	{ ( <i>See</i> Disposition) tabi'at ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Navel	* pûsăt	{ pusat. Jav. and Day., pusat ; Bat., pusot ; Mak., pochi ; Bug., posi ; Tag., posor ; Bis., posod
Neap-tide	ăăn ; dăgătăn	darat-an, dry land
Near (position)	daik ; măsûhk	
Nearly	ăpît	apit, to squeeze
Neat	măraian-măraian	
Necessity	* păksă	{ paksa. Jav. and Sund., pekpa
Neck ; throat	lîûk ; lîûg	leher
Needed ; wanting	* kûrâng	korang. ( <i>See</i> Less)
Needle	jaum	{ jarum. Jav., dom, needle, jaruman, go-between ; Sund. and Bat., jarum ; Mak. and Bug., jarung ; Tag. and Bis., dagom

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Neglect	pāsārān	
Negligent	* lālēi	{ lalei. Jav. and Sund., <i>lali</i> ; Mak., <i>lale</i>
Negotiate, to	* bīchārāhkān	bichara. (See Case)
Nephew	ānākun	anak per-anak-an
Nerve; sinew	* ūrāt	urat. (See Artery)
Nel	.....	(See Seine)
Never	wāllā bīāksā	
Never mind	sāhrinā; sīāhrinā	
New	bāgu	{ baharu. Jav., <i>wahu</i> ; Sund. and Bug., <i>baru</i> ; Bat., <i>im-</i> <i>baru</i> ; Mak., <i>bēru</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>bago</i>
News	ngāwī	
Night	dom	
Night, Last	kāwīi; kāvi	
Night, To-	dom inī	
Nine (9)	sīām	
Ninety, (90)	kāsīāmān	
Nipa-palm leaf for cigarettes	tīgol	
No	dī	
Noble birth	pānkāt	pangkat
Noise	hūru-hārā	{ rank haru-hara. (See Distur- bance)
None	wai	
Noose	taingā	
North	* ūtārā	{ utara. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>utara</i> ; Bat., <i>otara</i> ; Bis., <i>otala</i> , east-wind

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
North-east	tûngârâ	{ tenggara. Mak., tunggara; Day., tanggara, S. E. wind
North-west	hilâgâ ; hâbâgât	{ barat. Sund., ba- rut; Jav., barat, storm; Mak., ha- ra, W. wind ; Day., barat, W. wind, storm
Nose	ilông	{ hidong. Jav. and Sund., irung ; Bat., igung ; Tag. and Bis., ilong
Nose, Running at the	sipûn	
Not	bûkun	bukan
Not, Do ; don't	eio	
Not yet	di-pâ	
Not quite	wâllâ-pâ	
Noxious	* bisă	bisa. (See Deadly)
Nursery (for plants) orchard	kubûn	{ kabun, garden, plantation. Jav. and Sund., kebon

O

Oar ; paddle	* daiăng ; bogsei	{ dayong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day. Gayong in Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis.
Oath	sâpâh	
Obey, to	âgât	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Obscure ; dark	līm	
Odour	māhmud	
Of	diā	
Offence	* dosā	dosa. ( <i>See Crime</i> )
Often	biāksā-biāksā	{ biasa, accustomed. Kw., <i>biyasa</i> ; Sund., <i>bisa</i> ; Bat., <i>biyasa</i> , enough ; Mak., <i>biyasa</i> ; Tag., <i>bihasa</i>
Often, How	mākā-pilāh	
Oil	lānāh	
Oil, Kerosine	lānāh-lūpā *	
Old ; aged	māās	
Older, The	mā'ūtōng	
Omit, to ; forget	kālūpāhān	{ lupa, to forget, 'ka- lupa-an, forget- fulness
On	hātās	{ atas, occurs in Sund., Bat. and Day.
Once	kumīsān	
One	īsā ; īsai ; hāmbūk	
One, It's all	wai-bidā	
Onion	* bāwāng	{ bawang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day.
Only	* schējā	sahaja
Open	okei	
Open, pearl shells, to	sīsioen	
Opinion	pikilān	{ pikir-an, fikir-an. ( <i>See Imagine</i> )

\* *Lupa* = *Europa* ?

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Opium,	*chându ; mādāt	{ chandu, (prepared opium), madat, (raw opium). Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>chandu</i> ; Bat., <i>sandu</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>madat</i>
Oppose, to	măgāto	
Order, an	* hūkum	{ hukum ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>hukum</i> ; Bat., <i>ukum</i> ; Mak., <i>hukung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hokom</i>
Origin	*āsāl	{ asal. Jav. and Sund., <i>asal</i>
Orphan	yâtin	{ yatim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>yatim</i>
Other ; another ; } different	dugeing	
Our	nāmu ; -mu	
Out, outside	hāgoă	
Out, From	dain hāgoă	
Out, to Cast	bûgît	{ burit, the stern. Kw., <i>wuri</i> ; Jav. <i>buri</i> and <i>burit</i>
Out, to Cry	tāwāk	
Overboard	nāhog ; hāgoă	
Overflow, to	mālipût	
Overgrown with } weeds	hipu băgun	
Owner	dāk	

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## P

Packing case	tông	(See Cask)
Paddle, to	mă'bogsei	
Pail, bucket	băldĩ	{ (See Bucket and Note on p. 384)
Pain	săkĩt	{ sakit. Jav., Tag. and Bis., <i>sakit</i> ; Bat., <i>sahit</i>
Pair, a	lĩmbăng	
Palace	*ăstănă	astana (Pers.)†
Palpitate, to	mĩdpĩt	
Pan (iron)	kăhă	
Papa, father	ămă	
Paper	*kărtăs	{ kartas ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kertas</i> ; Mak., <i>karatasa</i>
Parasol; umbrella	*păyông	{ payong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Parcel, a	putus	
Part, a	*bhăgiăn	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)
Part to; cut in two	sĩpăkăn	
Part with, to take	tulông	{ tulong, to help. Oc- curs in Jav., Mak., Bug., Day., & Tag. In Bis. <i>tabang</i>
Partition; wall	*dĩndĩng	{ dinding. Sund., Bat., Tag. and Bis., <i>ding- ding</i> ; Mak., <i>rinring</i> ; Day., <i>dinding</i>

† Persian, *astana*, a threshold, a Fakir's residence; from Sansk. *sthana*, place.—Ed.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Partner	*kôngsĩ	{ kongsĩ ( <i>Ch.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kongsĩ</i>
Pass by, to	lâbei	
Passage (through)	mâktuĩ	
Paste ; cakes	bâmbâng	
Pawn, to	sendă	sandar. Bat., <i>sindor</i>
Pay, to	băyăd	{ bayar. Jav., Sund., Day. and Tag., <i>bayar</i> ; Mak., <i>bayara</i> ; Bis., <i>bayad</i>
Pay wages, to	tândâng	tandang, wholesale
Pea ; bean,	*kăchâng	{ kachang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachang</i>
Pearl	mûchâ	{ mutia, mutiara (Sansk., <i>mutya</i> )
Peasant, a	*raiăt	{ ra'iyat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ). † Jav. and Day., <i>rayat</i> , the household or retainers of a chief
Pedigree	pângkăt	pangkat, rank
Peel, to	paisân ; paisih	( <i>See Skin</i> )
Pen	*kălăm	{ kalam ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kalam</i> ; Mak., <i>kalang</i>
Pepper	*lădă	{ lada. Occurs in Sund., Bat., Mak. and Tag.
Perfect ; complete	*gănâp	ganap
Perhaps	hătiko ; kălau kălau	kalau-kalau

† "In the Europeo-Asiatic jargon, 'Rayah' is the Turkish, 'Ryot' the Indian, peasant; both, you would scarcely believe the feat of cacography, being one and the same Arabic word *ra'iyat* (رعيه)," (*Burton. Sind Re-visited*, I, 299.)



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Period (time)	logei; *waktu	{ waktu ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>waktu</i> ; Mak., <i>wattu</i>
Permanent	hâwă	
Perspiration	hulăs; ulăs	
Pick, (to gather)	pusûd	
Piebald	lăg	{ bělang. Jav., <i>belang</i> and <i>welang</i> ; Sund., and Day., <i>belang</i> ; Bat., <i>bolang</i> ; Mak., <i>balang</i> kětul, a piece, lump
Piece, a; bit	ângûtâl	
Piece (of cloth); bolt, a	{ hângbus	
Pier	tîtîân; *jămbătăn	( <i>See</i> Bridge)
Pig	băbûi	babi ( <i>See</i> Hog.)
Pigeon	ăsung	
Pigeon (green)	lăbûyu	
Pigeon (large)	bogók	
Pilgrim	*hăji	{ haji ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>haji</i> ; Mak., <i>aji</i>
Pillar; post	toko	
Pillow	ûân	
Pilot	mălîm	( <i>See</i> Mate)
Pincers	gipît	{ sepit, penyepit. Jav., <i>sapit</i> ; Sund., <i>jepit</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sipi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>sipit</i>
Pineapple	pisăng	{ pisang, † banana. <i>Id.</i> in Jav. and Day.
Pirate	păngôrăb	
Pit	lôngăk	

† Supposed to be derived from Sansk. *piṅga*, yellowish.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Pitch; resin	*dāmă	{ damar. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Day. In Mak., <i>Da-</i> <i>marā</i>
Pitch (at sea), to	māglūngăn	
Pitcher; water-jar	pūgā	
Place	*tāmpăt	tampat
Place of, In	gântiin	(See Exchanged)
Place, to	bûtāng	
Plain, a; open ground	} pāntei	{ pantei, beach (See Flat and Level)
Plant, to	tānām	{ tanam. Jav. & Sund., <i>nanem</i> (Jav., <i>tanem</i> , a plant); Bat., <i>ta-</i> <i>nom</i> ; Mak., <i>tannong</i> ; Tag., <i>tanim</i> ; Bis., <i>tanam</i>
Plants	poko	{ pokok. Jav., <i>pokok</i> ; Bat., <i>pokoh</i>
Plate, a	leiï	
Play, to (music)	pānaiām-naiām	main (See Act)
Play, to (games)	pānaiām	
Pliant; flexible	bālloen	
Plough, a pearl- shell dredge	} bājāk	baja
Pluck feathers, to	lārūtān	
Plump; fat	mātāmbok	tēmbūn
Plunge in, to; dive	lūrop; māklūrop	
Pock-marked	pālī-pāngkut	
Pocket	bosāh	
Poem	*pāntun	{ pantun, stanza of 4 lines
Point (of land)	tāndōk	tanjong (See Horn)
Point (of a wea- pon, &c.)	} *tūju,	{ tuju, to point, to aim; tuntung. point of a kris. Jav. & Sund., <i>tungtung</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Poison	*râchun	{ rachûn. Jav., <i>rachun</i> ; Bat., <i>rasun</i> ; Mak., <i>rachung</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>son</i> (See Deadly)
Poisonous	*bisă	
Poor	miskîn	{ miskin (Ar.). Jav., <i>miskin</i>
Populous	*râmei	{ ramei. Kw., <i>ramya</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>ramé</i> ; Mak., <i>rama-</i> <i>rama</i> ; Day., <i>rami</i> dagang babi
Pork	ûnut bâbûi	
Portrait	pâtâh	
Positive; certain	bănâl tûûd	
Possess, to; have	aun	
Post, a	hăg; toko	
Pot, a	ânglît	
Pour, to	dûgângi	
Powerful; muscular	măkîssăk	
Pox, Small-	păngkut	
Practice, to; learn	măksûlei sûlei	
Praise (him), to	{ hinăng ngân (nă), măraian	
Prawn; shrimp	*ûdăng	{ udang (See Lobster) sambahyang.* Jav., <i>sembahyang</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>semba-</i> <i>yang</i>
Pray, to	*sămbaiăng	
Precede, to	unahan	
Precipice	pănpăng	
Pregnant	bûrus	
Present, a	tăndăk	
Present, to give,	dûmchîl	
Previous	mûnă; tăgnă	

\* See note Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, page 63.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Price ; rate,	hãlgã	harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)
Prince ; heir ap- parent	} *Rajãh údã	Raja Muda
Profit	ũntõng	untong ( <i>See</i> Fortune)
Prohibit, to	liãng	larang
Promise	*pãjanjiã	per-janji-an
Promontory	*tãnjõng	tanjong ( <i>See</i> End)
Proprietor	dãg	
Protect, to	pãlihãrã	( <i>See</i> Bring up)
Provide, to ; get ready	} sãkãp	
Provisions	lũtuhãn	
Proxy	*wãkĩl	wakil ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Prudent	*bijak	bijak
Pull, to ; haul, drag	hẽlã	( <i>See</i> Drag)
Pulley	timõn	
Pulse, the	bãdlãp	
Pump	*põmpã	bomba ( <i>Port.</i> )
Pumpkin ; calabash	kãlãbãsi ; * lãbu	labu ( <i>See</i> Gourd.)
Punish, to	hukumãn	ukum. ( <i>See</i> Order)
Puppy	ãnãk êdu	
Purchase, to ; buy	mĩ	
Purpose ; inten- tion	} * mãksũd	maksud ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Pursue, to	mãkũrul	
Push, to	tĩod	
Put, to	bũtãng	
Put out, to ; extinguish	} põng	
Put away, to	pauk	

Q

Quake, Earth-	linuk	
Quarrel, to ; fight	bãntãh	{ lantah, di-lute. Kw.
Quarter, a	õngũtut	{ lantah.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Queer	* hêrân	(See Astonished.)
Question	ăssûwuh	{ sual ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Occurs in Jav., and Day.
Quick	sûmut	
Quick ; swift	us-us ; * lâju	{ laju. Sund. and Day., <i>laju</i> ; Jav., <i>laju</i> , to follow.
Quiet ; silent	đâmuhûn	
Quiet ; calm	linăũ ; mălinăũ ;	
Quilt ; covering	chîûp	
Quit, to	igân	

## R

Race ; running	* lûmbă	{ lomba. Jav., <i>lumba</i> , to rise up. (See Family)
Race ; nation	* bângsă	
Rag	đăgmei	
Rage (of Rajah)	* moekă	{ murka. Jav., <i>murka</i> , greedy, dissatisfied.
Rail at, to ; abuse	măningăt	
Rain	ûlân	{ ujan and hujan. Jav., <i>hudan</i> ; Sund., <i>hu-</i> <i>jan</i> ; Bat., <i>udan</i> ; Day., <i>ujan</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>olan</i> .
Rainbow	* plăngie	{ pelangi. Tag. and Bis., <i>balanggao</i> .
Raise, to ; lift	bûăt	
Rake, a	kăs	
Rap, to ; tap	tûkul	{ tukul. (Add this word <i>sub voce</i> Ham- mer.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rape	sîâgau	
Rapid (of water or horses)	mătigdă	
Rare ; precious	măhâng	
Rat	âmbau	
Rattan	whai	
Ravenous ; hungry	hăbdĩ	
Raw ; uncooked	hêlăũ	
Read, to	membăchă	{ bacha, Jav. and Sund., <i>wacha</i> ; Mak. <i>bacha</i> ; Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>bas</i> .
Ready	păñîpân	{ siap, ready ; meny- iap-kan, to make ready
Ready, to Get	măksăpăk	
Reasonable	aun sebab	
Recede, to	săggă ; sibûk	
Recent	băgu	baharu ( <i>See</i> New)
Reckon, to	itûngân ; * bilâng	{ itong and hitong. <i>Itong</i> occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. ( <i>See</i> Compute)
Recognise, to	kilăh	
Recollect, to	* ingăt	{ ingat. Jav., <i>enget</i> ; Sund. and Day., <i>ingat</i> ; Bat., <i>ingot</i> ; Mak., <i>inga</i> .
Recover, to (from illness)	kăhûlĩ	
Red ; scarlet ;	polăh	
Reduce, to lessen,	kulângân	{ korang-kan ( <i>See</i> Less)
Reef ; rock ;	tăkut	
Reject, to	bugît	burit ( <i>See</i> Out.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Relation, a ; connection	} taimănghûd ; * kaum	kaum ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Relief ; help		* tâlông ( <i>See Part</i> )
Religion	* âgămă	{ agama ( <i>Sansk.</i> ) Found in Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day.
Rely upon, to	măkăndul	
Remit, to ; forgive	* âmpûnkân	{ ampun. ( <i>See For-</i> give)
Remnant	kăpin	
Remote ; far ; distant	} meio	
Remove, to ; change the place		* pîndăhkân ( <i>See Change</i> )
Repay, to	păkbaiyât	(bayar ( <i>See Pay</i> ) jawab ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., jawab ; Bat., majuwapkon, to reply ; Day. ja- wap ( <i>See Answer</i> ))
Reply, a	dăwă ; * jăwăb ;	
Report, a ; rumour	ngăwĩ	
Represent, to ; complain	} beítai	
Representation,		hălăw
Reprove, to	măngîndûk	
Repudiate, to ; divorce	} dămehĩl tefăk ;	{ bri talak. Jav. and Sund., talak ; Mak., talaka ; Day., talak
Reputation		
Request	ngăn	
Require, to ; want ; like	păăngaioiăn	
Require, to ; demand ;	} măbaiyă	
		* tûntut
		{ tuntut. Jav., tut ; tun- tut, to follow

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rescue, to	mâkrâmpâo bâlik	{ rampas, to match, plunder ( <i>See</i> Booty)
Resemble him, to	sâli sâli dâgbus-niâ	
Reserve, to	tauk	
Reside, to	* tîngâl	{ tinggal. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>tinggal</i> ; Mak., <i>tinggala</i> ( <i>See</i> Cede)
Resign, to; give up,	mâksêrah	
Resin	bulitêk	
Resist, to	âto	
Respect	mâkhôrmât	(See Honour) supan
Respectful	* súpân	
Rest, to; repose;	mâlempâng	
Restore, to	dûmehîl bâlik	
Restrain, to	lââng	{ larang. Jav., <i>larang</i> , rare, <i>larangan</i> , for- bidden; Sund. and Mak., <i>larang</i> ; Bat., <i>rarang</i>
Result	* âkhoenyâ	
Retain, to; keep	sâgau	akhir
Retaliate, to	bâlâsîn	{ balas. Jav., <i>wales</i> ; Sund., <i>bales</i> ; Bat., <i>balos</i> ; Mak., <i>balasa</i> ; Day., <i>balek</i> ; Bis., <i>balas</i> , to give back, <i>balus</i> , revenge
Retired; secluded	mădûnîă	
Return, to; go back	{ mănûîk; * bâlik	{ balik. Jav., <i>walik</i> ; Sund., Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>ba- lik</i> ; Mak., <i>bali</i>
Reveal, to		
	beită	



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Revenue,	* hāsīl	{ hasil. Jav. and Sund., asil
Reverse, to ; change	{ ūbāhīn dūgeing	ubah ( <i>See Change</i> )
Reverse ; quite different		
Revile, to	māksimut simut	
Revive, to	* sedēr	sedar. Bat., <i>sodar</i>
Revolt, to	* drāhkă	{ derhaka. Jav., <i>dura-</i> ka ; Sund., <i>doraka</i>
Revolution (of heavenly bodies)	{ pānauān măgligāt tāngdān * sengāl	
Revolve, to		
Reward		
Rheumatism		sengal
Rhinocero	* bādāk	{ badak. Jav. <i>wadak</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>badak</i> ; Mak., bada
Rib, a	bukoeg rūsok	{ buku, joint ; rusuk, side ; tulang rusuk ; rib. Bat., <i>rusuk</i> ; Mak., <i>rusu</i> ; Bis., gosok
Rice ; paddy (unhusked)	{ pei	
Rice (husked)	boghās	{ bēras. Jav., <i>beras</i> and wos ; Sund., <i>beyas</i> ; Bat., <i>boras</i> ; Mak., berasa ; Day., <i>be-</i> has ; Tag., <i>bigas</i> ; Bis., <i>bogas</i>
Rice (boiled)	kauoenoen	
Rice (crops)	pauotān	
Rich ; wealthy	deigāhān	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Riches	* kākáyāân	ka-kaya-an
Ride, to	tûngông	{ tunggang. Jav., <i>tung-</i> <i>gang</i> , to sit; Sund., <i>tonggong</i> , the seat
Ridge of a roof	bûbungâng	{ bumbong-an and bu- bung-an ( <i>See Roof</i> )
Right; starboard	pâtoh	
Right; proper	mātuûd; * benâr	{ benar. Jav. and Sund., <i>bener</i>
Rigorous; severe	mâturâs	( <i>See Hard</i> )
Rim	* bibîr	{ bibir, lip. Bat., <i>bibir</i> ; Mak., <i>bibéré</i> ; Bug., <i>wiwé</i>
Rind; peel; skin	pais	
Ring, a	chîrchîn	{ chinchin. Sund. and Mak., <i>chinchin</i> ; Bat., <i>sinsin</i> . Tag. and Bis., <i>singsing</i> subang ( <i>See Earring</i> )
Ring, an Ear- Ringleader	bâng	
Rinse, to; wash	mââs mââs ûgāsî	
Rinse, to; steep	* rāndām	{ rendam. Jav., <i>ren-</i> <i>dam</i> ; Bat., <i>rondam</i> ; Day., <i>randam</i> ( <i>See Noise</i> )
Riot, a	mâ'hûru-hâră	
Ripe	măhênûk	
Ripe, Over-	lândok măhênûk	
Ripe, Un-	wállă pâ măhênûk	
Rise, to; get up	* bângûn	{ bangun. Jav., <i>bangun</i> , the latter part of the night; Mak., <i>ban-</i> <i>gung</i> , to get up; Tag. and Bis., <i>bangon</i>
Rise, to; fly away	măglûpât	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rise, to ; shoot (as plants)	} gumtâh	
Rise in price, to		{ naik harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)
River	sûbâh	( <i>See</i> Brook)
Road ; path	dâm	
Roast, to	* pânggâng	{ panggang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Day. and Tag.
Rob at sea, to	mâkrômpâh	me-rompak
Rob, to ; steal	mâktâkan	
Robber, a ; high- wayman	} tau sugârûl	
Robber, a ; pirate		
Robber, a ; thief	tau bâlângĩngĩ	
Rock	tau mâktâkau	
Rod ; stick	kârâng	karang. ( <i>See</i> Crab)
	* tôngkât	( <i>See</i> Cane)
Roe, deer	* kejâng	{ kijang. Jav., <i>kidang</i> ; Bat., <i>hijang</i>
Roe of fish	ĩklog sĩn ĩstă	
Roll up, to	* gûlông	{ gulong. Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>gulung</i> ; Bat., <i>gulang</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>golong</i>
Roll along, to	* gûlĩng	{ guling. Jav., <i>gamu- ling</i> ( <i>guling</i> a bol- ster) ; Sund., <i>guling</i>
Roll (at sea), to	mălĩngăn	
Roof	* bûmbông ; âtâp	{ bubung & bumbong. Sund., <i>wuwung</i> ; Bat., <i>bubung</i> ; Mak., <i>bumbung</i> ; Bug., <i>buwung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>bobong</i> ; Jav., <i>atep</i> ; Sund., <i>ateup</i> ; Mak., <i>ata</i> ; Bis., <i>atop</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Roof of the mouth	lângit lântit sîn si-mut	{ langit-langit ; mulut. (See Heaven)
Rook ; crow,	wâk	{ gagak. Jav. & Sund., gagak ; Bat., gak ; Mak., kala ; Day., kak
Room ; space Room, a	*tâmpât tâmbok	(See Place)
Roomy	lâpang	{ lapang. Jav., lawang, a door ; Sund., la- pang, waste land ; Bat., lapang, a road ; Bug., lampang
Root, a	âkâg	{ akar. Sund., akar ; Bat., ahar ; Mak., aka
Root ; origin	*Asâl	
Root, to Take	măgakâg	ber-akar
Rope	lûbîl ; lûbîk	
Rotation, In	mâ'gântî gântî	(See Exchange)
Rotten ; foul	hâlok	
Rotten ; decayed ; worn out	} mângî	
Rough	mădâkmul	
Round	{ * kêlilûng ; bûlât ; bûntă	{ kuliling, surround ; bulat, round ; bun- tar, circular. Sund. kuliling ; Mak., ku- ling, to return ; Day., kuling, to be surrounded. Jav. and Sund., ulat, face. Mak., bula ; Day., bulat

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rouse, to ; waken	pukauin	
Rudder	* kāmūdī	{ kamudi. Jav., mudi; Sund. and Mak., kamudi; Bat., ha- mudi
Rude ; unman- nerly	} wai ādāt	
Rule, to	* māmārentāh	{ parentah, memaren- tah. Jav. and Sund., parentah; Mak., parenta; Day., rentah
Rump	pigik	
Run, to	dumāgān	
Run against, to ; charge	} māglāngāt	
Run away, to ; abscond	} māgwī	{ pērgi, pēgi, mēmēgi, to go.
Rush, a (plant)	* rāntek	rantik
Rusty, to Become	māgmāngī	

## S

Sacrifice, to ; slaughter	} sūmbe	(See Kill)
Sad ; sorry ; difficult	sūsā	(See Care, Difficult)
Saddle	pākol	
Safe ; safety	*sālāmāt	{ salamat. (Ar.) Jav. and Sund., salam; Mak., sallang; Mak. & Bug., sala- ma, happiness; Day., Tag. and Bis., salamat

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Sago	rûmbiă	{ rumbia. Bat. and Mak., <i>rumbiya</i>
Sail	laiyăg	{ layar. Jav. & Sund., <i>layar</i> ; Bat. & Day., <i>rayar</i> ; Tag. & Bis., <i>layag</i>
Sail, to ; to make sail	} măklaiyăg	ber-layar
Sailor, a Foreign	k'lâsi	{ khalashi. Hind., <i>kha-lasi</i> from Ar. <i>kha-las</i>
Sale by auction	*lêlông	{ lelong (from Port. <i>leilão</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>lêlang</i> ; Mak., <i>lelong</i>
Saline ; brackish	măăsîn	masin
Saliva	lûrât	
Sallow ; pale	*pûchât	{ puchat. Jav. <i>puchet</i> ; Sund., <i>puchat</i> ; Mak., <i>pucha</i> ; Day., <i>musat</i>
Salt	ăsîn ; ăsîm	(See Brackish)
Saltpetre	*sendăwă	{ sendawa. Jav., <i>sendawa</i> ; Sund., <i>chinda-wa</i>
Salutation	ăsălăâm	salam
Salutation (when meeting)	} ăsălăâm mû âlikom	{ es-salam 'aleikum (Ar.), peace be on you
Salver of metal	*tălâm	{ talam. Jav. & Sund., <i>talam</i> ; Mak., <i>ta-lang</i> ; Dag., <i>talam</i>
Salver of wood	*dûlâng	{ dulang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day., Tag., and Bis.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Same ; alike	sālī ; sālī sālī	
Same, It's all the	wai bidā	
Same as this, The	sālī sālī yeto	
Sample	* chōnto	(See Example)
Sand	bohāngīn	
Sash round the waist	} kändīt	(See Belt)
Satan	chētān ; sētān	(See Devil)
Satiated ; gorged	kiānsūgān	
Satiated ; satisfied	serāng-nā	
Satisfaction ; re- turn	} gāntī	(See Exchange)
Satisfaction content	} māsenāng	(See Happy)
Sauce	sābau	
Saucer	tāpāk	{ tapak, palm of the hand, sole of the foot. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund. and Bat. In Tag. and Bis., <i>tapak</i> , trace, track
Savage, a	tau kātīān	
Savage ; fierce	māngī buūd	
Save from, to (danger)	} sālāmāt	(See Safe)
Saving ; except	* mālainkān	melainkan
Saw, a	gaugārī	{ gargaji. Jav., <i>graji</i> ; Sund., <i>gergaji</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>garagaji</i>
Sawdust	āpokniā	
Say, I	āku beitā	
Says, He ; said	laung-niā	
Say, That is to	beheian	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Saying, a	pākātāānĭ	per-kata-an
Scab	gāgāān	
Scabbard; sheath	tāgobān	
Scald, to	busogān	
Scale (of a fish)	hoināpān; *sisek	{ sisik. Jav., Bat. and Bis., <i>sisik</i> ; Mak., <i>sisi</i>
Scales for weighing	} *timbangan	{ timbang, to weigh. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Scandal	*fitānāh	(See Mischief)
Scar	tigbās; nāhiā	
Scarce	māhunĭt kābāken	
Scare, to	dāktoān	
Scarecrow	tābĭnĭān	
Scatter, to	māmūāng; sūbūngān	m. em-buang, to throw
Scattered; dispersed	} kaukauun	
Scent; scented	māhmut	
Scholar; scholarly	māpāndei; *ālĭm	{ pandei, 'alim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). (See Clever, Learned)
Science	elmu	(See Knowledge)
Scissors	*gūntĭng	{ gūnting. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis. In Mak., <i>gon- ching</i>
Scissors (for betel-nut)	} katchūp	{ kachip. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachip</i>
Scold, to	mākāmā	
Scorch, to	māsūnog	
Score, a; mark	tāndāān	tanda. (See Brand)



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Score ; twenty (20)	kauhân	
Scorpion		
Scour, to ; wash ; clean	dâktâkân	
Scrape, to	kâgisân ; kîskîsân	{ kikis. Day., <i>ikis</i> . (See File)
Scrape, to ; grate	liïs	
Scraper, a ; grater	liîsân	
Scratch, to ; claw	mâkâmâs	
Scream, to	mâksilohwâk	
Screen, a	kulâmbu	{ kalambu, mosquito- curtain. Jav. and Sund., <i>kelambu</i> ; Bat., <i>hulambu</i> ;
Scrub, to	koskosân	
Scrutinize, to ; examine	mâmâriksâ	{ preksa, memareksa. (See Inquire)
Scuffle ; affray		
Scum ; froth ; foam	mâkâlu	
Scurf	bûkâl	
Scythe	lisâk	
Sea	lâlâpâ	
Sea-shore	dâgât	darat, dry land
Sea-sick	higât	
Sea-sick	mâhêlu	
Sea-water	tûbîg määsîm ; dâgât	
Sea-weed	âgã-âgã	{ agar-agar ( <i>plocaria</i> <i>candida</i> ) chap. (See Brand)
Seal ; signet	tumbûkun ; *châp	{ tembokan or kem- bokan, a small basin ; kembok, a brass bowl
Seal, to	mâktûmbuk	tumbok, to pound
Seam, a	laupân	
Search, to	mâklâwâg	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Season ; year	musim	{ musim. Sund. and Day., <i>musim</i> ; Bat., <i>musin</i> and <i>musim</i> ; Mak., <i>musing</i>
Seat	lingkôran	
Seat, Take a	lingkût-nâ	
Second ; secondly	kârâ	
Second (of time)	bâgu bâgu	(See New)
Secret	bisârâ	
Secretly	hîtâpuk	
Section (of a subject)	{ pâsâl	(See Chapter)
Sediment	lûbug	
Sedition	dâhulâkâ	derliaka. (See Revolt)
Seduce, to ; lead astray	{ sâsât	{ sesat, to go astray, wander. Jav., <i>sasar</i> ; Day., <i>sasat</i>
Seduce, to ; deflower	{ mâkoerg	
See, to	kumitâ	
Seed ; grain	* bijî	{ biji. Jav., <i>wiji</i> and <i>wijah</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>bija</i> ; Bug., <i>wija</i>
Seek, to	mâklâwâg	
Seemingly	inlûpâ	rupa-nia
Seine, a (net) circular net (to throw)	{ pûkut laiât	{ pukat. (See to Fish)
Seize, to ; catch	sâgau ; mâksâgau ;	
Seize, to ; hold	kâpûti	
Seldom	mâhûnet kâbâken	
Select, to ; selected	mâgpî	{ pilih, memilih. (See Choose)
Selfish	tâmâân	tema'a (Ar.) avarice
Sell, to	pâgbî	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Send, to	pārāh	
Send for, to	pākārīān	
Senior, the	yāng mās	
Sense; intellect	* ākāl	(See Capacity)
Senseless; fainted	māpūngūng	pengsan
Sensible	aun sebāb; * bijāk	(See Prudent)
Separate; to divide;	mākbāhājī	{ mem-bahagi. (See Distribute)
Separate to; set aside	{ mākbūtās	
Sepulchre	* kūbōr	(See Burying-place)
Servant	bātāk	{ batur. Jav. and Sund., batur
Serve, to; work for	{ māghināng ibān	{ inang, a female servant
Set out, to; start	mānau; sūng-nā	
Set out, to; (of Sultans)	{ mīānau	
Seven (7)	pitu	
Seventy (70)	kāpituān	
Sew, to	menhāhē	
Sew up, to	tāhēk	
Shade; shadow	lāmbūngān	{ lindong, sheltered. (See Darkness)
Shade ourself, to	sīmilōng	
Shake, to	jūg-jūgāān	
Shake hands, to	sālāmān	(See Safe)
Shaky; loose	māghākul hākul	
Shall	mābaiā; sobei	
Shallow (depth)	hābābau	
Sham, to; feign	ūlā-ūlā	olok-olok. (See Jest)
Shame	māsipūg; sopān	(See Respectful)
Shameless	wai sopān	
Shape	jīnēs; dagbus;	(jines Ar.) See Kind
Share, a	* bhājīān	{ bahagi-an (See Distribute)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Share, to	mākḃāhājān	mem-bahagi-kan
Shark	kaitān	
Sharp	māheitt	
Sharp; acid	māāslom	
Sharp; cunning	māpāndei	(See Apt)
Sharpen, to	māghāsā	{ asah. (See Grind- stone)
Shave, to	bāgūngān	
She; her	sāā	
Shed tears, to	māktāngīs	(See Cry)
Sheep	* bīrī-bīrī	biri-biri
Sheet, a (rope of a sail)	{ jāmpōng	
Shell of a nut	ūghob	
Shells (molluscs)	bubu	
Shelter, to; protect	silung	
Shew, to	ēndu	{ unjuk, tunjuk. Jav., unjuk
Shield, a	tāmīng	
Shift, to; move	pīndāhē	
Shift, to; change clothes	gāntī	{ (See Change)
Shine, to; shining	māsāwā	
Ship	kāpāl	{ kapal.* Sund. and Day., kapal; Bat., hopal; Mak., kapala kapal laiar
Ship, Sailing	kāpāl taiāg	
Shipwreck, a	kāpāl ma'būg-būg	
Shiver, to	tāndog	
Shoal; sand	bohāngīn	
Shoal; rock	gūsuk; tākut	

\* *Kapal* in Javanese means a horse (Favre Diet). In Tamil *kappal* signifies a ship or vessel (Caldwell's *Comp. Drav. Grammar*, 481). Which side of the Bay of Bengal borrowed from the other? Ed.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Shoe ;	tômpă	{ terompah. Jav. and Sund., <i>tarumpah</i> , slippers
Shoot with fire-arms, &c., to }	tîmbăk	{ tembak. Sund. and Day., <i>tembak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>temba</i>
Shore (of the sea)	higăt	
Shore, a ; prop	săgnătăn	
Short	măhopu	
Shot ; ball ; bullet	pônglo	peluru ( <i>See Bullet</i> )
Shot, Small	hămbul	
Shoulder	ăbăghă ; ăgăbă	{ ber-suara. Jav and Bat., <i>sowara</i> ; Mak., <i>sara</i> ber-sorak. Jav., Sund., Bat., and Day., <i>surak</i>
Shout, to	măksuălăk	
Shrimp	ûlâng	( <i>See Lobster</i> )
Shuffle, to (at cards)	b'laşăhăn	
Shut, to	tămboloen	
Sieve, to	*ătăkăn	{ ayakan ; ayak, to sift. Jav. and Sund., <i>ayak</i> ; Mak., <i>aya</i> ( <i>See Breath</i> )
Sigh, to	năpăs	{ sutra. Jav and Sund., <i>sutra</i> ; Bat., <i>suntora</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>suntara</i> ; Tag., <i>sutla</i>
Silk	sutlă ; sutră	perak ( <i>See Dollar</i> )
Silver ; dollar	pilăk	
Simple ; easy	būkun măgsûsă	
Sin	* dosă	( <i>See Commit</i> )
Sinew, a	ûgăt	( <i>See Artery</i> )
Sing, to	măkbăăt-băăt	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Singe, to	nâsûnog	
Single; unmarried	*bûjâng	{ bujang. Jav., <i>wu-jang</i> , unmarried; <i>bujang</i> , a servant; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>bujang</i>
Single out to; } choose	pikân	
Singular; curious	âjai	ajaib ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Sink, to (of } wood, &c.)	lûdâng	
Sink, to (of boats)	lûnot	
Sirih leaf	bâyû	
Sister	mâgûlâng	
Sit, to	lînkud	
Sit, to; squat } (as a native)	nâmilâng	ber-sila
Six (6)	*ânâm	{ anam. Jav., <i>enem</i> ; Bat. and Bis., <i>onom</i> ; Mak., <i>anang</i> ; Tag., <i>anim</i>
Sixty (60)	kâânâmân	anam-puloh
Skilful	pândeî	( <i>See Apt</i> )
Skin; peel	pais	{ pais, to cook in a wrapper of leaves
Skirt; robe	habul	
Skull a	bukoeg-sîn-hoh	
Sky	lângîť	langit ( <i>See Heaven</i> )
Slack off, to; } pay out	tûgutî	{ turut, to follow. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>turut</i> ; Mak. <i>туру</i>
Slacken, to	tôöd	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Slap, to (in anger)	mâksâmpāk	{ tampar. Jav. and Tag., <i>tampal</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>tampar</i> (See Servant)
Slave	ipûn; bătāk	
Sleep, to	tûg; mâtûk	
Sleepy	măkiâro	
Slow; slowly	inut-inut; subul	
Small	âsivî	
Smell, a	mâhmüt	
Smoke	âsu	asap
Smoke, to (with a pipe)	{ hângopûn	
Smooth	mălânok	
Snail, Sea-	mănângkai	
Snake;	hââs	
Sneeze, to	mămâhânoen	
Snore, to	năghâgong	
Snout	sûngâd	
Snow	* thălj	salju (Ar.). Jav., <i>salju</i>
Snuff, to (a candle)	pûngăn; pâteiăn	
So; therefore	sebăb yeto	
So and so; just so	âmonâ	
Soap	* sâbun	{ sabun (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., <i>sabun</i>
Soil; earth; land	lûpâ	
Sole of the foot	păd-păd sîkî	
Solid; firm; hard	mâtûrâs	(See Hard)
Some; a little	tîo-tîo	
Son	ânâk issăk	
Song; voice; sound	{ tîngoeg	
Sorry; sad; sor- rowful	{ sûsâ; măgsûsâ hâtei	(See Care)
Sort, a	* jênîs	(See Kind)
Soul, the	niăwâ	{ nyawa. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Bug.
South	selâtân	selatan

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
South-east	selâtân-diă	selatan-daya, S.S.W.
South-west	bârât-diă	barat-daya, S. W.
Sow, to	sâbûrân	{ tabur. Jav., <i>tawur</i> and <i>sawur</i> ; Sund., <i>tabur</i> ; Bat., <i>sabur</i> ; Mak., <i>taburu</i> ; Tag., <i>sabog</i> (See Case)
Speak, to ; address	bîchârâ	
Speak, to ; tell	baită	
Speak, to ; say	laung	{ laung, to hail, <i>e.g.</i> , from a boat to the shore
Speak, to ; talk a language }	pomon	
Spear, a	bûjâk	
Spectacles	* chărmîn mâtă	{ chermin mata. (See Eye and Glass)
Spice	* rămpâh rămpâh	{ rampah-rampah. Mak. and Bug., <i>rampa-rampa</i> laba-laba, lawa-lawa, and lawah-lawah. Bat., <i>lawah</i> ; Day., <i>lawah</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>lawah</i> ; Bis., <i>lava-</i> <i>lava</i>
Spider	lăwâk	
Spin, to ; weave	măkhâblun	
Spine, the	dân-dân-taikut	
Spit, to	lûrât	
Splice, to	sûpâtoen	
Split, to	sipăkîn	
Spoon, a	sûduk ; sûdur	{ sepak, to kick sudu and suduk. Sund., <i>suru</i> ; Jav., <i>suru</i> , a spoon



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Spotted	pâlâng	{ bĕlang. ( <i>See</i> Piebald and Rainbow), shaped leaf
Spring tide	bulâgâs	
Squall; storm	hînus	
Square; square timber; joists }	păsâgît	{ pesegi and persegi. Jav., <i>pasagi</i> ; Sund., <i>persagi</i>
Stab, to	tâgbākân	
Stable	beii kûrâ	
Stake, a (in the water) }	hitâgbâ	
Stand up, to	tîndûg	
Star	bĭtoon	{ bintang. Kw. <i>win- tang</i> ; Jav., <i>lintang</i> ; Sund., <i>bentang</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>bin- tang</i> ; Tag., <i>bitoin</i> ; Bis., <i>bitoon</i>
Stare, to	{ tântâng; dúng- dúngân	{ tentang, to look at; opposite
Starving; hungry	hâbdĭ; yâp-dĭ	
State; country	bânŭă	( <i>See</i> Country)
Stay, to; wait; remain }	tâgât tâgât	
Steady; firm	dio-dio	
Steal, to	mâgtâkau	
Steam	âsu	( <i>See</i> Smoke)
Steel	kâhâ	
Steep	mâlûd	
Steer, to	mângâbŭlĭ	
Stench, a	mâbâhok	{ bau. Sund., Bat., Mak. and Bug., <i>bau</i> ; Tag., <i>baho</i> , to stink; Bis., <i>baho</i> , a smell

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Stern of a boat	hâbûlî	
Stick, a	tôngkât	(See Cane)
Still ; quiet	dâhoeng	
Still-born	mîâtei	
Sting	kîr-kîr	
Stingy	mâhikut	
Stir, to (in cooking)	gîlîng	{ giling, to grind, to turn. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day. and Tag.
Stomach ; belly	tîân ; tîaun	
Stone	* bâtu	{ batu. Java., watu ; Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug. and Day., batu ; Tag. and Bis., bato biji (See Seed) permata (See Gem)
Stone of a fruit	bigî	
Stone, Precious	* pârmâtâ	
Stool ; chair	chiêr	
Stoop, to	dungûk	
Stop till I come	tâgârî âku	
Stop, to ; hinder	lângin	
Stop, to ; staunch blood	boetâkoen	
Story, a ; narrative	mâkêsă	{ kêsat, kisat, kissat (Ar.) tembun
Stout ; robust ; fat	mâtâmbuk	
Straight	mâtolid	
Stranded	sâgnât	
Strange	âjai	(See Singular)
Stream ; river	sûbâk	(See Brook)
Stream, to Go up	mâtu pâ hoh sûbâk	
Stream, to Go down	mwîk-nâ ; mwî-nâ	
Street	dâân	

English.	Sulu.	Malay.
Strength	mâkoesoeg	{ palu. Jav., <i>palu</i> ; Sund., <i>palu</i> , ham mer ; <i>paluan</i> , to strike ; <i>palu</i> , to beat a musical instru- ment ; Tag. and Bis., <i>palo</i> .
Strike, to	pâluûn	
String ; rope	lûbîl ; lûbîk	{ untong, ber-untong. (See Fortune) sa'kali, once, kali, time. Sund. and Mak., <i>kali</i> ; Bat., <i>hali</i> shakar and sakar (Pers.) tebu. (See Cane) bunoh diri <i>lit.</i> kill self. <i>Diri</i> is found in Sund., Bat. and Day. balêrang. Jav. and Sund., <i>walirang</i> ; Bat., <i>barêrê</i> ; Mak., <i>baliran</i> , <i>warang</i> , <i>warangan</i> , arsenic.
Strip, to ; naked	mâghobu	
Stroke, to	êloegoeng	
Strong ; manly ; brave	{ mâkissâk	
Success		
Suddenly	să'kâlî	{
Sugar	sûkâl	
Sugar-cane	tobu	{
Suicide	pâteiân dîgî	
Sulphur	mâlâng	{
Summer ; weather	{ pângau	
Summit		pâtâûn bâbau
Sun	shêgrâ	
Sun, to Dry in the	ûbârwan	
Sunrise	gûmwâ in shêgrâ	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Superior ; better	lâudok mǎraiiau	
Surf	mâ'âlûn	
Surgeon ; doctor	tau mângobât	{ tukang ubat. ( <i>See</i> Medicine)
Surprise, to ; startle	} kǎblǎân	
Surround, to	mâlibut	
Swagger, to	mâhibâht tuud	
Swallow, to	toenoen	
Swear, to ; take an oath	} sâpâh ; mǎksâpâh	{ sumpah. Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>sum-</i> <i>pah</i> ; Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis., <i>sum-</i> <i>pa</i>
Swear, to ; curse	mǎksimut simut	
Sweat	hûlâs	
Sweat, to	hûlâsân ; ûlâsân	
Sweep, to	mǎksâpu	sapu ( <i>See</i> Broom)
Sweeper, a ; broom	sâpûhân	
Sweet	maimu	
Sweet potatoes	ûvî	{ ubi. Jav., <i>uvi</i> ; Bat., <i>ubi</i> ; Day., <i>owi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>obi</i> . kakasih ( <i>See</i> Love)
Sweetheart	mǎkâsîh	
Swelling, a ; to swell	} hûmûbâg	
Swift ; fast	sûmut ; mâ'sûmut	
Swim, to	mǎklângoi	
Swim, to ; float	liâlântuk	
Swim in the head, to ;	} kǎgdâng sîn sâlâk	
Swing, to	mǎkdûngdâng	dondang, to rock
Swing, to (at anchor)	} mǎbîng	

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## T

Table	lâmisâhân	
Tack, to (at sea)	mâkbilok	belok ( <i>See</i> Abeam) ekor. Bat., <i>ikur</i> ;
Tail, a	ikog	{ Mak., <i>ingkong</i> ; Day., <i>ikoh</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ikog</i>
Take, to	kâwâk ; kauwâ	
Take, to ; accept	taimă	{ trima. Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day., <i>tarima</i>
Take, to ; receive	sâgouân	
Take, to ; snatch	hâwâsen	
Take back, to	kauwâ mâkbâlîk	
Take away, to	kâwâkânâ	
Take care, to	dio-diou	
Take heed, to	* ñgât	( <i>See</i> Recollect)
Take hold, to	kâpût	
Take prisoner, to	sîâgkan	
Take up, to ; lift	ângkâtoen	{ angkat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>angkat</i> ( <i>See</i> Story)
Tale, a	* kissâh	{ tangkal, 'azimat ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>tangkal</i> , abode of a deity ; Bat., <i>tangkal</i>
Talisman, a	tângkâl ; * âzimât	
Talk, to ; address ; discuss	mâgbîchârâ	{ ( <i>See</i> Case)
Talkative	mâksimut-simut	
Tall	hâtââs	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Tambourine	* gëndâng	{ gendang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kendang</i> ; Bat., <i>gondang</i> ; Mak., <i>ganrang</i> ; Day., <i>gandang</i>
Tame	* jinâk	{ jinak. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Bat. and Day.
Target, a; mark	sâsar	sasar, sasar-an
Tarnished	wai châhîâ	( <i>See Bright</i> )
Taro (caladium esculentum)	ûpî	{ ubi ( <i>See Sweet Potatoes</i> )
Taste, to; try	sûlei sûlei	
Teach, to	măngâjî	( <i>See Learn</i> )
Teacher	* gûru	( <i>See Instructor</i> )
Tear, to	gisik	{ gesek, to rub, scrape. Sund., <i>gisik</i>
Telescope	tolômpûng	těropong
Tell, to; relate	beitai	
Temper; disposition	pârângai	{ ( <i>See Disposition</i> )
Ten (10)	hângpo	
Term, For what	pilâh mogei	
Terms, On what	biâdin păjânjiân	( <i>See Agreement</i> )
Terrified	mâbûgâ; hâbûgâ;	
Than	dau	
That; those	yêto	{ itu. Jav., <i>iku</i> ; Sund., <i>itu</i>
That, In order	sobei	
That which	bêhâr	
Theft	tîăkauân	
Their	kânîlâh	
Then; next	obûs yêto	
Thence	dârî ditu	lepas itu, after that deri situ

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
There	ditu	situ
There !	nâ !	nah !
Therefore	yâto	
These	iân	
They	silă	
Thick (clothing)	dăkmul	
Thick (ropes, needles, fish-hooks)	măâslŭg	
Thief, a	tau sugârûl	
Thigh	pâh	paha
Thin (clothing)	mânipîs	{ nipis, tipis, mipis and mimpis. Jav., tipis ; Bat., Tag. and Bis., nipis ; Mak., nipisi
Thin (ropes, needles, fish-hooks)	menâhut	{ halus (See Fine)
Thin ; lean	măkaiûg	
Thine ; your	mu ; kaimu	mu, kamu
Thing ; article	bârâng bârâng	{ barang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Mak., Day., bara ; Tag., balang ; Bis., botang (See Imagine)
Think, to	pikîl	
Third, the ; thrice	ka'to	
Thirsty	măhăpûs ; yûhau ;	
Thirsty, Blood-	măbîngîs	
Thirty (30)	kâtluân	(See Cruel)
This	iân ; * inî	{ ini. Jav., iki ; Sund., inya ; Mak., anu
Thorn, a	tunuk	unak
Thou ; you	ikau	angkau, dikau

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Thousand (1,000) òngibu		{ sa'ribu. Jav., <i>ewu</i> ; Sund., <i>ewu</i> and <i>rebu</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>ribu</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sabu</i> ; Tag, and Bis., <i>libo</i> ; Malg. <i>ariwu</i>
Two thousand (2,000)	duâ òngibu	
Ten thousand (10,000)	sâ'lâksâ	{ laksa. Jav., <i>leksa</i> ; Sund., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>laksa</i> ; Bat., <i>lokso</i> ; Mak., <i>lassa</i>
Thread	sâbân	
Threaten, to	hinâng mágubâ	
Three (3)	to	
Three-quarters	to òngkâsipôk	
Thrice	kâto	
Throat ; gullet	goengoen	
Throat ; neck	liûg	leher
Throw, to ; throw away	bugît	{ (See Out)
Thumb	bâkul	
Thursday	âdlau 'hâmîs	{ hari khamis ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., <i>kemis</i> ; Mak., <i>kamisi</i>
Tide	gâgât	
Tide, Ebb-	lââng	
Tide, Flood-	taub	
Tide rip	âlân	
Tie, to ; make fast	ikoetoen	{ ikat. Tag. and Bis., <i>gakot</i> (See Fasten) harimau. Kw., <i>ri-</i> <i>mong</i> ; Bat., <i>arimo</i> ; Day., <i>harimaung</i>
Tiger	hâlimau	



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Timber ; wood ; tree	kâhûi	{ kayu. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. Bat., <i>hayu</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ka-</i> <i>hong</i>
Timid ; frightened	mâbûgâ	
Tired	hiâpûs	
To	kan	
To (motion)	pâ	
Tobacco (Chinese)	hûn	
Tobacco (for chew- ing)	biûnkâl	
Toe	sikit	
Toe, Great-	bâkul sikit	
Tomb	kubul	{ kubur ( <i>See</i> Burying- place)
To-morrow	kînsûm	
To-morrow, Day after-	kûnîsâ	{ lusa
Tongue, the	dilâh	{ lidah. Jav., <i>lidah</i> ; Bat., <i>dila</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>lila</i> ; Day., <i>jela</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>dila</i>
Too ; also	isâb	
Too ; excessively ; very	lândûk	
Tooth	ipoen	
Tooth, Eye-	tângo	
Teeth, Front-	ipoen	
Tooth, Grinder-	bugông	
Teeth, to File the	lâgnâs	
Toothache	mângilû	
Toothpick	tîngâ	
Top (ridge) of roof	bubûngâng	bubungan ( <i>See</i> Roof)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Top ; cover	lohôr	
Tortoise-shell	sisîp	sisip. ( <i>See Scale</i> )
		tunda. Sund. and Day., <i>tunda</i> ; Mak., <i>tonda</i> ; Bug., <i>tonra</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>tondaan</i> , taken in tow
Tow, to	tûndân	( <i>See Country</i> )
Town	vânuâ	saluar ( <i>Pers.</i> shalwar) and saruwal ( <i>Ar.</i> Sirwal). Jav., <i>seruwal</i> ; Bat., <i>sarawar</i> ; Mak., <i>saluwara</i>
Trousers	lâlwu ; sâwâl	benar ( <i>See Lawful</i> )
True ; quite so	bunâl ; * boenâr	( <i>See Box</i> )
Trunk ; box	bîlûlâng	
Try, to	sûlei sûlei	
Turban ; handkerchief	pîis	
Turn, to ; return	mâkbâlik	balik. ( <i>See Return</i> )
Turn, to ; roll over	bîng	
		penyu. Jav., <i>penyu</i> ; Sund., <i>pinyu</i> ; Bat., <i>ponu</i> ; Mak., <i>pannyu</i> ; Tag., <i>pagong tarang</i> . Bat., <i>taring</i>
Turtle, a	piokân	
Tusk of a boar	tâlîng sîn bâbûi	
Twelve (12)	hângpo tag dûâ	
Twenty (20)	kauhân	
Twice	kâdûâ	kadua, second
Twine, to ; twist	mâghibîd	
Twine round, to ; wind	sumolîg	
		kembar. Jav. and Sund., <i>kembar</i> ; Bat., <i>hombar</i> ; Mak., <i>kambara</i> ; Tag., <i>kambal</i>
Twins	mâkumbâr	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Two (2)	dûă	{ dua. Kw., <i>duwi</i> ; Jav., <i>ro</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Bug., <i>duwa</i> ; Mak., <i>ruwa</i> ; Tag., <i>dalawa</i> ; Bis., <i>deha</i> ; Malg., <i>rua</i>
Both	dûădûă ; dûărûă	

## U

Udder, an	dûroh	
Ugly	măngî dăgbus	
Ulcer	puru puru	puru
Umbrella	*păyong	payong. ( <i>See Parasol</i> )
Uncle	ămăkăn ; ămăân	
Unconscious	năpûnûng	
Under	kăbăwăh	bawah. Mak., <i>rava</i>
Understand, to	măkăhătî	{ mengarti ( <i>See Com-</i> prehend)
Undo, to	howôrî	
Unfold, to ; unfurl	hukăpîn	
Unreasonable	wai sebăb	
Unripe	wăllă pă măhênog	
Unknot, to	ûbărân	
Untangle, to ; clear	năgloemoen	
Until	sumâmpei	
Up ; above	pătăăs ; hătăs	atas ( <i>See On</i> )
Upright	tîndûk	
Upside down	toengkïoen	
Urine	mihî	
Us	kămi	{ kami. <i>Id.</i> in Sund. and Bis. Bat. <i>hami</i>

*English.*

*Sulu.*

*Malay.*

V

Vegetables	saiul	{ sayur. Jav. and Sund. sayur; Day., sayor (See Artery)
Vein, a	* ūrāt	
Verandah	pântăân ; hâgoă	
Very ; too	hũid ; lândûk ; toed ;	
Village	* kâmpông	{ kampong. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. Bat. <i>tampung</i> ; Tag., <i>kampun</i> chuka. Sund., <i>chuka</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>suka</i>
Vinegar	sûkâk	
Violate, to ; ravish	dâkupun	
Virgin	dârâh	dara (See Maid)
Visit, to	tumibau	
Voice	suâlă ; tîngoeg	suara (See Shout)
Volcano	boât nâlûngkâg	
Volume ; book	sûlât ; sûrât	surat (See Book)
Vomit, to	mâksûkâh	

W

Wag the tail, to	mâklâbâd	
Wages	* gâjĭ	{ gaji. Jav. and Day., gajih; Sund. and Mak., gaji
Waist, the	mâhauut	
Wake (another), to	pukauûn	
Wake (oneself), to	bâtik	
Walk, to	panau	
Wall, a	dîndîng ; sumau	{ dîndîng. (See Parti- tion)
Want, to ; wish for	mâbaiă	
Wares	indâpopâh	
Warm ; hot	mâpâsso	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Wart, a	ogûd	
Wash clothes, to	daktakan	
Wash, to ; bathe	{ maigo ; mêgo ; *mâkmûndî ;	} mandi. Sund., <i>mandi</i>
Wash, to ; clean	ûgâsî	
Watch, to	kitā kitā	
Water	tûbîg	
Water (salt or brackish)	} tûbîg määsîn	
Waterfall		tûbîg mäholog
Watermelon.	timûn	{ timun and mentimun, cucumber. Jav., <i>ti-</i> <i>mun</i> and <i>ketimun</i> ; Sund. <i>katimun</i> and <i>hantimun</i> ; Bat., <i>ansimun</i> ; Day., <i>tan-</i> <i>timun</i> ; Tag. <i>kati-</i> <i>mun</i>
Wave, a	bombâng	{ ombak, gelombang. Jav. and Sund., <i>om-</i> <i>bak</i> ; Bat., <i>umbak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>bom-</i> <i>bang</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hombak</i>
Wave, to	mâgûyân	{ goyang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak., Day. and Bis.
Wax	tâlu	
Wax, Ear-	âtîh	
Waylay, to	tâpok	
We ; us	kâmu	kami ( <i>See Us.</i> )
Weak ; feeble	kaiâhûn	
Weary	mâhâpus	
Weather side, the	määbâl	
Weather side, to be on the	} pâllis	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Weather, to	pâsoengen	
Weave, to	mâghâbloen	
Wedding, a	mâgtiâûn	
Wednesday	âdlau âbâa	hari arba'a ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Week, a	jûmâât	{ juma'at ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>jamahat</i> ; Mak., <i>juma</i> ( <i>See Cry.</i> ) ( <i>See Stone.</i> )
Weep, to	mâktângis	
Weights	bâtu bâtu	( <i>See Stone.</i> )
West	bârât ; bâgât	{ barat ( <i>See North-</i> west)
West, North-	hîlâgâ ; hâbâgât	
West, South-	bârât diâ	barat daya
Wet	mâbâsâh	( <i>See Moist</i> )
When	kâono	
When, At the time	kotika yeto	{ katika, time. Bat., katika ; Day., katika
Where	hâdlin ; hârlin	
Whet, to	âsâoen	( <i>See Grindstone</i> )
Whichever ; whoever	{ sio sio	
Whip, a	lâlâgut	
Whip, to	lâgûtun	
Whistle, to	mâgtâghûi	
Who	sio	
Whose	siû ; kiusiû	
Why	meitâ	
Wick, a	sûmbuhûn	{ sumbu. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak. and Day. { luas and lawas. Jav. and Sund., <i>lawas</i> (length of time) ; Bat., <i>lawas</i> ; Mak., <i>luwasa</i> lebar
Wide ; spacious	mâlûâs	
Wide ; broad	lêbâg	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Widow ; widower	bâlu	{ balu. Occurs in Bat., Mak., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Wife	āsāvâ	
Wife, Divorced	bītuânân	
Win, to	hīmâpus	
Wind	* ângin	(See Breeze)
Window	pānāndanwân	
Wine	* ânggôr	{ anggor. Jav. and Sund., <i>anggur</i> ; Mak., <i>anggoro</i> ; Day., <i>anggor</i>
Wing, a	pik pik	
Wink, to ; wink	kûndâtaun	
Wipe up, to	sâpōn	(See Broom)
Wire	* kâwât	{ kawat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kawat</i> ; Bat., <i>hawat</i> (See Capacity)
Wit	* âkâl	
With	ibân	
Withered	kumolûs	
Witness	* sâksi	saksi. (See Attest)
Woman	bâbai	
Wood ; timber	kâhûi	kayu. (See Timber)
Wool	bulbul	
World, the	* duniâ	{ dunia ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>dunya</i> ; Bat., <i>domiya</i> ; Mak., <i>duniya</i>
Wound	pâlih	
Wound, to	pâlloen	
Wrangle, to	mâgsâgâk	
Wrap up, to	pûtos	
Wreath, a	mâjuntig	
Wrestle, to	mâgsûntog	
Wring out, to	tâbirân	
Wrist, the	tâtâglaiân	

*English.*

*Sulu.*

*Malay.*

Write, to

mâksûrât

{ menyurat, from surat.  
(See Book)

Wrong ; fault

sâk

(See Blame)

Y

Yam

ûpi ; kântang

{ ubi ; kentang (See  
Sweet Potato)

Yawn, to

mûngiâwân

Year, a

ângkâtâhûn

{ tahun. Jav., Sund.  
and Bat., *tahun* ;  
Mak. and Bug.,  
*tanug* ; Tag., *taon*  
kuning. Jav. and  
Sund., *kuning* ;  
Bat., *huning* ; Mak.,  
*kunyi*

Yes

hoo

Yesterday

kâhâpûn

Yesterday, The  
day before

{ tâgîsâ

Yesterday morning

kâhâpûn mâhimâât

Yesterday evening

{ kâhâpûn dom ;  
kâvîi ;

Yet, Not

wâllâ pâ ; dipâ

Yield, to ; submit

dîog-nâ

Yolk of an egg

polâh-polâh

You

\* kau ; kâmu ; ikau angkau, kamu, di'kau

Young (animal life)

bâtâk

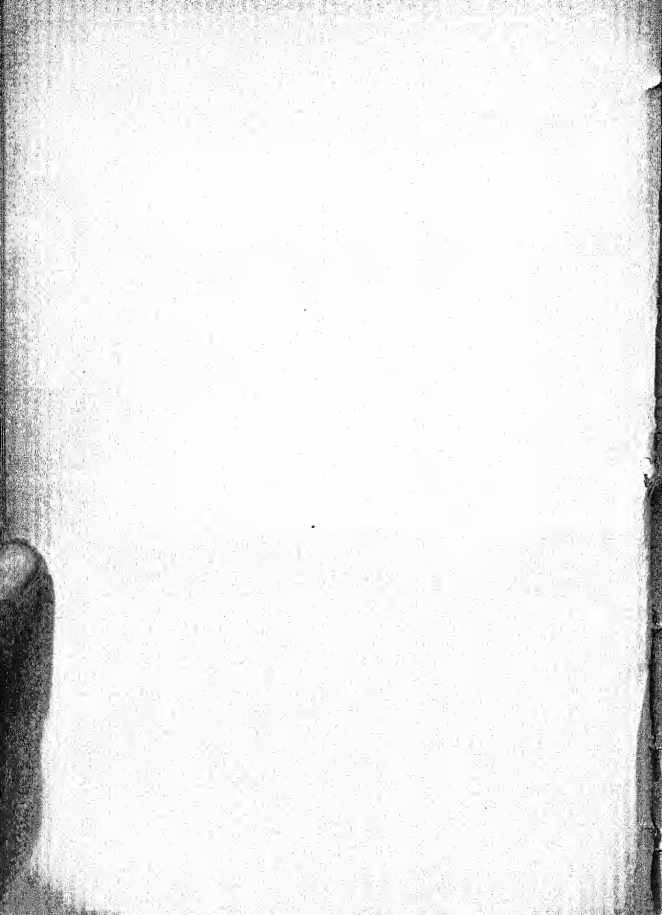
Young (fruit)

bârâk

Your

kaimo ; -mo





برخبر هندق برجالن فرگي مستنوت فرجنچين دغن توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا داتس اودرا مک دغن توان فترې گندايرن تله ممبرکن اکن  
 موامپ فرگي ايت مک فد سوات هاري راج دونن برجالنله  
 دغن مئورخديرپ ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن  
 نايک بوکيت تورن بوکيت بېراف ملاوئي سگل گونغ يغ ئيغگي ۲  
 هغگ ممفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن ممفيله کتغه  
 فادغ ايت لالو دودق دباوه فوهن کايو بريچين ايت مسکنيلک  
 دودق ايت مک بورغ مق توغغ ايتفون داتغله مغمبل راج دونن  
 ايت لغسوغ دتربغن کانس کياغن تله ممفي داتس کياغن لالوله  
 نيک دغن توان فترې ليگم چھيا ممفي توجه بولن توجه هاري  
 راج دونن ايت دودق برسوک ۲ دغن توان فترې ايت مک  
 ايتفون ترايتله اکن جنچي دغن توان فترې گندايرن امترپ  
 ئيغگل دنگري گداوځ باتو

مک فد سوات هاري ايتفون منتا فد امترپ توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا هندق باليق کدليا مندافتکن امترپ مک توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا سگراله مځگيل بورغ مق توغغ دمسوره هنترکن راج  
 دونن ايت ممفي فد امتناپ ددالم نگري گداوځ باتو تله سده  
 برکات ۲ ايت مک راج دونن نايک داتس بلاکغ بورغ مق توغغ  
 ترب مئوجو نگري گداوځ باتو تله ممفي راج دونن فد امتناپ  
 بورغ مق توغغ فون برموهن باليق مک راج دونن تئقله دودق  
 داتس تھت مځگھسان کراچامن نگري گداوځ باتو دمکينله چتراپ  
 دچتراکن اوله اورغيج امفوپ چترا اداپ

ترمسوره حکايت اين ددالم بندر ميغافورا فد ۳ هاريبولن

شوال تاهن ۱۳۳۳

نگري ايه سكتيك بركاة ۲ ايه مك راج دون فون مچري ايشاره  
 كشد مگل اورغيسر ۲ ايه مپوره تفكف مك برپوتن ۲ هلبالغ ايه  
 منغكف نجوم توجه هابس مكالي ترغكف لالو دسوره باوا فولغ  
 كنكري مندي اغين دپوه ددالم فنچارا بسي مك مكليين رعية  
 ايسي نكري ايه منغه دباوا كنكري ايه دان منغه دتشفن تيشگل  
 منوځگو نكري ايت منله مده سلسي فركارا ايه مك راج دون  
 فون باليقله مندافتكن ايهپ دان دكمبالين كسناځن دان  
 ككياڻ نكري مندي اغين ايت لبيه ليشفه درغد مديكال ليمفه  
 معبرپ

تله مده تنف ايهپ منچادي راج ايه مك راج دون دان  
 راج فيكس دان بودق بوروق فون برموهنله فد راج بسر ايت  
 هندق فولغ كنكري گداوځ باټو مغيريځن راج دون دان راج بندھرا  
 توا تيشگل منگو كراچاڻ ايهپ دنكري مندي اغين تله ايت  
 مك راج دون فون برلاير فولغ كنكري گداوځ باټو منچادي راج  
 بسر دان راج فيكس دچاديكن راج بسر ددالم نكري بيرم بيرو  
 دان بودق بوروق دراچكن ددالم نكري گوا باټو منچادي  
 ككلله كراچاڻ امشت بواه نكري ايه اوتس مځوئس كسان كناري  
 فد ئيف ۲ بولن دځن برموكاڻ ۲ امفه بواه نكري ايه مك تله مده  
 تنف كراچاڻ امفه بواه نكري ايه دځن ملامه مچھتران  
 مك دكمبالين فول كشد چترا راج دون تنكل برجنجي  
 دځن بورځ مق توشخ دباوه فوهن كاڼو بريغين دتغه فادغ ايت  
 مك اداله كشد مواء هاري راج دون ايتفون ترايغتنله اكن جنچين  
 ايه مك ايتفون فرگي مندافتكن امترپ توان فتري گندايرن

ساتو تمشه کشف سوات تمشه مغلیلی نگری ایه تیگ اورغ تیاد  
 برچری مکتیک برجالن ایت مک برتموله دغن نجوم توایغ  
 مغناکن راج برتواه دهولو مرت دغدغ اوله راج دونن مک نجوم  
 توا ایتفون تندوق مپمبه دان مراوش تافق کاکي راج دونن لالو  
 دفرمیالکن نایک کرومهب مرت دفرجامو ماکن دغن مگل  
 فلپاگی نعمة مک راج دونن فون دودقله بیراف هاری فد رومه  
 نجوم توا ایت مرت راج دونن ایه برتپاکن مگل حال احوال فرنته  
 اتوران نگری ایت درفد مگنث فرکاراپ لالوله دچتراکن اوله  
 نجوم توا ایه درفد مکلین باگیپ تله سده دکتهوی اوله راج دونن  
 مک ایتفون برخبر کشد نجوم توا هندق فرگی مغادف نجوم توجه  
 ایه مک مپمبه نجوم توا ایه جکلو توانکو هندق بزچمفا دغن نجوم  
 توجه ایه نعتیله دهولو بوله فاثک فرتموکن توانکو دغن مگل اورغبسر  
 ایهند ایه دهولو مفیا بوله دکنلن توانکو تله سده برکاة۲ ایت مک  
 نجوم توا فون فرغیله مگل اورغبسر۲ ایه دباوا فد رومهن دکنلن  
 دغن راج دونن مرة موفاکه دغن مگل اورغبسر۲ ایه هندق بزچمفا  
 دغن نجوم توجه دان هندق دتغکف کتوجهپ۲ تله فوتس موفاکه  
 ایه مامیخ۲ فون فولغ فد رومهب

تله سده کائیسکن هاریپ مک راج دونن دان راج فیکس  
 دان بودق بوروق فرغیله مغادف نجوم توجه ایان تغه حضیر  
 دبالی دهادف اوله مگل اورغبسر۲ ایه مکتیک لاگی راج دونن  
 فون نایک تیگ اورغ لغسوغ تندوق مپمبه دان مدهنکن مگل  
 فلپاگی فنچهارین ددالم نگری ایه مک نجوم توجه ایتفون ماسه  
 سوله هندق مبري دان دموره فیلیه ا۲ کسوکان ددالم

استرین تیمبا ۲ دسوره راج دونن برلیمو دان بوبدق سره دهرې مساکي  
فکاین یخ انده ۲ دان دسوره دودق فد تمغه یغملیام مک اورختوا  
ایشفون مسختله کتا کوئن ددالم هائین مک راج بندهراتوا فون کلور  
درفد کوروخ داغ مملوق دان منچیموم ادیچپ سره مپتاکن ایله  
انق اددن یغدبواغکن کلاوت دهولو اددن مساخته مندخرکن فرکتان  
نجوم توجه تله ددغر اوله راج بسر مک ایفون برتاغیس ۲ کامفت  
برانقپ

تله ملسی درفد برتاغیس ۲ ایه مک راج دونن فون تمفیلله  
برکره مگل رحیه بلانتوران یغدهرا هوایت سوره نایک کدارت  
محبوات مگل کوک دان فاریه دان مگل بالی دان امتان سره  
منچیتا مگل تملا حکمتن مک دغن مکچف مکتیک ایه مدهله  
منجادی نگری دان مگل رحیت بلانتوران فون ترلالوله رامی  
بالیق مشفوت مدیا کالا دغن کوک فاریه دان فاگر مامق دان  
مگل هلبالغ لشکر یغبرتو غگو جاگ فنوه مسق میغ دان  
مالم تله مده میف مکلینپ لالوله دتشفن بالیق ایه بنداپ  
داتس کراجان ددالم نگری مندی اغین دودق داتس هت  
مشگهسان دغن کسانغپ

مک راج دونن فون موفاکت فول دغن راج فیکس دان  
بودق بوروق تیگ اورغ برجالن مشوره اورغ رحیه جوگ فرگی  
منوجو کنگری نجوم توجه دهولو موغی مندی اغین ایه ببراف  
هاری برجالن ایه مک ایفون لالومفی فد نگری نجوم توجه ایت  
مک دندغپ ترلالوله باق مگل رحیه بلانتوران چوکف لغکف  
دغن مگل لشکر هلبالغ مک راج دونن فون لالو برجالن ۲ درفد

كفراهو دان اورځ توا اية ببراف فول دبړي امس دان هرې  
 تله مېڅ كايسكن هاريې مك راج دون فون نايك كدارت  
 منچاري ايېن ببراف هاري تپاد جوگ برچمفا مك فد موات  
 هاري اي برجالن دتشي هوتن ايت ترفندځله كشد مېوه داغو  
 كچيك دتغه هوتن اوله راج دون فرغي دهمشيري مرېت دكت  
 ددندځ اداله اورځ تراهيډوڅ لاكي ييني مك راج دون ايتفون  
 لغسوڅ نايك فد رومه اورځ توا ايت برتپاكن مگل حال احوال  
 نكري ايت مك اورځ توا ايتفون برچتراله درفد اول هڅگ  
 اخيرپ بركات ۲ ايتفون برلينڅ ۲ اير متاپ مك فيكر ددالم هائي  
 راج دون پتاله گراځن اورځ توا اين ايېكو مك راج دون فون  
 بركات هي نيبيشكو ييسوق بوله تورن كفراهو باوا مگل بواهن ۲  
 تله مده بركات ۲ ايت راج دون فون باليق تورن كفراهو پ تله  
 كايسكن هاريې مك اورځ توا ايتفون تورنله كفراهو راج دون  
 مېباوا مگل فلېباځي بواهن ۲ كايو دان مگل تاروق ۲ دان فوچق  
 اولم دان اوني گلاډي دفرسمېهكن كشد راج دون مك مسفي  
 فتغ هاري ايتفون باليق مك ببراف فول دبړي اوله راج دون  
 مگل امس هرې كاين دان باجو مك ترلالوله موك اورځ توا اية  
 براوله هرې دبړي راج دون ايت مك براولغله اي تيف ۲ هاري  
 مك افكلا داغ اورځ اية راج بندهرا توا ايت برسمېوي مغنتي  
 درفد دالم بيليق كوروځن مك ددندځن پتاله مده اديشپ  
 مك فد ماثوهاي راج دون فون برتيتنه فنتا مېشكن ليمو  
 دان بدق دان مگل كاين باجو پڅ بايك ۲ مك دكرچاكن اورځله  
 دغن مگراپ مك كايسكن هاريې اورځ توا ايتفون تورن لاكي

تپاد برهنتي ميځ دان مالڻ ملڪ لالولہ سمڙي دڪوال موڙي  
 نڱري منڊي اڻين ملڪ راڄ بندھرا توا ايٿون بڳيڪي منڊڻ فڌ  
 نمڙت رومہ ڪمڙوڻ ڀڳڌيڳڻ ڊھولو اڙي مڊہ منڇاڊي ھوٽن  
 مڪلينڀ ملڪ مڱل فراھو ايٿون لالولہ مامڻ برلاٻوہ دڪوال  
 نڱري ايت مروت ممڙاڻ اڙي مڱل مريم دان ليلا رنناڪ مناڻڻ  
 فمورس گڱ گمڙي دلاوت ايت سمڙي ٽيڱ ھاري ٽيڱ مالڻ  
 تپاد جوڳ ٿورن ممڙون دري دالم نڱري ملڪ راڄ دونن فون  
 مڙوہ پوڱر ماوہ مڪلين فراھو اڙي بلاير مامڻ ڪڊالم نڱري تلہ  
 سمڙي فڌ نمڙت چمڙاڻ لاڙڻ ايٿن لالولہ برلاٻوہ مڪلينڀ

تلہ مڊہ برلاٻوہ مڪلين فراھو ايت ملڪ راڄ بندھرا توا  
 ايٿون لالولہ برچترا ڪڏ راڄ دونن مروت دڻچڻ مڱل نمڙت  
 امتان دان بالي ڪوٽ فارڙي ايٿن ڊھولو تنافي مڊہ ٽيڱل بڪس  
 مڙاڻ منڇاڊي ھوٽن جارق فادڻ ٽڪور ملڪ راڄ بندھرا توا  
 دان راڄ دونن ممڊڻ اڙي ٿرلاٻوہ بلس ھاٿين ملڪ انتارا بمراف  
 ھاري راڄ دونن دودڻ دميتو ملڪ برٽمولہ دڻن اورڻ توا ڀڳڌ  
 موڙڻ دوا ٽيڱل دميتو ملڪ لالولہ دفرسا دان دميا مڙ ڪڏ اورڻ  
 توا ايت داڻتلہ خبر حال نڱري اڙي مڊہ ٿرائياڻي اولہ ٺڄوم ٽوڄہ  
 مڪارڻ راڄ ڀڳر اصل ايت ادالہ اڙاڻ دودڻ دڻن ڪساڪيٽن  
 ڪڊوا لاکي امترين ممڙاڻ لاڏڻ فڌ مڙلہ دارٽن نڱري اين دان  
 ٺڄوم ٽوڄہ اڙي مڊہ منڇاڊي راڄ دڻن مڱل رعيت بلاٽنٽراڻ  
 ممڙوہ نڱري ڊھولو موڙي اين چوڪف دڻن مڱل ڪوٽ فارڙين  
 دان ھلبالڻ لشڪرڻ تلہ دڏر اولہ راڄ دونن چترا اورڻ توا ايت  
 ماڪين ماڻڻ فول برٽمڊ بلس ڪسيھن ملڪ ايٿون لالولہ ٿورن

لاکي استري دان راج بندھرا توا کدوا لاکي استري هندق  
 نيکھکن بودق بوروق دغن توان فترې چي مودا ددالم نگرې  
 گواپا تو مک تلہ فوتس موفاکۂ ايت انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک راج دونن دان راج بندھرا توا دان راج فيکس فون بلاير  
 مامبيخ ۲ ممباوا استرين دغن رعيۂ بلاتنتران دان مامبيخ ۲ دغن  
 فراھو کنایقکن مک انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم بلاير ايت لالولہ  
 مسفي فد نگرې گواپا تو مک سکلين راج ۲ دان رعيت بلاتنتران  
 ايتفون ھاپسلہ نايک کدارت دودق مامبيخ ۲ دغن تمفتن مک  
 انتارا بھراف لمپ تمثيللہ ممولائي کرچا برچاگ ۲ دغن مبالو  
 سگل بويين ۲ گگي گمفيۂ ترلالو عظمت تباد برھنتی ميخ دان  
 مالم دغن برسوک ۲ ماکن دان مينم دان برچامو سگل رعيت  
 بلاتنتران تلہ مسفي فد کتيک دان وقتپ مک بودق بوروق  
 دان توان فترې چي مودا ايتفون لالولہ دھيامي اولہ سگل اورغ  
 بسر ۲ مک قاضي دان سگل حاج دان لبي ايمام دان خطيب  
 بيال دان شين فون تمثيللہ منيکھکن تلہ مدہ نيکھ مک تنقلہ  
 بودق بوروق ايت برککاسيھن کدوا لاکي استرين

ميرمول مک راج بندھرا توا ايتفون فرگي موفاکت دغن  
 راج دونن هندق فولغ مليهۂ ايھند بند بگند راج بسر ددالم نگرې  
 مندي اخين مک تلہ فوتس موفاکت ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 برتيتہ کفد سگل ھلبالغ دان فغليما مپورہ سيفکن سگل فراھو  
 يغ تيگ رائس ھلوان ايتۂ مک انتارا بھراف هاري سدھلہ ميپ  
 سکلين تلہ مسفي فد کتيک يغبايک مک راج دونن فون لالولہ  
 ملغکہ تورن بلاير ھگ مسفي تيگ بولن مفلوہ هاري فلايرنپ



توان فترې تليفوق چپيا اديق راج فيكس تيگل دنكري بيرم  
 بيرو مك تله فوتس بچاران لالوله دسورهكن راج فيكس ايت برلاير  
 دهولو فولغ كنكريپ مك انتارا بيراث لام لفس موفاكة ايت مك  
 راج فيكس ايتفون برلاير ممباوا امترين توان فترې چي امبوغ  
 بلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج فيكس فون ممشي  
 كنكرين لالو برميف كلغكان هندق دودق كرجا دان مغميمفونكن  
 مگل رعية بلاتنتران دان راج دونن تيگل دنكري گواپانو فون  
 برميف جوگ مگل حالة كلغكان تله ممشي توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم راج فيكس برلاير ايت مك راج دونن فون بلاير فول ممباوا  
 امترين دان راج بندهرا توا مسرة دغن مگل مساره مارهن مشرة  
 حادة راج يغسبرم هندق ليكح جوگ توجه هاري توجه مالم راج  
 دونن بلاير ايت مسقيه كنكري بيرم بيرو مك راج فيكس فون  
 نورنله كدوا لاکي امترين ميمبوة راج دونن لالو دباوا نايك كدالم  
 نكري دبري ميمبوة امتان انتارا توجه هاري لمپ راج دونن  
 دودق كدالم نكري ايت مك لالوله دودق كرجا مولائي برجاگ ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دغن برموك ۲ فلباگي فرماينن يغدوا  
 بلس بغسا ثياد برهننتي ميبغ دان مالم گگقي كمفيه ترالو عظمت  
 بوپين ۲ دان ماكن مينم فلباگي نعمت برجامو مگل اورغيسر ۲  
 دان رचित بلاتنترا مكلين تله ممشي فد وقت يغبايك لالوله  
 دنكككن راج بندهرا توا دغن توان فترې تليفوق چپيا مك  
 دودقله كدوا لاکي امترين ملاكوكن كسوك ۲ ماشتله بوكاسيهين ۲  
 مك تله سلسي درفد فكرچان منيكككن راج بندهرا توا  
 ايت مك راج دونن فون موفاكس فول دغن راج فيكس كدوا

منافع فمورس تپاد برکیرا ۲ لاڻي مک راج دونن فون مارا جوڳ  
 مامق کڌالم صوڻي مکتیک برفرڻ ایت مک توان فترې ڇي  
 امبوڻ فون ممباکر لیل کچیک یغدنگلکن راج دونن منوڻگو  
 نگري ایت مک فیلوروون بتول مامق کتاڻ راج دونن مک دفندڻ  
 اوله راج دونن ترلاو کرمس فوکل اورڻ ۲ دڌالم نگري ایت فلورو  
 سفره هوجن یغلبت تپاد بوله منچلیقکن ماة مک ایئون ممبواتله  
 علامت تندوق سرمے دپتاکن فراهو اي مندیری تله دفندڻ اوله  
 اورڻ ۲ دڌالم نگري مک برهنتیلہ فرڻ لالوله تورن مکلینن ممبوة  
 راج دونن ایت دباوا نایک کڌوا لاڻي استرین دان مگل انق راج ۲  
 ایت هابس دباوا نایک مکلین دبري تمقت موڻڻ موات مک  
 دودقله برموک ۲ انتارا ببراف لماپ برموک ۲ دڌالم نگري  
 گوا باتو این

مک راج دونن فون لالو برتیتہ مپوره مغمیمثونکن مگل  
 اورڻسر ۲ دان مگل رحیت بلانترن مکلین هندق ممولائي  
 برجاڳ ۲ هندق منیکهکن راج فیکس دڻن توان فترې ڇي  
 امبوڻ مک تله فوتس موفاکتن لالوله برجاڳ ۲ توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم تپاد برهنتي میڻ دان مالم ترلاو عظمة دڻن مگل بویین ۲  
 یغدوابلس بغسا تله مسفي کفد هاري یغبایک کتیک ماعت یغ  
 مسفرن لالوله دلیکهکن راج فیکس ایت دڻن توان فترې ڇي  
 امبوڻ مک دودقله اي ملاکوکن فلپائي کسوکاڻن دان ترلاو  
 برکامیپن ۲ کڌوا لاڻي استرین ملالو جوڳ دائع مڱاڌ راج  
 دونن انتارا ببراف لمان ملسي فکرجاڻ ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 موفاکت دڻن راج فیکس هندق دلیکهکن راج بندھرا توا دڻن

مېباوا راج فيكس ماسق كدالم نكري گداوځ باټو مرسټ برموكا<sup>۲</sup> ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم ممالو مگل بويين<sup>۲</sup> دان ماكن مينوم دغن  
 مگل اورغېسر<sup>۲</sup> تله ايه مك انتارا بيراف لمپ مك راج دون  
 فون برتيتنه كشد مگل اورغېسر<sup>۲</sup> فنتا<sup>۲</sup> ميفكن فراهو تيگ رانس  
 هلوان کران هندق بلير باليق كنكريپ گوا باټو مېباوا راج فيكس  
 هندق دنيككن دغن توان فترې چي امبوځ انتارا بيراف هاري  
 سدهله ميف مگلين فراهوايه مك راج دون فون برلايلره مكالي  
 دغن امترپ دا<sup>۲</sup> پريگن اوله راج فيكس دغن فراهو تيگ  
 رانس هلوان مك بلير ايت تيا د برهنتي ميف دان مالم هفگ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك مسفيله مگلين فراهو ايت  
 ككوال موځي نكري گوا باټو مك راج دون ايغينهله هائين هندق  
 مليهتكر هائي مگل اورغېسر<sup>۲</sup> يغد مسوره منوځگو نكري گوا باټو  
 ايت کران فد ماس اي هندق برچالن دهولو مسده دتيځگل فسن  
 فد توان فترې چي امبوځ دان فد مگلين اورغېسر<sup>۲</sup> چك مومه  
 داڅ درفد مېله لاوت مسوره لاون برموځگه<sup>۲</sup> دان چيلك دري  
 مېله دارتن اكو اكن لاون

يغد مگلين اين فيكر راج دون مك لاو مسوره ايسي مگل  
 مريم ليلا رنتاك منافخ فمورس تله ميف لالوله دفوكل نكري اين  
 سلاكو موځگه مومه داڅ ملنگر مگل مريم منافخ فون تيا د  
 برکيرا<sup>۲</sup> لاځي مك مگلين اورځ ددالم نكري ايتفون غادوهله هورو  
 هارا تيا د برکتهوان ميف هندق ملاون دغن برموځگه<sup>۲</sup> کران  
 دمسکاکن موځگه چوگ مومه داڅ ملنگر ايت مك اورځ ددالم  
 نكري فون تمثيل مېري بالس دغن مگل مريم ليلا رنتاك دان

فاتهن لاکي ۲ اکو بلومله اکو منوره فرکتان اڅکو مک ساهوه راج  
 دونن چکلو مده دمکين کهندق اڅکو افاله ځونا کيه برفرغ بايقله  
 کيه مغادف لاځي دسيني منځاي بوله سگرا مسلې فکرجان کيه  
 اين تله ددغر اوله راج فيکس مک ايفون مغولس فدغ تمفيل  
 مغره راج دونن تباد بروکيو ۲ لاځي دفارغ ټيځگي دموصبک دفارغ  
 رنده دلومفتکن دان دفارغ دکيري دتغکيسکن ککان دان دفارغ  
 دکان دتغکيسکن ککيري هڅگ لله راج فيکس موارغ دان راج  
 دونن فون مده لنيه منځکيسکن لولو برهنتي کدواپ تله مده  
 هيلغ لاوله ماسيخ ۲ مک کاه راج دونن هي راج فيکس فاداله مده  
 اڅکو موارغ اکو چوباله فول اکو هندق ميري بالس برکاه ايت  
 سمپيل مغولس فدغ مغره راج فيکس برتوره ۲ فنتس مشره ربهوه  
 يغامه تغس مک ترماله تغکيس راج فيکس ترکنا ليهيرپ فوئس  
 کڅلاپ ترلنتيخ لغسوخ مائي

مک راج دونن فون ملبي فراهو توان فترې گندايران يځ  
 دتغه لاوله ايه مک فراهو ايتفون داغ تله مسفي توان فترې  
 گندايران لاوله نايق فد فراهو راج فيکس مک دليهن راج فيکس  
 ايه مده مائي مک راج دونن فون موفاکه دغن مگل اورڅس ۲  
 راج فيکس ددالم فراهو ايت بچارا هندق مځهيدوفکن راج فيکس  
 يفسده مائي ايه مک راج دونن فون مپوره چاري فاکو رومن مړه  
 دتموکن کڅلا راج فيکس ايه دغن توبه مک دسیرم فول دغن  
 اير ماور مک راج فيکس فون مده هيدهوف مشره مدياکلا لغسوخ  
 تندوق مېبه فد راج دونن مړه براکوان ۲ مودرا تله مسلې  
 فکرجان ايه مک راج دونن فون موفاکتله دغن امترين هندق

مگل هلبالغ فغليما لشكر رحية بلا تتراب مپوره مميكر مگل  
 مريم دان ليلا رتناك سناغ فمورس مك دلاوت ايتفون ترلالوله  
 گگي گمشية بوي اورغ برفرغ مك فلورو فون سفرت هوچن لبة  
 داغ منيمفا داتس راج دونن مك ايفون ميمري بالس دغن مگل  
 مريم دان ليلا مك بوي بدیل فون سفرت برتیه درندغ دان فلورو  
 فون تپاد برفوتس سلغ مپلغ فرغي داغ کلمکابوت دلاوتن ایه  
 مک تغه لاگوت برفرغ ایه

مک توان فترې گندایرن فون تورن کدالم فراهو دغن  
 مگل هلبالغن بردايوغ کتغه لاوتن تله ممفي کتغه لاوت ایه دلپهتن  
 راج دونن دغن راج فيکس تغه برفرغ دغن بوسوگه ۲ هاتي مک  
 توان فترې گندایرن ایه اوندر فد مسله فيهي تمفيل فول مميكر  
 مگل مريم دان ليلا رتناك منوجو اشکاتن راج فيکس مک ترلالوله  
 کرمس فوکلن مک راج فيکس برفالېغ هلوان مموکل فراهو توان  
 فترې گندایرن دان راج دونن دودق ممندغ چوگ کران تپاد  
 دمسکاکن امترين مک برفرغ ایه ترلالوله کرمس مک دندغ اوله  
 راج دونن هندق تيواس راج فيکس دان فراهو فون مسده هندق  
 تگلگم دفوکل اوله فراهو توان فترې گندایرن مک داغ راج دونن  
 دمپنتشکن فراهو توان فترې ایه کتغه لاوت ممفي مهاري مسالم  
 جاوهن مرت لکه داتس بتيغ

تله ایه مک راج دونن فون فرغي فول مندافتکن راج فيکس  
 موفاکه هندق درنتيکن برفرغ ایه مرت هندق دنيکهکن راج  
 فيکس ایه دغن توان فترې چي امبوغ کاه راج فيکس هي راج  
 دونن فنتغ اتق لاکي ۲ تندوق دتغه ميدان مبلوم بوله اشکو

مغادف لقسمان راج دلاوت تله مسفي لالو بركات كنان پتاله سده  
 هسب فرقسا دلاوت اين ادفون يغداتغ اية اشكاتن راج فيكس  
 هندق ملگر نكري اين تله ددغر لقسمان مك ايفون لالو تورن  
 فرقي مغادف راج دونن تله مسفي تندق ميمبه امفون توانكو  
 بريموم امفون افاله تينه دولي توانكو كارن دلاوة ايت سده فنوه  
 نومفت دغن فراهو اشكاتن راج فيكس هندق ملگر توانكو تله  
 ددغر اوله راج دونن مك ايفون برميفله دغن مگل هلبالغ هندق  
 ملغه تورن مك توان فتري گندارين برميف دغن مگل دايغ ۲ پ  
 هندق مغيكوت راج دونن تله سده لالو تورن بوجالن برمسم ۲ مك  
 دمسوره تگل توان فتري تباد ماو هندق مغيكوت جوگ تله  
 مسفي دثي فنتي مك راج دونن فون مغمبيل مكفيغ كلوفق  
 جنتوغ دان ساتوهلي داوون نكا جنتن مك راج دونن فون نايك  
 داتس كلوفق جنتوغ ايت بركاپوهكن داوون نكا مك توان فتري  
 سدهله تگل تفي فنتي ايت باليق فولغ كا متانن يايست بوميفكن  
 مسواه فراهو دغن اورغ فدايوغن امفه فوله امفت دان هلبالغ امفه  
 فوله امفه مسواپ فرمفوان بلاك تله سده مسيف مسواپ مك  
 توان فتري فون دودقله مننتي خبر راج دونن يغ سده فرقي  
 بركاپوه كلاوت دغن مئورغ ديرى اية .

ادفون راج دونن يغ بركاپوهكن داوون نكا داتس كلوفق جنتوغ  
 ايت مك ايفون مسفيله كلاوت لغسوخ نايك مغادف راج فيكس  
 مغاچق موفقت جاغن برقرغ مك راج فيكس تباد ماو برباغي ۳ له  
 فوجق راج دونن راج فيكس تباد جوگ ماو يغدمكن اية مك  
 راج دونن فون بركاپوه باليق مك راج فيكس فون تمفيلله برکراه

مڭل گملا حکمة یغسفتي ۲ نگري گداوڭ بائو ايت منتا جاديکن  
 لاوت هندق مېبواڭ بلا مرگستو ايت اوچف فون لفس مکتیک  
 مک نگري ایتفون صده ایرپ نایک مېبوڭ ۲ منجادی لاوۃ منتا پ  
 مک مکلین بنائغ ایتفون هابسله مائي بیراف هاري مک لاوت  
 ایتفون کریغ مک راج دونن فون دودقله دغن منغ منتومان  
 مک ترسبولته فول قصه راج فیکس ایت منته صده هابس  
 کسقتین ادیقن توان فتری تلیفوق چھیا مک ایشون برکره مڭل  
 هلبالغ فغلیما رحیت لشکرپ مپوره برمیفکن فراهو تیگ  
 راتس هلوان چوکف لغکف دغن مڭل هلبالغ فغلیما رحیه دان لشکر  
 مریم دان لیلا منافع فموراس اوبت فیلورو هندق ملگر راج  
 دونن کنگري گداوڭ بائو تله حضیر مکلین دودقله مننتیکن ماحه  
 دان کتیک یغبايک جوگ هندق ملگه منته مسمي فد کتیک  
 یغبايک دان ماحه یغ مسفرن مک راج فیکس فون برلایرله  
 دغن مڭل هلبالغ لشکر رحیت بلا تتراپ دغن تیگ راتس فراهو  
 منجنچوڭ افیلن مک برلایر ایت مسمي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک  
 مسميله دکوالا موڭي نگري گداوڭ بائو مک دفوکله مریم بردگوم  
 بدیل یغسیر بردراف بدیل یغ کچیل مک مسمي بهنان کدالم نگري  
 گداوڭ بائو مک لقسمان راج دلاوت فون مپوره فرڭي کلاوۃ فرقسا  
 بویی بدیل ایه دان اغکاتن میاف دان کمان فرگین مک مڭل  
 لشکر فون فرگیله بردایوڭ ککوالا موڭي نگري گداوڭ بائو مک تله  
 مسمي ککوالا مک دلیهت باکت موڭي ایت دغن فراهو تیگ  
 راتس هلوان مک دفرقسا اوله لشکر ایت اغکاتن راج فیکس  
 هددق ملگر نگري این مک ددغر اوله لشکر ایت ایشون بالیق

فد فرامان ماعثله سوکر هندق مغالهن نگري گداوځ باتو ايت  
 همشيرله فائيک مکلين برچري دغن توان فترې سره برتاغيسن ۲  
 مکلين کارن سده دکتهوي جوک کسفتين راج ددالم نگري  
 گداوځ باتو ايت تله سده برکات ۲ ايت مک مکلين هرېموگاچه بادق  
 سپيغا دان ماچن ايتفون برموهن فولغ مامسيغ ۲ مغيېمشونکن رحية  
 بلاتنتران هغک مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک هوتن ايتفون  
 براومېو، فنوه نومفته دغن سگل رحية بلاتنترا بناتغ تله سده  
 برهيمفون مک مکلين ايتفون براغکتله منوجو جالن کنگري  
 گداوځ باتو مک برجالن ايت برتمو گونوځ گونوځ راته دان برتمو بوکيه  
 بوکيه رات برتمو رېمباد ترغ منجادي فادغ کران ماعثه بايق رحية  
 بلاتنترا يغ ملالوي ايت مک انتارا ببراف هاري برجالن ايت مک  
 مسفيله اغکاکان ايت فد فميغکيران نگري گداوځ باتو تمفيلله مسغکف  
 سگل کربو کمبيغ دان مباگين تپاد بوله تورن کتانه هابس دتغکف  
 اوله سگل مرگستو ايت مسفي کفد سگل نپور فينغ رمفوه رتنيغ  
 ايتفون هابس مکلين دماکن اوله سگل بناتغ مک خبر ايتفون  
 مسفيله کفد راج دون اوله راج دون مهاج دبريکن مکلين بناتغ  
 ايت برفوامس ۲ هاتي ماکن سگل ايم ايتيک دان کربو کمبيغ دان  
 سگل نومبوهن ۲ هغک مسفيله بناتغ ايت ملگر کدالم کوه سده  
 تپاد ترهان اوله سگل رحيت مائيسي نگري ايت مک مکلين  
 داتغ مغادف راج دون فرسېمېکن حال بناتغ ايت مک راج دون  
 فون منتا ميفکن ليمو دان بدق مک مسفي فد وقت تغه مالم  
 مک راج دون فون نورله برليمو دان برېدق تله سده لالو نايک  
 دودق مېاکر فوننوځ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس سره منچيتا



مك سكلين رعية ايسي نكري گداوځ باتو ايتفون موفاكت فرځي  
 مغادځ راج دونن فرمسيهكن تباد ترهه لځي لځگر ناگ دان  
 بوي ايه منته ددغر اوله راج دونن سمبه مگل رعية بلاتنرا ايه  
 مك ايتفون برسيه ليمو دان بدق مك سمفي فدوقه تغه مالم ايتفون  
 تورن برليمو دان بربدق تله مده مك ايتفون سمباكر فوننوځ چندان  
 گهرو دان كمپن باروس منچيتا گملا حكمتن نكري گداوځ باتو اين  
 فنتا اغكتكن كاودرا مك دغن سمبتر ايت جوگ نكري مده  
 تراخكه دان سكلين ناگ دان بوي ايتفون هابسه ماتي تيځگل  
 دوا ايكور جوگ باليق مغادځ توان فترې فد نكري بيرم بېرو  
 منته سمفي ناگ دان بوي ايت مك توان فترې تليفوق چپيا  
 فون تورن فد چپيان لارغن مرقسا ناگ دان بوي ايت مك  
 هابسه دفرمسيهكن درغد اول سمفي اخبرن تله ددغر اوله توان  
 فترې تليفوق چپيا يغمكين ايت مك ايتفون مغادځ كسبله  
 دارن سمبيل سمباكر فوننوځ چندان گهرو دان كمپن باروس مده  
 منچيتا گملا حكمة فد مگل رعية يغمبيله دارن يايه مگل هريمو  
 دان بادق ميغا دان ماچن دان مگل مرگستويغ مامت دېومي  
 ايتفون داغله مكلين منندوكن كفا فد توان فترې تليفوق  
 چپيا مك توان فترې فون برتېنه واهي مكلين سودراكو چپك  
 اد لځي مفاكو بيه ابن سودرا مك بيه فنتا فد مكلين سودراكو  
 فرځي ملځگر نكري گداوځ باتو رومق بساكن مكالي بير منچادي  
 فادځ جارق فادځ نكوكر اكن منودوځ كموان ابغ كيه راج فيكس  
 دانس راج نكري ايت مك مكلين بناتځ ايتفون برداغ سمبه  
 ادفون تېته توان فترې اين فاتيک مكلين جنچوځ جوگ تنافي

لاوت سکتیک توان فتری ایه دودق ممبر فونترخ چندانا گهر  
 دان کمپن باروس ایت مرت تورن منقوق ایر دلاوت ایه تیگ  
 کالی مک لاوت ایتفون منهلہ برگلمیغ مک ددالم لون یغسر  
 ایت داتغلہ دوا ایکور راج ناگ دان دوا ایکور راج بواي مک  
 توان فتری فون برکات هی سودارا کو راج ناگ دان سودارا کو  
 راج بواي جیک اد لاگی ابکو یفکدوا مغاکو بیت این سودارا فد  
 هاري این بیة فننا لغگرکن نگري گداوڭ باتو جادیکن فادغ جارق  
 فادغ تکوکر اکن منودوڭ کموان ابغ کیست راج فیکس ددالم  
 نگري ایت

مک مسبه راج ناگ دان راج بواي سده تیتہ توان فتری  
 یغدمکین ایت فاتیگ کرچاکن جوگ تنافي فد فرامان مکالی  
 فرعی ملگر این تیاد اکن بالیق لاگی مغادف توان فتری همفیرله  
 مکالی این جوگ توان فتری دافت مپوره فاتیگ مکلین این  
 برچریله کیة فد مکالی این مک منته سده برکاة ۲ ایت مک راج  
 ناگ دان راج بواي فون برموهن فولغ کفوسه تامیق مغهمفونکن  
 مگل هلبالغ لشکر رعیه بلا تنتران مسفی توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک لاوة ایتفون منهلہ مسق فنوه تومفت دغن رعیت کدوا  
 بغسا ایه لغسوخ برچالن منوجو نگري گداوڭ باتو انتارا بیراف هاري  
 دجالن ایه مک مسفیلہ رعیه راج ناگ دان رعیت راج بواي فد  
 کوال موڭي گداوڭ باتو ایه منغکف مگل رعیت راج دونن تیاد  
 بوله ملنتس کسوڭي مکلین هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي  
 تیاد ترهان اوله مگل رعیت نگري گداوڭ باتو ایت مسفی ایم  
 ایتیک کربو کمبیغ مسوان سده هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي

کسوکاڻ توان فترې گندايران تله مده فوتس فيکړپ مک راج  
 بندھرا مځکوبومي فون برپچاراله دځن مگل اورغېسر۲ دان  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلاتنتراپ هندق منيکهکن توان فترې  
 گندايران دځن راج دون مک لالوله برجاگ۲ فول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم برېتولن فد کتيک يغبایق ماحمت يغمسفرن مک تمښل  
 قضي داغ منيکهکن راج دون دځن توان فترې گندايران تله  
 مده نيک مک دباوا اورغله ماسق کدالم تمفت فرادوانپ سرة  
 دلتيکن دانس فترقن يځکا۲ مسن دکائن توان فترې دان برصوا۲فن  
 نامي۲ يغبرامتگون تله مده لالودباوا ماسق کدالم تيري ديوغکا  
 يځکامسن مک راج دون دان توان فترې ايت منديک۲ تاء۲ چغل  
 بارغلاکوپ مسرة اورغیغ مده بياس سملماپ مک دودقه  
 کداوپ ملاکون فلپاي کسوکاڻپ

تله ايت مک ترسېوتله فول فرکتان راج فيکس یغ برلاير  
 فولغ کنگريپ بيرم بيرو توجه هاري توجه مالم دلاوت ايت ايشون  
 مسفيله کنگري بيرم بيرو لالو ماسق برلابوه فد جمبائن لارځن  
 لغسوخ نايق مندافتکن اديڅپ توان فترې تليشوق چهيا منتا۲  
 تولغ بالسکن کموانپ دانس نگري گداوڅ باتو کران اديڅپ ايت  
 اد دوا ماچم کسقتينپ ددالم لاوت اي برحيتکن ناگ دان  
 بواي دان دانس بومي مکلين يغمالت جادي رعي۲ توان فترې  
 جوگ مک تله دفندځ ابڅپ داغ ايت دځن مېباوا کموان سرت  
 دمنتا۲ تولوڅ کفداپ مک توان فترې تليشوق چهيا ايتفون مگرا  
 فرغي مځمبل فونتوڅ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس فرغي تورن فد  
 جمبائن لارځن مسرة مېباکرفونتوڅ چندانا ايت دان منچيتارحيتن يغمداالم

فترې ايت سړاي برکاة افکه مېښ ادند برگورو ملاکو اين مک  
 توان فترې گندايران فون ماسختله برتمبه ۲ ساکيه هاتين سړاي  
 برکات هي راج فيکس سکالي ۲ اکو تپاد سوك برمواميکن اشکو  
 بلوم لاگي اکو منچادي امترې اشکو مده اکو اشکو جاديکن مگل  
 تاروه مابوڅ چودي اشکو مروت دغن تيکمن مک راج فيکس  
 فون مملفت کلور لالو کبالي لغسوخ تورن کفراهوپ مک مگل  
 اورغیځ حضير دميتو هابسه هورو هارا تپاد برکتهوان لاکوپ  
 مسندڅکن توان فترې مده ملاکو گيلا مک راج دون فون تورن  
 کفراهو مېسوجی راج فيکس هندق دباوا باليق نايق کرومهن مک  
 کاة راج فيکس سموان کلاکوان اين بنچان درغد اشکو چوگ منيفو  
 دایا دائس اکو مک ترلالو مرکاپ راج فيکس کغد راج دون دغن  
 مېښ اشکوله اکو منغگوڅ کملوان يغمدمکين بايقله اکو جاديکن  
 فادغ جارق فادغ نکوکر نگري گداوڅ باتو اين بهاروله فوامس  
 هاتيکو تله مده برکاة ۲ ايت راج دون فون باليق نايق کدارة دان  
 راج فيکس فون برلاير فولغ کنگرين بيرم بيرو

تله مده راج فيکس فولغ ايت مک راج بندهرامغکو بومي  
 ايتفون ترلالوله کونده هاتين لمبت لاون تنتواکن سمفي مرغ دان  
 لغگر راج فيکس ايت کران اي راج يغبسر چوکف دغن مگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتتراپ دان بايق جوگ کسقتينن يغمدمک  
 فيکرپ چکلو سمفي کلقي لغگرپ مياقله اورغیځ بوله مناهکن  
 مومسه ايت بايقله اکو نيکهکن توان فترې گندايران ايت دغن  
 راج دون کالو اياله يغبوله مناهکن مومسه راج فيکس ايت کران  
 بايق جوگ کسقتينن دانلاگيفون راج دون ايت مده دغن

برکرا فون سده لام جيڪ ٿوانڪو ٿياد نيڪ دغن ٿوان فٽري  
گندايران ايت ٿنٿوله ادند ايه ممبواڻڪن ديرين ڪدالم هوتن  
دالائي فون فادڪ ايهند راج بندھرا مڱو پومي ايت جاوهله  
هائيپ ڪفد ٿوانڪو مندڱرڪن فرڪٽان ايه مک راج فيڪس فون  
سوکاله هائيپ فيڪرپ دغن ممبرن جوڳ فرڪٽان راج دونن ايت  
مڪ ايٿون باليڻله ڪداره پرتوڱگو ٿونڱ مڪ فڪرچان برچاڳ ۲  
ايٿون سدهله ميف فدمالم ايت تمفيل برچامو مگل راج ۲ دان  
اورڱ بسر ۲ دان هلبالڱ لشڪر رعيت بلاٿنٿرا دان ممبنتڱ مگل  
همفران پڱ انده ۲ دان مڱهمفونڪن مگل حاج دان لبي دان ايمام  
حطيب شينڱ دان بيلل ڪران منيڪڪن انڱد بگند ٿوان فٽري  
گندايران دغن ٿونڱ راج فيڪس متله ممفيله فدماعت دان  
ڪنٿيڪاپ مڪ تمفيل اورڱ منيڪڪن راج فيڪس دغن ٿوان فٽري  
گندايران دلايڪن اوله راج دونن اي مسنديري جادي جاوانن مگل  
فلباڱي فڪاين راج فيڪس دان مبارڱ ڪهندق راج فيڪس ايه اي  
مسنديري منچاريڪن فدمفيران راج فيڪس موڱڱهله راج دونن  
ايت ڪاسيه مايڱ فداپ ٿنٿافي افڪل ممفي مالم هاري اي هيڱ  
مندافنڪن ٿوان فٽري گندايران ڪران ممبري جنجي افڪل راج  
فيڪس دباوا اورڱ مامق دموره ٿيڪم فدمون فٽري ايت متله  
سده نيڪ راج فيڪس ايه مڪ دباوا اورڱله مامق ڪدالم فرادوانن  
تله دفندڱ اوله ٿوان فٽري گندايران اڪن راج فيڪس دباوا اورڱ  
مامق داڙيڱڪن اوله راج دونن مڪ ٿوان فٽري فون بڱڪيت  
ممڱ ممبيله فيسو منرڪم راج فيڪس هندق دٿيڪم مڪ راج  
فيڪس فون ملبشت ڪڪيري دان ڪڪانن منڱيڪسڪن ٿيڪم ٿوان

کیت میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولائیکن رمبوت ایکل باسمه ۲ دهوریکن  
 چیک فاته ای برتکو مک ایم ایتشون دتغکف دهوجا فول مستله  
 سده لالو دلفسکن مکالی لگی بریومبوغ دائس مک برتابوران  
 فادی کلور درفد تمبولقن دتغه گلگنغ ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 برسورق تیاد برهنگ مک دندنغ بودق بوروق ایمن برتابوران  
 فادی دگلگنغ ایه ایفون برکات واهی ابغ سدهله ایم کیت کلور  
 فادی درفد تمبولقن مک راج دولن فون برسر واهی ادیق ایتله  
 بهارو مسقی تواه ایم کیه مک راج دولن فون برتمفیق میاروکن  
 تواهن هی میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولیکن رمبوت ایکل باسمه ۲ دهوریکن  
 رومه بسر دتیگلکن رومه کچیل دتوغکو فاته تیغ توغکت برتکو  
 ایتله بهارو مسقی تواه ایم کیت ادیق بودق بوروق جائوه کفد  
 انق راج برتابور اوری مک ایم ایتشون دتغکف سره دهوجا لغسوغ  
 درنتغ مک ایم ایتشون برلاک مکالی بریومبوغ کائس مک ایم  
 راج فیکس فون سده فوتس لیهرپ مغگلو فور دتغه گلگنغ ایت  
 لالو مائی مک ایم راج دولن ایه تربغ کائس فاگر برکوکو مرنس  
 تنچوغ بویین مک بودق بوروق ایتشون تمفیل برتمفیق مغادشکن  
 لغنن دان منچابوه ۲ بادیق دان لومفه کنیجا تیاد برکیرام مک راج  
 فیکس فون سدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ لالو بالیق تورن کفرا هو هندق  
 فولغ کنگرین کران نگری ایه دان توان فتری گندایران ایه سده  
 هابس جادی تاروه سابوغ سده فولغ کفد راج دولن سموان  
 تله سده راج فیکس مسقی کفرا هو مک راج دولن فون تورن  
 فول مندافتکن راج فیکس سره دفوجق دغن فرکتان یغمانیس ۲  
 هندق دلیکهن جوگ دغن توان فتری گندایران ایت کران

جوگ فنتا<sup>۱</sup> مسفيکن رخگيۀ مک مسبتتر لاگي رخگيت اينثون  
 مسفيله برتمبون<sup>۲</sup> دگلغلغ اية مک تپاداله چوکف تيبان رخگيۀ  
 راج فيکس اية کران رخگيۀ راج دونن ترلالو بايقن مک کات راج  
 دونن تپاداله چوکف رخگيت توانکو اين مک ماهوة راج فيکس  
 واهي ادیق جيک تپاد چوکف رخگيت نگري بيرم بيرو ابغ  
 تيبانکن دان جيک تپاد چوکف نگري اية نگري گداوځ بائو اين  
 ابغ تيبانکن دان جيک تپاد چوکف نگري اين مسفي فد تونغ  
 ابغ توان فتري گندايران اينثون جادي تاروه سابوځ جوگ مک  
 تتکل برکات<sup>۳</sup> ملتق تاروهپ سابوځ اية توان فتري گندايران مسدغ  
 مغمتي درفد تيغکف کچيل روځ موک مک مگل کات<sup>۴</sup> ايت  
 ددغر اوله توان فتري

مک ماهوت راج دونن جيک دمکين کهندق ابغ اينثون  
 ادیق تورس جوگ ماريله کيۀ رنتغ ايم مک بردکنله کدوان مسرت  
 مغوجا ايم مستله ايت دتاريق رنتغ لالو دلفسکن مک ايم اينثون  
 برلاگ دوا تافق کتيگاپ مک ايم راج دونن فون سده فاته کفقن  
 دان راج فيکس فون برمسورق مک کات بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم کيۀ  
 سده فاته کفقپ مک راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينتله  
 تواهن ايم کيۀ سيا هاره فاته<sup>۵</sup> دکولائي کن رمبوت ايکل باسمه<sup>۶</sup>  
 دهوريکن مک ايم اينثون دتغکف داوجا مک دلفسکن برلاگ  
 دوا تافق کتيگاپ مک سده فاته ترکولي کاکي ايم راج دونن مک  
 راج فيکس فون برمسورق دان ملبقة مسرت مپيلق<sup>۷</sup> تاغن باجو  
 دان مغادشکن لغن مک کات بودق بوزوق واهي ابغ ايم کيت  
 سده فاته کاکين مک راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينتله تواه ايم

فکاین لالو دفاکي ستله سده مک ایفون برجالن بالیق ماسق کنگري  
 مغشیه مئیکور ایم دوگیل ستله مسفی ای کتفی گلگش ایت مک  
 دفتدغ اوله راج فیکس سوژ مودا ترلالو ایلوق فارمن داتغ مغشیه  
 مئیکور ایم دوئیل مک سگرا دسوره فگل ماسق کگلگش سرت  
 داجق مپابوژ مک ماهوت راج دونن افله اوفیا فاتیك هندق  
 مپابوژ کران تیاد رخگیست اوله راج فیکس دنگاهی جوگ مک  
 لالوله دتورنکن اوله راج دونن مک تمفیلله کدوان ممدان ایم ادفون  
 فدان ایم راج فیکس ایت بولغ ائس مک اوله راج دونن دبولغ  
 سالی جوگ ستله سده ترقدان ایم ایت برفیکیرله راج دونن  
 میافله فولق ممبیگ ایم کواين مک دامیلپ بولوه بغسی فد  
 فیگشپ مک دچمفتکن منجادی سوژ بودق بوروق داتغ  
 مندافتکن راج دونن ستله ایه مک راج فیکس فون مغاجق ممبولغ  
 ایم مک راج فیکس فون تمفیل مغیکه ایم دان بودق بوروق  
 ایتفون داتغله ممبیگ ایم راج دونن سرت بودق بوروق ایت  
 سگش ایم لالو ای برفتننن دمکین بویین

بواه رمبیگ دباوه بولغ رامام تربخ کچاوا

ادیق ممبیگ ابغ ممبولغ مامام ممبواشکن پاوا

ستله سده تربولغ ایم ایت مک راج فیکس فون مپوره بودق  
 کولدغن مغمیل رخگیه ممبیلن گونی سکتیک لاگی مک رخگیه  
 ایتفون مسفی لالو دتواشکن دتغه ۲ گلگش تله ایه مک راج فیکس  
 فون مغاجق اوجا ایم مک راج دونن فون سده کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ  
 تیاد ترتیبان تاروه ایت مک ایفون مپوره بودق بوروق فرگی  
 مغمیل رخگیست کنگري گداوژ باتر دغن سکچف سکتیک ایه



يغدکټاکن اوله اورځ مودا ايه تله سده مسلې برکاته ۲ ايه لالوله ماکن  
سگل فلپاگي نعمت دان زواده مک ددالم منتف ايه برپاځي ۲ له  
فرکتان څورو دان مندا منته سده منتف مک کدواپ برسمشه  
ستيا دان برجنجې تگوه راج دونن دغن توان فترې گندايران  
منته سده برکاته ۲ ايت

مک راج دونن فون براليه روفان دان نمان براوبه چې ټواکل  
مک ايتون منته ادين کښد توان فترې گندايران هندق مغرجاکن  
فکرچان توان فترې هندق نيکح دغن راج فيکس ايت مک راج  
فيکس يغددالم فنچارا پسي ايه منته سده توان فترې ايت سده  
باليق هيديوټ مسول ايتون تله دلفسکن اورځله کران سده دکټ  
هندق مسفي جنجې اکن برنيکح دغن توان فترې گندايران ايه  
لاگيفون دودق کرچان سده لام يغمکين ايه مک سگل اورځبسر ۲  
دان هلبالغ لشکر رعيه بلاتنتر فون تمفيل برسوکان ټن دان مالو  
سگل بوپين ۲ گگي ټمفيتا مېڅ دان مالم ترلالو عظمة تپاد سگل  
بويي مک راج فيکس ايتون فد ټيف ۲ هاري تورن برمانين مپاېوځ  
ايم دغن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان اورځبسر ۲ فنوه مسق ټلغځ ايت  
دغن تمفيق سورقن مک اورځ مپاېوځ ايت دفندځ اوله راج دونن  
يغبرگلر چې ټواکل ايت ترلالوله موک موځ فون تپاد دافت  
هندق مغالېکن راج فيکس ايت

مک چې ټواکل ايتون لالو تورن برچالن فرگي منوچو  
کفوهن فولې ټمفه اي منارهو سگل بارځ ۲ دهولو منته مسفي اي  
کسپيتو مک مېبري سلام فد فولې ايت مک فولې ايتون تربوک  
سنديرين مک دامبلله سگل فدځ دان ايم دوگيل دان سگل فلپاځي

دو کوڅ توان فترې اي مناخيښ چيک دامبل توان فترې ددوڅ  
 تر لالو بايق لاکون مشرت کلکوان اورځ توا ۲ هندق برگورو ببراف  
 هاري سده دفرهائيکن اوله توان فترې کلکوان مک فد سواه هاري  
 بريځکيتله گرم دهاتي توان فترې بودق افاکه يځ ملاکو اين کهندق  
 اورځ توا ۲ فون تباد سماچم اين برکاته ۲ ايه مسمبل مغوريکن دوڅن  
 سرة مر مفسوس دهمفسکن بودق ايه دائس تيځ گوننوڅ تله ايه توان  
 فترې سگرا فرگي مغمبل تنون تباد ممندځ بودق ايه لالي دڅن  
 برتون جوگ مک بودق ايه ديم تباد مناخيښ دان تباد برسوارا  
 فد سځک توان فترې سده ماتي بودق ايت مک ددندځ کبلانځ  
 سدهله منجادي موڅ مودا گيلځ گميلځ چهيا موکاپ مشرة فنوه  
 فرلام امځه بلس هاريبولن مک توان فترې فون سدهله کمالوان ۲  
 لاکوپ سراي برکاته سياکه يغممگل دان مپيرييه فينځ اورځ مودا  
 ماسق کماري اين چيک دتاهو ايهند بند تننوله اورځ مودا ماتي  
 دبولهپ

مک ماهوه اورځ مودا ايه توان فترې جوگ يځ مپوره دائځ کماري  
 لغسوخ دچتراکن درفد اوال اي دائځ ککوال نگرې گداوځ باټو دان  
 سگل بارځيځ دکيريم توان فترې کفد مځيکور بورځ هلځ دان سگل  
 چنچين دان بوڅا کارڅن توان فترې دان بوڅکوس دان څبر ايان  
 کفد توان فترې دان سکلين باځين دچتراکن مک توان فترې  
 فون سدهله ترايځت ددالم هاتين تنافي کران سده کمالوان ايت  
 تباداله اي مځاکو مک برباځي ۲ له فوجق چميو گرندم اورځ مودا ايه  
 سرت دکلورکن اف ۲ يڅاد علامه تندا ددالم فرجنچين دهولو مک  
 توان فترې فون لمبو تله هاتيپ لغسوخ مځاکو موڅکه مځگيمان

غایب سکالی مک اینغ توا ایتفون ترلالوله تاکوة کالوم دمركائي  
اوله راج اکندي مک اینغ توا ایتفون فرگیله مغادف سگل اورغ بسر  
فرسمبهکن اتق سمغ ایت سده هیلغ مک اورغ بسر ایتفون  
سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفدر راج مک تیتته راج دصوره چهاري سمغي  
دافت مک سگل رعیه بلا تنترا فون برهمفونله سکلین منچهاري  
مشفیغ ۲ موغي ایت تیاد جوگ برچمفا

ادفون اتق سمغ ایت هیلغ ای مهلم کمدين تیمبول ای منجادیکن  
دیرین موړغ کانق ۲ ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ بودق داتس کافر ددالم  
موات تلغ موغي ایت مک سکلین اورغ بسر ایت منچهاري جوگ  
کمدين مسقیله فد تمغه ایت مک دفندغ اداله موړغ بودق داتس  
کافران ایت ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ لالو داسمل اوله سگل اورغ بسر ایت  
دباوا فولغ دفرسمبهکن کفدر راج اتق سمغ سده هیلغ دچهاري ۲ تیاد  
دافه تیپام برتمو دغن بودق این سهاج مک اینله فاتیک سکلین  
فرسمبهکن کفد توانکو مک راج بندهرا ایتفون ترلالوله موکاپ  
لغسوڅ بودق ایت دباوا مامق کدالم دیریکن فد توان فتری  
گندایران مک ایتفون ترلالوله موکاپ کران توان فتری ایت تیاد  
برمودارا مک برباگی ۲ له لاکو توان فتری ایت دغن فلوک چیوم  
دان فغکو بالی تیاد لغس درفد دوکغن مک بودق ایتفون ترلالو  
فندیکن ترکورغ توان فتری هندق منچیوم ای لبه لاگی منومسکن ۲  
موکاپ دان کورغ تیمغ توان فتری ای لبه لاگی مملشت ۲ مک  
توان فتری فون ترلالوامة کامیه مایغن فد بودق ایت تیاد برچری  
مالم دان سیغ صفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم دفلپهرا اوله توان  
فتری مک بودق ایتفون برباگی ۲ له لاکون تیاد بوله ترلتق درفد

دلاوهکن اورغله تیري دیوڅگا دان کلمبو توجه لافیس مسئله مده  
 مک انق مسخ هوتن ایتفون ممبرک فونتخ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس مک داومفکن کفد بولوه بغسي مک ایتفون برايخ ۲ کفد مگل  
 دیواص ۲ منتا فولغ فولیهکن روح مساخته توان فتري ایت مشرت  
 مدیکلا دان لالودبوکا خرنده ایت دان کاین قافن توان فتري  
 دماسکن مگل فلپائي فکاین توان فتري یغ مسلما چوگ مسئله  
 مده انق مسخ هوتن ایتفون ممولیه بولوه بغسي ایت لالو دتيف  
 سکالي تيف دوا بلس لاڅوپ توان فتري فون مده مناریق کاکین  
 دوا کالي دتيف امفت لیکور لاڅوپ توان فتري فون مده  
 مناریق تاغین ټیگ کالي تيف ټیگ فوله ام لاڅو ددالمن توان  
 فتري گندایران فون تربرمین لالو بغکبه تردودق مسندخ ککیري  
 ککان کهدافن کبالکغ مک تمقله برتیمون ۲ فرکاکس اورغ ماتي  
 دان انق مسخ ایتفون اداله دودق همفیر دمیسي توان فتري  
 این مک ایتفون مرکاله اکن انق مسخ این دسوره هالوکن مک انق  
 مسخ ایتفون کلورله کبالي مغادث راج بنداهرا مگو بومي  
 فرمسبکن حال توان فتري ایت مدهله فولغ فولیه مشرت مدیا  
 لام مک راج بنداهرا فون ترلالوله موک هاتین لالو برتیتته مگل  
 مگل اینغ فغاموه توان فتري گندایران ایت مپوره لیمو دان  
 بدق دان لاغیر انق مسخ هوتن ایت مک دکرچاکن اورغله دغن  
 مشرتین مک دباوا اوله اینغ توا انق مسخ ایت کسوغی لالو دلیمو  
 دان دبدق مک انق مسخ ایتفون برباگی له ای مموات لاکو فد  
 اینغ توا ایت کران فدیبه کنا ایر لیمو ایت مک اینغ توا ایتفون ماره  
 لالو دتیسکن تاغین مک ایتفون منجاتوهکن دیرین کدالم ایر ایت

داتغله برهمنون رامی ۲ دکشوغ منرای سده دکه بهاروهندق دتغکشف  
 ایفون سده هیلغ مک ددندغ دلوار کفوغن ای اد جوگ مسوخته  
 بیلالغ ایت هفگ مسفی تیگ کالی کفوغ تیاد جوگ دافت  
 مک مگل اورغیسر ۲ ایتفون تاهوله ددالم هاتین بوله دمسغ این  
 کسقتین جوگ روفان مک مگلیر، اورغیسر ۲ ایتفون نندق میمبه  
 کفد اتق مسغ ایت مک ددندغ اوله اتق مسغ مگل اورغیسر ۲  
 ایت سده میمبه مک اتق مسغ ایتفون بریدیم دیرین داتغ تمگکوغ  
 فرگی دکت لالو دجولغ دتغکوئن دباوا فولغ مغادف راج بندھرا  
 مغکوبومی مک مشنچ جالن ایت هابسله تمگکوغ مندی دغن  
 ناله دان داره چابوق اتق مسغ ایت مک برجالن ایت مسقیله کبالی  
 راج بندھرا مغکوبومی مک اتق مسغ ایتفون دفرملیاکن دغن سرپو  
 کملیان دسورھن دودق داتس همقاران یغانده ۲ تله ایت مک راج  
 بندھرا مغکوبومی فون برتینته هی اتق مسغ چاک لاکواغکوممولهکن  
 اتق اکو توان فتری گندایران این بالیق سفرت دهولو اشکوله اکو  
 لیکهکن دغن ای دانلاگی لگري گداوغ باتو این کومرهکن کفد  
 اشکو مک اشکوله منجادی راج بسر ددالم نگرې این تله ددغر  
 اوله اتق مسغ ایت مک ایشون برداتغ مسبه بولهله توانکو فاتک  
 چوب اوبت تنافی فاتک فوهنکن فونتغ چندان گهارودان کمپن  
 باروس دانلاگی اورغیش رامی ۲ برتغکو خرنده ایت توانکو سوره اندور  
 فاتک مسبوات اوبه این یغ مغادف تیگ اورغ جوگ مک مگل  
 اورغ ددالم استبان ایت یغبرتغکودان جاگ جنازه ایتفون مسوان  
 دسورھکن تورن درفداستان ایت تله سده مک اتق مسغ ایتفون  
 مامثله تیگ اورغ دغن اینغ توان فتری ایت تله لفس کدالم مک

دان خطب بیلال دان شیخ مہموات سگل خرندا دان شراج راج  
 دان سگل اوسوخن ہندق منانمکن توان فتری ایتہ سفرت عادت  
 راج یغیسر۲ جوگ مک اولہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی تیاد دبری  
 تانمکن فتراپ مقدر دمورہ تاروہ مایت ایت ددالم خرندا دان  
 دحضیرکن دتغہ۲ امتان ایتہ سرت دمورہ تگکوئی دان دجگائی  
 اولہ سگل رعیت بالا مالم دان سیخ کران راج بنداہرا ہندق  
 ننتی برجسفا دغن اتق مسخ دھولو

مک ددالم تغہ گمفر ایت کدغران خیرپ کشد راج فیکس  
 توان فتری گندایران تونغن مدہ مائی مک ایفون ہندق مغامق  
 مک اولہ راج بنداہرا دمورہ تگکف تاروہ ددالم فنچارا بسی تلہ  
 مدہ ترفنچارا راج فیکس ایت مک راج بنداہرا فون برتیتہ کشد  
 مکلین ایسی نگری مپورہ چہاری اتق مسخ چیک مدہ دافست  
 جاشن دبوہ بارا کماري دغن سگراپ

منتلہ مدہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی برتیتہ ایتہ مک سگل اورغ  
 بسر۲ دان ہلبالغ تمفیللہ مغرہکن سگل رعیتہ بلانتترا مکلین فرگی  
 ماسق هوتن مبلوم دافہ اتق مسخ دھوتن ایتہ تیاد بولہ فولغ مک  
 سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایستفون فرگیلہ منچہاری دغن برمسگو۲ ہائی فد  
 سگنٹ بوکیست دان گونغ دان فد سگنٹ هوتن دان ریمبا تیاد  
 جوگ برتیمو مک مکلین اورغ بسر۲ دان رعیتہ بلانتترا فون  
 برموفقتلہ ہندق فولغ مکلین سرت تھن منسگوغ کمرکان راجن  
 منتلہ ایتہ مک ہابسلہ مہمواپ براشک۲ فولغ تیپام مسقی فد فرتغن  
 بدغ مک ترغندشلہ کشد اتق مسخ ایتہ تغہ مموخ۲ بالغ براس دافہ  
 مٹیکور دماکنپ دمکینلہ لاکوپ مک سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایستفون

جوگ جاغن اڱکو تاڪوت جاغن ستارا اورڻ ۲ رعيه ددالم نگري  
گداوڻ باٿو اين جڪلو مسفي ڪفد انق اڪو توان فٽري گندايران  
ايفون گيلا مابوق مسب فرماين اين اڱکو ٿياد بوله مائي بوله  
اورڻ ڪران اڪو اين راج يغبسر بوله منگهڪن اف ۲ فربوئن اورڻ  
دانس ڊيري اڱکو

مڪ ماهوت انق مسغ ايه جڪلو مسغوه توانکو هندق مندشر  
جوگ بوله فائيڪ ٿيوف ملاڻو دوا مڪ ايفون براڻ ۲ ڪفد سگل  
ڊيوا ڊيواتا بارڻ ڪوفٽسا ڪوفراوله بارڻ ڪو چيتا منجادي سراي  
برڪاهه هي بوله بغسي يغب سام جادي دغن اڪو فرگيله اڱکو اڪو فنتا  
امبيلڪن روح مساحت توان فٽري گندايران ايت اڪو منتا راوف  
ڪمشوڪن مساحتن باوا ماسق ڪدالم بوله بغسي اين مڪ بوله  
ايت دگر ٿيڪن فول ٿيگ ڪالي سرت ڊيوف مڪالي دوا بلس  
لاڳو ددالمپ توان فٽري فون ٽرجريه دوا ڪالي ٿيوف امفه ليڪور  
لاڳو ددالم دان توان فٽري فون مده ربه مسفي ٿيگ ڪالي ٿيوف  
ٿيگ فوله انم لاڳو ددالم دان توان فٽري فون مده فغن ٿياد  
برپاوا هيلغ لپف ملاڪو اورڻيغ مده مائي مڪ مڪلين اورڻ فون  
گادوهله هوروهارا ٽرڪم جرابا ٿياد برڪتهوان دغن ٿريق ٿاڻيس  
مندخ توان فٽري يغب مڪين اين

مڪ انق مسغ ايفون مندخ اورڻ مده گادوه مڪ ايفون  
ٽرجون لاري ڪهون برسميولي ڊيري مڪ هيلغ قيصه انق مسغ  
هون ٿيمبولله چترا توان فٽري گندايران يغبده ملاڪو مائي ايت  
مڪ سگل اورڻ ددالم نگري ايفون ٽرلاوله بسر فرچنتان اڪن  
توان فٽري يغبده مائي ايت گادوهله سگل لبي دان حاج ايعام

پنام مک دغگل اوله راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي نايق کبالي ببراف  
 کالي مک اتق مسخ اين بربروة فورام ثياد ماهو نايق تاکوة فاتيک  
 منوليه مک دنگاهي جوگ سورده نايق مک ايفون نايق درفد  
 ماثو تغگ کشد ماثو تغگ برهنتي مروفاکنديرين دغن ببراف  
 کتکوئن لاکوپ منده مسخي کبالي دغندخ اوله راج بنداهرا مغکو  
 بومي ايفون ترلالو بنچين ايفون براخکه مامق تيغگل توان فتري  
 جوگ دغن مگل اينغ فغاسوهن دوالي ايه مک دغندخ اوله اتق  
 مسخ ايه راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي منده مامق ايفون مغيسوة هندق  
 تورن کتاله مک دغندخ اوله توان فتري فد فيغگل اتق مسخ ايه  
 اداله سواة بولوه ترميسف مک توان فتري فون باليق ممگل ايه  
 دائغ کبالي فنتا فغگلکن اتق مسخ ايه باليق کران هندق بولوه  
 يغدفيغگل مک راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ايتشون کلورمرت ممگل  
 اتق مسخ ايه باليق مرة دکه مک راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ممرقسا  
 هي اتق مسخ هوتن بولوه اف يغترميسف دفيغگل اغکو مک  
 ماهوتپ امفون توانکو اينله بولوه بغسي فرماينن فاتيک اف  
 اورغدهوتن دغربواتکن اوله باف فاتيک موږغ ماثو اتق ۲ مک  
 راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ايتشون مپوره تيوف بولوه ايه مک ماهوة  
 اتق مسخ اين امفون توانکو برييو امفون مناکوتله فاتيک منيوث  
 ددالم نگرې توانکو انتهنک مياف فنيغ دان انتهنک مياف يغ  
 خيلو ماتيله فاتيک دپوله اورغ کران فاتيک اف ۲ اورغ هوتن جيک  
 مندغر مگل فرماينن اورغ ۲ ددالم نگرې بسر ۲ بگيني باپقله يغ  
 گيله مابوق لوف فد ماکن مينوم دان لوف فد کايان باجوب  
 مک کاه راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي هي اتق مسخ اغکو تيوف



فتري گندايران ددالم انجوڅ امتانن بوپي بودق مناخييس ترلالوله  
 بلس هاتيپ تباد ترناهن لاگي مك توان فتري گندايران برهوات  
 گمفر مگرا ممگل مگل اينغ فغاموهپ برتپاكن بودق مناخييس  
 ايه مياف يغتيا د تاهو برانق ايه باواله كماري كامي يغتاهو برانق  
 دان چيك تباد برمودارا كاميله يغتاهو برمودارا دان چيك تباد  
 تاهو براديق كاميله يغ فندي براديق مق اينغ مگراله فرگي امبل  
 بودق يغ مناخييس ايه باوا كماري مك اينغ ايتفون مگراله كلور  
 دهلمن بالي مك دفتدخپ اداله موږغ اتق مسخ هوتن ثغه  
 دودق مناخييس ترلالو بوروق روفاپ چابوقن مده تباد ترموات  
 بادنپ دان براغا فون مموته مگنپ بادنپ دان هوتن مشرت  
 هوله ليمو فورس دان لاغو فون مغاموم مغيكوت فوڅگوڅپ دان  
 دارهن برچيچيران تله دليهت اوله اينغ توا ايئون ترموننه بليليه  
 دغن لانه ليتين مولوتن مسندخ اتق مسخ هوتن ايت مك ايفون  
 باليق مامق كدالم امتان مغادف توان فتري فرمبهيكن روف  
 دان چترا اتق مسخ هوتن ايه مك گمفرله مامبيخ ۲ داينغ ۲ ددالم  
 امتان ايه برهوه ۲ فرگي مليهه اتق مسخ هوتن ايه كران تباد فرله  
 مسخ هوتن مامق كدالم نكري گداوڅ باتو مك گمفر ايت تردغر  
 كشد راج بندهرا مگو بومي مك ايفون ايخين هندق مليهه لالو  
 براڅكه كلور كبالي ممباوا توان فتري گندايران مليهه اتق مسخ  
 ايت دان توان فتري گندايران كلور ايت دسوره باوا نمشت ميره  
 دغن مهلي تيكړ چيو منته مسفي كبالي مك دفتدخ كتڅگ بالي  
 اداله اتق مسخ ايه ترلالو بوروق روفاپ اوله توان فتري گندايران  
 دسورهكن ايپ ممگل اتق مسخ اين نايق كبالي هندك دفتدخ

فولي مك ترئوتف باليك مك راج دون فون منچيتا ديرپ  
هندق منجادي اتق سمغ هوتن كنا ٹوكق كنا كيق كنا ماون  
كمبيغ بيام كورف لوسوڭ كورف فكن كورف بوكية كوديس بوتا  
تياد ترمواة بادنپ تله مده منجادي مشرة كهندق مك سگل  
اولت چابوق اينفون مشرة اوله نغك دان څارون اينفون فوتس ۲  
برهوبځ مك ايفون برجالن منوجو مامق كدالم كوت متله مسمي  
كدالم كوت ايه مك دندڅپ راج فيكس نغه دودق مادن ايم  
هندق مپابوځ دغن سگل اورځسپرپ فنه مسق دتغه گلځځ ايه  
مك اتق سمغ اينفون داتغله دودق دتقي گلځځ ترلالو بوروق  
روفاپ دغن بوسق هنجيځځ چابوق فون فنه مرانا بادنپ دان  
هولت فون جنتيك منچنتيك مشرت هولت نغك دان ليمو فوره  
دان لاڅو فون مغاوم مغوروځځ تله دندځ اوليه سگل بودق ۲ كوندځ  
دان جواق ۲ راج فيكس ايت اداله سوځځ اتق سمغ هوتن ترلالو  
بوروق روفاپ مك دهالوكن دسوره هنتر مشرت دغن كات نستا  
يځ بوروق ۲ تله تردڅر كشد راج فيكس مشرت دندڅپ موځځهله  
سوځځ بودق ترلالو بوروق روفاپ مك دسوره تندځ تراځځن مك  
سگل بودق ۲ كوندځ ايت مندڅر كن تيته راج فيكس ايه سځراله  
دمشق دان دندځځن مك اتق سمغ اينفون كورځ لاځي دندځ  
بودق ۲ ايت اي ځتر ليه فول مغوليځځن ۲ ديرپ دان مغمشكن ۲  
كفلاپ هځگ برچچوران سگل نانه چابوق دان كلور داره درفد  
موك كفلاپ مك ايفون منجريت دان مناځيس مكاوت ۲ هاتيپ  
مشرت منچيتا ځمالا حكمتپ يځ برمام جادي دبوځځن ددالم  
سواراپ مشرت اي مناځيس ايه مك تردڅرله سواراپ كشد توان

دونن مندغر کاه بورغ مق توغغ دمکین مک ایفون برکاه وھی  
 بورغ مق توغغ بیست فون ماسحه هارف هندق برجما دغن توان  
 فترې ایه تتافی فد ماس ایه تیاد بوله بیست هندق میمفرناکن  
 کهندق توان فترې این کارن بیه این هندق فرگی مننتوه جنجی  
 دغن توان فترې گندایران ددالم نگرې گداوغ باتو بولهله مق  
 توغغ مسفیکن فسن بیه این کفد توان فترې ایست کتاکن بیست  
 برججی تیگ تاهن تیگ بولن مسفوله هاری ددالم جنجی ایست  
 اداله بیه کماری مغادف توان فترې لیغکم چهیا دانس کیاغن  
 تله سده برکاه ۲ ایست مک بورغ مق توغغ ایسفون برموهن فولغ  
 لغسوغ تربغ کاه دارا مغادف توان فترې

مک راج دونن فون تله سده بورغ مق توغغ ایه تربغ ایفون  
 لالوله برجالن ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن ناپک  
 بوکیه تورن بوکیه بیراف ملالوی مگل گونوغ یغ تگگی ۲ هغگ  
 مسفی تیگ بولن فرجالنن مک کفد موآه هاری مک ترومله ای  
 کفد سوات فادغ ترلالو لوامن مک دندغن کسبله متهارې تربیه  
 مک تمفقله فول سوات کومت مرتغ ترلالو تگگی دان بوی مگل  
 اورغ برمسوک ۲ فون ترلالو ریوه تگگی گمفیة ترلالو عظمة دغن  
 گوغ دان گندغ تیاد مسک بوی مگل فرمایین مک راج دونن این  
 برهننتی دباوه مسوهن کایو فولی ترلالو بسرب سراي برغیکر  
 ددالم هاتین باقله اکو تیگملکن مگل فلباغی فکاین اکو این ددالم  
 باتغ فولی مک راج دونن فون برایغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوا دیوات بارغ  
 کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ کوچیتا منجادی مک باتغ فولی ایسفون  
 تربوک مسدیویپ تله ایه مک دماسقن مگل بارغن ۲ کدالم باتغ

کلور فادغ دان ملاوي رمبا دان ببراف چمکه دان گونخ یغ تگي ۲  
 دجالني مک فد سوانت هاري مک ترومسه راج دونن ایه فد سوانه  
 فادغ ترلالوله لوانس مک فد مام ۲ تغه فادغ ایه اداله سفوهن کایو  
 بریغین ترلالو بسر دغن ریندغ ریمبون داولن مک دباوه فوهن کایو  
 ایت سهلي رمشوه فون تیاد لیچین لیچو مشوره دگیلف مک راج  
 دونن فون مییگه دباوه فوهن کایو ایه برهنتیکن للهن

القصد مک ترسمبوتله حال توان فتری لیگم چهیا ناپ  
 دودق داتس اودارا یا ایه النی راج فینغ لومه ادفون توان فتری این  
 ملالو جوگ برماين دباوه فوهن کایو دغن سگل اینغ فغاصوهپ  
 مک فدهاري ایه مسده اي برمیف هندق تورن کدنیا مسره ممدغ  
 کباوه اداله سوئغ برهنتي دباوه فوهن کایو ایه ترلالو ایلوق روغ  
 فارمن مک توان فتری ایستفون ترلالوله براهین کفد راج دونن ایه  
 مک توان فتری ایستفون سگرا مسگل مسیکور بورغ فرماینین برنام  
 مقی توغغ سپوره تورن کدنیا مغمل اورغ سودا ایه مک بورغ مقی  
 توغغ ایستفون ترغ بتول منوجو راج دونن تله مسفی دهدن راج  
 دونن مک بورغ مقی توغغ مغیبرکن مایفن کدوا بله ملاکو اورغ  
 میمه دمی فندغ اوله راج دونن مک بورغ مقی توغغ ایستفون برداغ  
 مسبه ادفون فایک داغ این دغن سورهن فادوک ادند توان  
 فتری لیگم چهیا داتس کیاغن موهن فرمیلاکن توانکو نایک  
 داتس کیاغن اودارا کارن توان فتری ایه فاشتنه ایدان کسمیران  
 دان گیلا براشنا اغگنه لمبوغکن دیری کدالم هوتن منجادی  
 النی یایم فیاتو تیاد برابو باف قاوم کلورگ هندي دان صحابه  
 ملیکن ای هارث فرتاروهکن دیریپ کفدتوانکو جوگ مستله راج

دتغه امتنان تله مده برنډم اېه مك راج دونن فون نايك لغسوخ  
 دكړه اوله مودين فيسولالو لوك فون سمبوه تون داره تيگ  
 تيتييك تله ايه مك دبري اوله راج دونن مودين ايه ريل سراتوس  
 دان كړيو مټيكور دان اورغ سكلامين دان فيسو ميبيله مك مودين  
 توا ايفون برموهن فولغ باليك كرومهن صلغ انتارا توجه هاري  
 مك راج دونن فون همدق برامه گيگي مك لالو دموره فوگل  
 توكلج جاتي فمبيلغ فندي مك ايفون برامه تله مده لالو دبري  
 اوفه سراتس ريل تله مده هاري ايفون همدق برباج فرتام  
 ممبراكن كا يو بجا ايه توان فتري چي امبوغ دان فد مالم يځ كدوا  
 توان فتري چي مودا فد مالم يځكتيگ كهندق راج دونن  
 مسنديري ممبرا بجا ايه مستله بربجا ايه انتارا براف لماپ مك راج  
 دونن فون مننتريغ تابوه لاراغن گوغ ولاورغ چانغ فوگل مك سگل  
 اورغ بسرم دان هلبالغ رعييت بلننترا فون دانغله برهمفون فنه  
 مسق دبالې ايه مك راج دونن فون ممولنكن فرننه نكري ايت  
 كقد سگل اورغ بسرم درفد حكم عادي لمباگ رسم اتوران نكري  
 اين دان رعيه بلا سكلين ترسره باگي اورغ بسرم دموره ممرننهكن  
 كران بيه همدق برجالن جيك داتغ مومه درفد مبله لوه ايت  
 هندقله دلاون دغن بروسوگه ۲ دان جيك مومه داتغ درفد مبله  
 دارتن چاغنه مومه بيه بوله مناهنكن تله مده بركاك ۲ ايت لالو  
 ماسق فلباغي فكاين يځ انده ۲ مك تله مده لغكف سكلين ايفون  
 لالو براشكه تون منوجو جالن نكري گداوځ باتو ممبراوا بولوه بغسي  
 ساتو دان ايم توغيل مټيكور دان فدغ ميمنتق يځ برمام ۲ جادي  
 دغن ايان مك برجالن ايه ماسق فادغ كلور هوتن دان ماسق هوتن

باغون درغد برادو لالو کلور کبالي مننتوڅ تابوه لارڅن دان گوڅ فلوڅ  
 چانغ فمځگيل مکتیک لائي مک مگل رعية پلتنترا فون دانغله  
 برهيمفون فنوه مسق درغد اوڅوڅ نځري مسفي کڅغل نځري  
 دودق دبالې مغادف راج دونن تله ايه مک مگل اورڅ بسر۲  
 ايتفون بردائڅ مسمبه مکلين امثون توانکو بريپو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفولي کيراپ مسمبه فائيک افله مسق کسوکاران دولي توانکو  
 مک مڅگيل فائيک مکلين اين مک تيته راج دونن تباداله اف۲  
 کهندق بيس فنتا۲ کرجاکن کفد مکلين اورڅ بسر۲ بيه هندق دودق  
 برکرجا برجاځ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم بيه هندق خندوري مامق  
 جاوي مک کهندق بيه فد هاري اين جوځ ممولائي ممالو مگل  
 بوپين۲ دان مگل فرماين مک دکرچاکن اورڅ بسر۲ فد هاري  
 ايه گځي گمقيتا ترلالو عظمت تباد برهنتي مبيغ دان مالم تباد  
 مڅک بويي لائي هڅک برفوله ريبو کربو ليمو دان کسبيغ ايتيک  
 دان اين دسمبليهن فربوا۲ جموان اورڅيغ برجاځ۲ ايه مڅهڅ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن فون برکهندقله اکن  
 مودين يڅ توجه اورڅ مک مودين ايتفون دائڅ لالو دفرقسا اوله  
 راج دونن کڅدين مودين ايه جيک منحاتکن تا۲ دافه تباد اکن  
 کلور داره جوځ دان منڅگوڅ ساکيت ملکسر۲ يڅ بوله مسفي  
 مڅاري مسالم مک راج دونن فون مڅگيل مودين توا مک تله  
 دائڅ لالو دباوا اوله راج دونن کدالم بيلیک تله ايه مک دفرقسا  
 اوله راج دونن مودين ايه مڅهڅ تيگ تيتيک داره فيسو لالو  
 لوک فون مسمبه تله ايه مک راج دونن فون برارق نوزن برلدم  
 کسوخې دان توان فترې کدوا اين برلدم کاکي تاغن ددالم فامو

ٲيدر جرگ مسئله سده برکات ۲ اٲه مک ماسيغ ۲ بگيٲ فرگي  
ٲيدر فد تفتن

اڊفون راج دونن فد مالٲ اٲه تله توان فتري اٲه سده برادو  
فد وٲه اولو دنٲهاري توا اٲفون بگيٲه موٲرهدٲرين لالو برايغ ۲ کٲد  
سگل ديوات ۲ دان منٲٲيتا سگل گملا حکمت ڊرڊ زمان نٲنٲق  
مويغن سرت اي برکاة ۲ چيک موغٲه لاڳي اکو اين راج يغبراصل  
تورن تٲورن اٲه بنڊاکو راج بسر دڊالم نگري منڊي اڱين مٲفي  
کٲد اکو سجا اکو منٲاء جاديکن تلوق گوا باٲو اين نگري منٲانه  
ڊغن نگري گڊاوغ باٲو سرة چوکف ڊغن کوٲ فارٲتن دان فاگر  
ماسٲن سرة ڊغن رعيٲه بلٲنٲترا دان اکو منٲاء بگيٲتکن سگل  
رعيت بلٲنٲترا راج چامر لاوت دان بلٲنٲترا راج فتوکل دان اکو  
منٲاء جاديکن کاکف بوغا رمفي اين مٲواه امتان يغبسر اوچف  
فون لٲس مکتٲيک مک کڊغرٲله گٲگي گمٲيتا ترلالو عظٲه بويي  
سگل رعيٲه بلٲنٲترا منڊرو منڊڊق ڊٲانه ڊرومه تله اٲه مک راج  
دونن فون برادو ڊيٲليقي مکتٲيک مک هاريٲون مٲيغ مک توان  
فتري چي امبوغ دان توان فتري چي مودا فون ترکچوت ڊرڊ  
برادو مک ڊليهنٲ سڊهله ڊڊالم امتان دان رعيت بلٲنٲترا  
يغبرجالن ۲ ڊٲانه فون ترلالو باٲق مک توان فتري کڊوا اينٲون  
ترلالوله ٲاکوت دان حيران فد مٲگان سده ڊٲاون اوله مومه  
جوگ مسالم مک اٲفون برجالن ڊڊالم امتان اٲه مک برجٲاله  
ڊغن راج دونن لاڳي برادو ڊفتو ٲيٲليک هنڊفون ڊباغونکن  
کران اي سده برٲسن فد مالٲ ٲاڊي مک ڊوڊله توان فتري کڊوا  
اين منڱو راج دونن برادو مکتٲيک لاڳي مک راج دونن فون

تنق سبنتون لاریشکن کیلخ باتغ چمفدق ماری کورافه  
 موهنکن امفون فاتیق ن فوغل بارغ کهندق سدهله دافه  
 مک هلغ اینثون ممانو بوغکس ایست لغسوغ تربغ توجه هاری  
 توجه مالم ایفون مسفی کدالم نگری گداوغ باتو لالو مغادف توان  
 فتری گندايران ددالم بیلیک انجوغن فیرق جمالا گنتی مک  
 توان فتری اینثون نرلالوله موکاپ ممندغ بورغ هلغ ایست داتغ  
 مسرت منریما کیویم دان فس ن راج دولن ایه دغن ترمنپوم تیاد  
 برکفتومس .

القصه مک راج دولن منته سده بورغ هلغ ایست تربغ مک  
 ایفون لالو مغفکه ساوه برلایر فرگی کنگری گوا باتو انتارا براف  
 لماب برلایر ایه توجه هاری توجه مالم مک ایفون مسفیله فد  
 نگری گوا باتو لغسوغ برلابوه مکتیک لاگی مک هاریفون سده  
 مریمبغ فتغ مک راج دولن فون فنتا فریواتکن لیمو دان بدق  
 کفد توان فتری چی امبوغ دان توان فتری چی مودا منته سده  
 مسیف لیمو ددالم باتیل امس مک راج دولن فون برلیمو توزن  
 مندی دتغه لاوه ایه برکاتق دانس ایکن رای دان برغغ فدهیو  
 بیغکوغ تله سده مندی مسفوامس ۲ مندی ایست مک ایفون نایک  
 دانس کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه برمالین کاین بامهن ماسق فلپائی  
 فکاین یغ انده ۲ دان ماکي مگل باهوان ۲ تله ایست مک دودقله  
 کتیک برمودارا مک راج دولن فون برکات کفد توان فتری کدوا  
 ایه بیسق فاگی ۲ هاری جیک کاکق اتو ادیق باغون دهولودردف  
 برادو جیک میاف ۲ اوردغیغ لاگی تیدز چاغن دباغونکن بیر ای



بغسا ماچم ماسقن تله سده سيف مك دبو به ددالم مبيجي  
 مځكو فتوتوف كمدین دبوڅكس دغن فلباغي كاین یغ انده ۲  
 مك توان فترې فون مځگيل بورغ هلغ دبرې ماكن دغن  
 مځيغن ۲ متله سده مك توان فترې فون مپوره بورغ هلغ ایت  
 فرغي مندافتكن راج دولن سرت مېاوا مگل ماكن مكانن ایت  
 ددالم موات بكس متله ایت مك بورغ هلغ مځاوه بوڅكس ایت  
 لالو تربخ بتول منوجو كاكف بوغا رمځي ایت توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم مك هلغ ایتفون مځي لالو هيځگف د فوچو تیغ لایر كاكف  
 بوغا رمځي ایت د فندځ كباوه راج دونن اد جوگ تغه دودق برماين ۲  
 ټیگ برادیقن مك هلغ ایتفون تورن مځمفركن مایقن مالاكو  
 اورغ مېمبه لالو د فرمېمېكن موندن ایت اوله راج دونن مځرا دمېمبه  
 لغسوخ دپوك سرت دماكن مگل فغانن ایت ترلالوله نعمة چیتا  
 رامن تله ایت مك راج دولن فون بر موافقه ټیگ برمودارا هندق  
 مېالس كیریمن توان فترې گندايران ایت دان بوڅكس توان فترې  
 ایت لالو دامبیل دتوكر فول دغن بوڅكس لاین تله ایت مك  
 دبوڅكسكن مگل فلباغي فكاين یغ انده ۲ مك دسرهكن فد بورغ  
 هلغ تله سده سيف مكلین مك توان فترې چي امبورغ دان  
 توان فترې چي مودا فون مېبرې بورغ هلغ ایت ماكن دغن  
 مځيغن ۲ دان برفسن كغد توان فترې گندايران جاغن مپوره لاگي  
 كران اي هندق بلایر درفد نكري این تنافي ټیاد اكن لام برالیق  
 جوگ مغادف توان فترې متله سده بركا۲ ایت مك بورغ هلغ  
 ایتفون لالو بر فنتون دمكینه بویین

فرگي مغادف توان فترې گندایران مک د فندغ اوله توان فترې  
 هلغ ایت داتغ ترلالوله موک لاکوپ بیام دکت مک د فندغ فد  
 بوغکوس ایه تیاد براوبه بارغ سدیکیت مشرة فربواتن ای دهولو  
 جوگ مک توان فترې فون مرکاکن بورغ هلغ ایت لغسوغ بغکیه  
 سناغیس ماسق کدالم بیلیک فرادونن تله دلیهه اوله بورغ هلغ  
 کلاکوار، توان فترې یغدمکین ایفون برکات ایوهی الچی توان  
 فترې جیک هندق مرک سکالی فون چوباله بوک دهولو بوغکس  
 این مک بوله فاتیگ دمركاني کران فاتیگ این هسب توا سکالی  
 بلوم دوا کالی بلوم فاتیگ دسوره اداکه مسفی هائی هندق منیفو  
 دایا توان فترې دامی ددغر اوله توان فترې فرکتان این ایفون  
 ترمنپوم لالو بغکیه فرگی مېبوک بوغکس ایه مک د فندغن سده  
 برانسی کاین بکس توبه دان چنچین تیگ بنترق مک توان فترې  
 فون ترمنپوم تیاد برکشتوس دان چنچین ایه دساروشکن کجارین  
 باگی داوکر باگی دجفک باگی اورغ بیام ملما۴ دان کاین بکس  
 توبه دبوک درغد لیفتنن لالو دچیوم مینتر دفاکی دان مینتر  
 دتفکلن مرتب دچیوم دان دتناب فد مگنغ راگی دان  
 جائینن دغن ترمنپوم ۲ لاکوپ تله ایه توان فترې فون دودق  
 مک بورغ هلغ ایفون مېمفیکن مگل فسن راج دونن تیاد میاف ۲  
 بوله موغکیر مک توان فترې فون ترلالوله موکاپ براوله مسرت  
 کهندق دان بورغ هلغ ایفون تیاد دبري کمان ۲ دسوره دودق  
 ددالم بیلیک ایه دبري ماکن مینوم دغن مچوکف لغکفن تله ایه  
 مک توان فترې ایفون تمقیله برکزه مگل هسب مهیا دان اینغ  
 فغاموهن دسوره بریوة مگل زواده نعمة فرمکانن امفه فوله امفه

بلوم مسفي ادفون توان فترې اية ساختله هارف منتا فرمبالکن  
 توانکو براخته ماسق کدالم نگري کداوځ باتو چيک مهاري مسفي  
 هندق برباليق ايتفون موکر کران اي اد مننتي دغن کسغان  
 مک ماهوة راج دونن فسن اين سدهله بيت ترپا بوليله مسبهکن  
 کفد توان فترې دان بيت کماري اينفون مهاج نية هندق مغاډث  
 توان فترې جوگ تنافي فد ماس اين ثياداله دافت بيت هندق  
 فرگي کران ثياد مسفي هائي بيت منيفگلکن کاکف بوغا زمفي  
 اين دغن کاکق بيه دان اديق بيت دان ايه بيه دغه لاوت اين  
 دان بوليله مق هلغ مسفيکن فول فسن بيت اين کفد توان فترې  
 گندايران اية منتا تيمفوه ددالم تيگ تاهن اتو تيگ بولن اتو  
 ددالم سفوله هاري لاگي اداله بيت کماري مغاډث توان فترې  
 چيک بيه ثياد داغ فد ماس ايت ايند، سومشه بيه مائي دتيمفا  
 ماروځ فدغ دان مائي دتمفا ماروځ کريس دان مائي دولت مگل  
 راج ۲ يغهولولو کلا دان مائي دتمفا اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 مسندبري دان چيک توان فترې اين موغکير فول ايتفون دمکين  
 جوگ متله ددغر اوله بورغ هلغ فرکتان اين ايفون برموهن فولغ  
 لالو اي برفنتون دمکين بويين

فرگي کبنده منچا بوه کومبوه دچا بوه بودق چفت برلاري  
 موهنله فالت کابن دتوبه کابن دفاکي مهاري هاري  
 تنق مسنتون لاريکن کيلغ باغ چمشدق ماري دراغت  
 موهنکن امشون فالتک نن فولغ بارغ دکهندق سدهله دافه  
 مک هلغ اية ماساوت بوغکوس اية لالو ترېغ ملبوځ تيغکي توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک ايتفون مسفيه کدالم نگري گداوځ باتو لغسوځ

توان فترې گندایران یغبلوم مسڅي مك دښدغځ راج دونن این  
 سلاکو اورغیځ سده تیاد ایشتکندیرین مک توان فترې چې امبوڅ  
 دان توان فترې چې مودا فون ترښدغ فول کښد راج دونن  
 یغدمکین کلاکوان مک توان فترې کدوا اینفون دائغ سرلي برکاة  
 وهي ادیشکوراج دونن مغافکه مک ادیقکو سلاکو این سیریه دباوا  
 اوله بورغ هلغ مسڅي هائي ادیقکو ماکن مهاج تیاد مسڅت برتان  
 کاکځ انتهنک بنچان راج ۲ دان انتهنک بنچان درغد اورغ بسر ۲ دان  
 انتهنک بنچان مگل هنتو شيطان دان انتهنک بنچان مگل بورغ  
 بارغ مندرکن کات بنچان بورغ بارغ ایت راج دونن فون برکات  
 کران اي تاکوة منجاوهکن هائي بورغ هلغ ایت کتاب افله کاکځ  
 گولدهکن هائي مسبب ادیق برديم ديري این کران میکرکن یڅ  
 فائوت هندق دبالسکن کیریم توان فترې گندایران این مک  
 ماهوت توان فترې کدوا ایت جیک بریتول فد هائي ادیق  
 فرتام چنچین تیگ بنتوق یغ مسنتوق تندا مینغ دان مسنتوق  
 برافرر جنجی دان مسنتوق تندا جادی مبارغ بچارا دان کاین  
 بکس توبه مهلي تندا ادیق سده رانه دان مسرا مک کاین گبر  
 ایشون دامبیل اوله توان فترې چې امبوڅ دان توان فترې چې  
 مودا لالو دلیفت امفة فوله امڅت دان چمبول ایت دایسی دغن  
 چنچین تیگ بنتوق لالو دتغم دغن بوکو بمبان دوا بلس لافیس  
 بالیق کمس مسرت فربوان توان فترې گندایران جوگ مهلي  
 بنغ تیاد براوبه تله سده مک دمرهکن فد بورغ هلغ ایت مک  
 ایشون برداغ مینه اداله فاتیك این ممباوا کیریم دان فسن ادد  
 توان فترې گندایران مک کیریم سده توانکو تریم دان فسنن

امبوغ دان توان فترې چي مودا فون دان راج کتيگان برهمبست  
 کچر فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوغا رمشي ايت ممندغ کانس فوچوق  
 تيغ مک تمفقله مئيکور بورغ هلغ مغگوغوغو مائو بوغکوس ترلالو  
 هيبت روفان دمندغ اوله راج دونن مگرا دلبي تورن مک هلغ  
 ايتفون ملايغ تورن برکيبر کفق يغ کيري دان ترفيتوق کاکي يغ  
 کائن تر توغکوم فاروهن کتيکر ملاکو اورغ منجونوچ دولي سراي  
 بردائغ سمبه مغنجوقکن بوغکوس ايت لالو دمبوس اوله راج  
 دونن دغن منبوم ۲ لاکون دسامرکن دغن برکات ۲ وهي مق هلغ  
 افله کيران مک دائغ برموسمه ۲ کماري مندافتکن بيست داغليغ  
 مسست لاوت اين مدهاوا نصيب يغتياذ بايک مک ماهوت بورغ  
 هلغ ايه اداله همب دائغ اين دموروهکن اوله توان فترې گنداپران  
 ميمفیکن بوغکوس اين کشد اورغمودا دان توان فترې ايت اد  
 مننتي ددالم نگري گداوغ باتو دغن دوک لستائ چنتا مغسارا  
 منغگوغ هائي هندق برتمو دغن اورغ مودا مک راج دونن فون  
 ترمنبوم مندغر کات بورغ هلغ ايه تله ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 ممبروک بوغکوس تلفوق لايو ايت دليهن بوغا مده ترکارغ لالو  
 دمامشکن دکفلان باغي داوکر باغي دجفک باغي اورغ بياس سلمان  
 مک دليهن فول مبيجي چمبول گاديغ برکمچي انتن لغسوغ  
 دبوک اداله ميريه مده برليفه تيگ کافور اوله راج دونن لالو  
 دماکن مکافور مده ترماکن ايت هيلغ فيکران مجورس برفلوق  
 توبه دان برديم ديرې ثياذ برکاة ۲ هيغگ منيتيک فلوه دداهين  
 دان مليليه فلوه ددادان دامې دمندغ اوله بورغ هلغ کلکوان راج دونن  
 دمکين ايه ايتون ترلالو مومده هاتين کران بايق لاغي مگل فسن ۲

تودوځن لالو دامبيک کاین ایت توجه کالي مک هلغ ایښتون  
 مځمبیڅ تورن مکچف کتیک ایت جوگ مځي دهدان توان  
 فترې برکیپر کفق یغ کیږي ترفیتوق کاکي یغ کان تر توځگوم  
 فاروه کتانه ملاکو اورغ منچونچوځ دولي سراي بردانغ مځبه امفون  
 توان فترې اوڼق باتو کفلا فاتیگ افله کیږان فاتیگ دغځیل این  
 مک توان فترې فون برکات ادفون بیت مځگیل مځ هلغ این  
 بیت هندق سوره مهاري مکرمت هاري فدتا همترکن صاتو  
 بوځکوس این کغد اورغ مودا ددالم کاکف بوځا رمځي بولابوه  
 دکوال نگرې گداوځ باتو چکلو مځ هلغ لافر تیاد ماکن فرگیله  
 تځکف ایم مځندوځ تلور دهلمن بالي ایهند بند ایت مک هلغ  
 ایښتون فرگیله ماکن ایم ایت تاه سده اي ماکن لالو مځادف توان  
 فترې مرمت دامبیل بوځکوس ایت دځوځوځ ایښون ترېغ ملبوځ  
 تځگي ترمندم کاون بیروهیڅک مځي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک هلغ ایښون مځفیل برتنناځن کوال موځي گداوځ باتو مک  
 دځندځ کباوه اداله تمفق مایوف ۲ پسا مځبه فراهو تراوځ ۲ دغه  
 لاوت ایت رمبیڅ دځن کوال موځي ایت مک ایښون مځمفر تورن  
 منوچو کغد فراهو ایت مکتیک ایت جوگ هلغ ایت مځي لالو  
 هیڅکف دځوچوق تیځ لایر دځندځ کباوه راج دونن تغه برمایین ۲  
 بیولا ترلالو مردو بوپین مک هلغ ایښون مځب بلوم تمفق دځندځ  
 اوله راج دونن ایت ایښون لالو برځنتون دمکینه بوپپ

انق مرفاتي ترېغ کهولو انق اځکځ مځکوت سارځ

جاوهکن هاتي توان فغولو تیاد منگور مځورځ هلغ

برځنتون ایت ترلالوه مردو بوپي سواران مک ازان فترې چي

مسيره ايه لالو دفرمسپهکن کفد توان فترې مک دمسبوۀ اوله توان  
 فترې گندايران دغن موک لاکون لغسوخ نايق کرومه دودق مليثۀ  
 مسيره ايت ټيک کافور مکافور ليفت امفت فوله امفت دان  
 مکافور ليفۀ مسيره مکافور دان يځ مکافور برنام ليفۀ هالا برگنتا  
 تله مده ترليفست مسيره ايت مک دامبيل فول چمبول گرو  
 يځ فسکا درفد لينيتق مويغن مده توجه کتورونن برکمونچق انتن  
 مک دامسککن مسيره ايت کدالمن دان دامبيل فول بوغا لالو  
 دکارځ مشرت باغون کفيه مک دتودوغکن داتس چمبول ايت  
 مک دبوغکومس فول دغن بوغکومس تدونن تلفوق لايو برتغگم  
 دغن مسيفولن بوکو بمين دوا بلس لافيس متله مده سيف ايت  
 مک توان فترې فون ماحتله برگنده قلیو دان برجاهه چپيت  
 منچپاري اکن اورغپغ بوله دموره ککوال نگري گداوځ باتو کران  
 ټپاد مغسا يځ بوله مپمفيکن مشرت حشرۀ يغترمتري دمروچو  
 هائي توان فترې ايت مک ايفون مناغيس فول برچچوران اير  
 متان سراي بغکيۀ تورن فرگي دثغه کمون جمباغن سرۀ برتودوځ  
 دغن مهلي کاین فوته برتيليلک معرفتۀ ممدنځ ککيري تروص  
 کمشريف دان دفندځ ککانن لنتس کمغرب دان دفندځ کباوه  
 تروص توجه فتلا بومي دان دفندځ کاتس مسفي توجه فتلا لاغیۀ  
 مک داننتارا اون يځ فوته مځندوځ ميگ يځ بيرو برباکۀ کونيځ  
 اشکامس دلاغیۀ ما يوف ۲ بهسا کدځرن تگر دلاوت برمري مورم  
 چپيا اودارا دان برپوي گوروه مپارق ککسيه علامت راج يځسبر  
 منغگوځ کدوکان مک ترندځله توان فترې کفد مټيکور بورځ  
 ترلايځ ۲ داشکامس مک توان فترې فون سگرا مېوککن کاین

منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت رمنقله بیتا ممبواغ دیری کدالم هوتن  
 اشگن منجادی انق یاتیم فیاتو تیاد براییو دان باف دان قاوم  
 کلوزگ کران تیاد ترناهن ددالم هاتی بیتا رموق دان ردم هنچور  
 دان لوله مایو دان بلس اولیه مندغر بوی بولوه بغسي ایت برکاة  
 ایتفون فوتس ۲ سواران دان برچچوران دغن ایر متان دغن تیاد  
 ترناهن لاگی هاتین ایشون لالو بغکیه برجالن تورن فرگی مموشوة  
 مگل بوغان ۲ دان ددالم جمباغن سمبیل ملیشورکن هاتین ایرن کشیمران  
 مرمت برفیکر ۲ هندق مپوره فرگی ککوال نگری گداوغ باتو  
 منچہاری اورشیغ منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت دغن مکتیک ایت  
 توان فتری برفیکر مک ترفندغله ای کشد مئیکور توفی مدغ  
 ترلومشت ۲ هندق منچہاری ماکن اوله توان فتری لالو دفگیل  
 ایوهی مغ توفی یغبایق روف فارس اداکه ریا مغ توفی کامی  
 صوره مکیف سمبتر متا چہاریکن فینغ یغ مولغ بریواہ بارغ  
 تیگ بیچی مغادف کمتہاری نایک دان میره مولغ نایک یغ  
 لفس درفد جنچوشن تیگ هلی ترجونتی مغادف کمتہاری  
 هیدوف دان جیک مغ توفی لافر بوله بیت بری ماکن بواہ  
 سومبو لایغ بارغ سمبیچی دوا ماریلہ کیت مامق کدالم ییلیق  
 انجوش بیت متله ددغر اوله مغ توفی مک ایتفون تندوق مپمہ  
 کتان توان فتری اوتق باتوکفلا فاتیک سکالی تیدق دوا کالی  
 تیدق مپوره فاتیک ماحتله ریا دہاتی فاتیک هندق مغرجاکن  
 تیادالہ مومہ دغن اوفہ دان فاوہ مک توفی ایتفون برموهن فرگی  
 منچہاری فینغ دان میره ایت فد مگنغ دوسون دان کیون متله  
 مدہ دکس هاری فتغ مک توفی ایتفون داغ ممباوا فینغ دان



فوله انم لاگو ددالمپ دوا پلس بغسا اد بويي فرماينن ددالمپ  
 مسئله ددغر اوله توان فترتي چي امبوغ دان توان فترتي چي  
 مودا ترلاوله پلس هائيپ برچچوران دغن ايرمتاپ مك مسگرا  
 دسوره رنتيكن

القصه مك ترسموتله فول چتران توان فترتي گندايران فترا  
 راج بندهارا مگو بومي ددالم نكري گداوځ باتو باغون درغد برادو  
 فاگي هاري دودق فد تيغكف كچيل روف موكه تغه هندق  
 منتف ميرد ددالم فوان چرانا بنجر بهارو مسكاچيف فينغ مامق  
 كمولوت دكتيف دغن گيگي مرلي كدوا بله تاغتن تغه مغاچيف  
 فينغ جوگ بهارو سفاروه مات كاچيف كدالم فينغ ايت مك  
 كداغرااله بويي بولوه بغسي يغتنيگ فوله انم راگم ايت لالو ترلفس  
 كاچيف ايت درغد تاغتن مك دغدغ اوله اينغ توا كلکوان توان  
 فترتي ايت مده براوبه لايوز بهسا توبهن دان نرمري فوچت ورن  
 موکاپ مك اينغ توا ايت برکات مغاف جوگ مك دمکين  
 کلاکوان توان فترتي اين صاغت براوبه دغن سكچف مسبتنر اين  
 درغد كچيل مسفي مده بسر ممباوا اگوځ بلوم فرنه فائيك ليهت  
 کلاکوان مساجم فاغي اين بوککه توان فترتي تونغ لانغ اورغ افله  
 گوناپ توان فترتي مپابوځ اهنند دان بند ايت جکلو مپابوځ ايم اداله  
 اولنئوځ تواهن

مك كات توان فترتي واهي مق اينغ دري كچيل مسفي  
 مده بسر بيتا تپاداله فرنه بيتا مندغر بويي بولوه بغسي تيگ  
 فوله انم راگم لاگو ددالم مپافله اورغيځ فون بولوه بغسي ايت  
 ددالم نكري گداوځ باتواين مبلوم بوله بيتا برفندغ دغن اورغيځ

مودا درفد کوالا موغی این ببراف هاری فرجالن مک مسفی  
 کدالم نگری تمفت امتان راج بنداهرا مغکوبومی ایت مک  
 ماهوت توان فتری کدوا ایت انتھکن موغگه انتھکن بوغ کاکق  
 دغر چرینا اورغ توجه هاری توجه مالم مودیشپ مک مسفی کفد  
 امتان راج بنداهرا مغکوبومی ایت مک راج دون دیم کران  
 صاحب برکنن ددالم هاتیب تله ایت مک راج دون دان بنداهرا  
 توا دان توان فتری کدوا ایتفون منتف منته مدده لالو برادو فد  
 مامیش ۲ بیلشپ تله میغ فاگی هاری متھاری سدغ مچھ فانس  
 منوھی فادغ مک راج دون فون فتتا بنتغن تیکر فاچر دان  
 فرمیدانی داتس تنجران کارغ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت منته مدده  
 دسیفکن اوله توان فتری کدوا این مک راج دون این فرگی  
 مبولک فتی کچیل بنیان مقتی ترلق دکفلا تیدور تمفت فرادوان  
 مغمیل بولوه بغسی منته ایت ایفون دودق داتس تنجران کارغ  
 کاکف بوغا رمفی لالو مبارک فونتغ چندانا گهارو دان کمپان  
 بارومس مرت دایمفکن کفد بولوه بغسی ایت مرت دکرتفکن  
 تیگ کالی ایشون بریغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوام ۲ هی بولوه بغسی جیک  
 موغگه لاگی اشکو برمام ۲ جادی دغن اکو مک برپوپله اشکو  
 ملنتس مسفی توجه هاری توجه مالم جاوهپ سدغ ایلک مسفی  
 کدغران کفد توان فتری گندایران ددالم نگری گداوغ بائو توتفکن  
 فندغران فد یغلاین اشکو دغرکن فد تلیغا توان فتری گندایران  
 جوگ موغ تله مدده برکاته ۲ ایت مک بولوه بغسی ایتفون  
 دغر تیوف مکالی تیوف دوا بلس راتم بوی لاگو ددالمپ دوا  
 کالی تیوف امفت لیکور لاگو ددالمپ تیگ کالی تیوف تیگ

موات موځي تر لالو بسر تورن منروس لالو ڪٽڻه لاوت تر لالو فرمي  
 روفاپ اينه ڳراڻن ڪوال نڱري گداوڻ با تو اين مڪ ايشون  
 مباحنن بندهرا توا مپوره لاهو هڪن ماره برت ٿيگ بهارا  
 فنجڻ رنڻيپ ليم راتوس دفا سدڻ بايق مهاج ماڪن ماره تله  
 سده بر لاهه ايت مڪ هاريشون سده مريمبڻ فنجڻ مڪ راج دون  
 فون منٿا بوائڪن بدق دان ليمو ڪفد توان فترتي ڇي امبوڻ دان  
 توان فترتي ڇي مودا مڪ دڻن سمبتر ايت ڇوگ ليمو براو ڪوف  
 دان بدق برمنڱي سده ترميف ددالم باٿيل امس موات ليم  
 چوفق اير لالو دمرهڪن فد راج دون مڪ ايشون لالو بر ليمو دهلوان  
 ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت متله مندي اير ليمو دان بر مافو بدق مڪ  
 راج دون فون تورن ڪلاوت مندي بر ڪاچق دائس ايڪن راپا دان  
 بر فڻغ فد ايڪن هيو بيغ ڪوڻ مڪ دلاريڪن اوله ايڪن راپا دان هيو  
 ايت سمبتر ڪٽڻي سمبتر ڪٽڻه لاوت مڪ دڻدڻ اوله توان فترتي  
 ڇي امبوڻ دان توان فترتي ڇي مودا تر لالوله بلس هاتيپ سراي  
 سمبگيل باليق جاديله توان مندي موڙ غديري دڻغه لاوت اين  
 انتهڪن دمان اد هيو دان انتهڪن دمان ايڪن دان انتهڪن دمان  
 بواي يڻگائس افله اوفيا ڪاڪق هندق منولڻ بنتو اد يق ملاڪو اين  
 تله ددڻر اوله راج دون اڪن ڪاڪق دان اد يقپ ايت سده مباحيس  
 بر ٻيڇي ۲ راتقپ مڪ ايشون نايق فد ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت لالو  
 بر مالين ڪاين بامهن مامق مگل فلهاڳي فڪاين يڻ انده ۲ لالو  
 دودق برمنڻ ۲ ڊيري دان برمنڻ ۲ تولڻ دان برمنڻ ۲ هاتي متله  
 ايت مڪ هاريشون سده جاوه مالم مڪ راج دون فون برتيا ڪفد  
 ڪاڪڻپ توان فترتي ڇي امبوڻ دان ڪفد اد يقپ توان فترتي ڇي

مرت برای ۲ کفد مسگل دیوادیوات بارخ تورنله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر  
 اورخ منچا بوة چکر دهلامن بالی دان منچا بورت مالی ۲ دلومفر دان  
 مر به کربو دکنده دان میافو زور دارا دهلامن بالی تورنله اشکو  
 دغن سگرا لایرکن کاکف بوخا رمفی این فرگی ککوال نگرې  
 گداوخ باتو اوچف فون لفس مکتیک مک هاریفون سدهله گلف  
 گولیتا دغن مکتیک ایت جوگ کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت ملنچر فرغین  
 باگی فوچق دلنچرکن باگی کمیخ فوئس تالی باگی بلوت دگتیل  
 ایکور درس فرگین باگی کیلیت یغامه تگس دهولو متافق درفد  
 اغین منته سلفی توجه هاری توجه مالم برلایر ایت مک کاکف  
 بوخا رمفی اینفون برهنتی کران برتمو سوات موخی کوال نگرې  
 ترالو اندهن مک راج دون فون مغبل ترفوخ مره برتپا کفد توان  
 فتری چی امبوخ دان توان فتری چی مودا مک دلیهه اوله  
 توان فتری یغکدوا این سوات موخی ترالو اندهن منروس تودن  
 درفد مبله متهارې نایق لالو کلوت مک دکنل اوله توان فتری  
 ایت یادیقکو راج دون اینله کوال موخی نگرې یغبر نام بیرام  
 بیرو ایت مک ساهوت راج دون نگرې گداوخ باتو ایت براف لاگی  
 جاوهپ کاکف درفد نگرې این مک کات توان فتری ایت خبرپ  
 چکلو برتمو دغن فسا اغین یغبایق توجه هاری توجه مالم مسفیله  
 ککوال نگرې گداوخ باتو مک راج دون فون بالیق فول مسگیل  
 اغین دان منچیتا کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت منتا مسفیکن ککوال  
 نگرې گداوخ باتو ایت دغن سکچف مکتیک ایت جوگ گلف  
 گولیتا تیاد اف تمیق کلیهاتن کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت جوگ برلایر  
 مکتیک هاریفون ترخ چواچ مک دفندخ اوله راج دون تمققله

دان توان فترې چې مودا وهي اديشکو دمناله کاکي تاهو سپافله  
يغهندق برچرپيناکن نگري يغمسرم ايه کفد کاکي سوږغ فرمشوان  
مک برابگيله ۲ فوجق راج دونن ايت کفد توان فترې سوږغيله  
روفاپ کاکي تپاد موک برموداراکن اديق اورغيش فاف اين مک  
ساهوت توان فترې کدوا ايت اد جوگ کاکي مندشر چرپينا  
درفد اورغ ۳ دوهولو کلا يغبداوا اغين لالو دان دباوا اير هيلير  
دان دباوا بورغ تربخ اد دوا بوه نگري مسره نگري برنام گداوڅ  
باتو راجاپ برنام بنداهرا مځکو بومي برفتوا سوږغ فرمشوان برنام  
توان فترې گندايران ترلالو بايق فارمن

دان مسوه نگري برنام نگري بېرام بيرو يغ ممرنتهکن برنام  
راج فيکس اد سوږغ اديشپ فرمشوان برنام توان فترې تليفق  
چهيا مک توان فترې ايتفون ترلالو بايق فارمن تنافي راج کدوا  
بوه نگري ايت ترلالو بسر تفت کراچانپ چوکف لغکف دغن  
مگل هلبالغ لشکر رحيت بلتنتراپ مرمب دغن مشهورگاگه  
برالين ددالم عالم دنيا اين تپاد سپاف تولوق بنديغن کران ايتله  
کاکي ټاکوه هندق ممبري تاهو فد اديشکو لاگيشون خبرپ توان  
فترې گندايران ايت برتونڅ فول دغن راج فيکس ايه مک مستله  
ددغر اوله راج دونن يغبدمکين چرپينا کاکفن ايه ترلالوله موک ددالم  
هاتين سراي برکات وهي کاکي نگري گداوڅ باتوايت چرپينا اورغ  
اد برافکه جاوهن درفد تفت کيت اين مک ساهوته توان فترې  
خبرپ کاکي دغر ترلالو جاوه نگري ايه تيگ بولن فلايران کفل  
مک مسفي تله ايه مک راج دونن فون لالوديم فرغي بځکيه دودق  
دهلوان کاکف بوڅا رمفي ايه برتيغ توڅگل دان برکاچم مگرون

دولن فون مغاچي توان فترې چې: مودا اين برغنده كفراهو  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت دان توان فترې فون مسوكله مك راج  
 دولن فون منگلكن بولخ اولو بلخ فلاشي مسرت دلمپكن كاكف  
 بوغا رمفي ايت مك ايفون دانغ تله دكت مك توان فترې چې  
 امبوغ فون نايق دكثل بدوري مپموت توان فترې چې مودا تله  
 برتمو كدواپ سام ۲ برفلوق دان برچيوم مسرت برتاچيسن ۲ دان  
 مراتف برباغي ۲ بيچي مامبيخ ۲ تركنگن انتوڅ نصيبن تله ايت  
 لالوله مستف كتيگ برمودرا تله سده مستف مك توان فترې  
 چې مودا فون برغكه سگل بارخ ۲ پ كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت  
 تله ايت مك توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 فون براغكت نوزن كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي متله سده ايت مك  
 راج دولن فون مگرا مغارمكن كفل ايت دتغه هاراوخن ايت  
 مك راج دولن فون نايق داتس كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت لغسوڅ  
 برلاير ممباوا توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 مك برلاير ايت هغك سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك اداله  
 كغد سوات مالم اغين فون بايق سفوي ۲ پسا دان بولن فون ترغ  
 چواچ مك راج دولن فون برتاپ كغد توان فترې چې امبوغ وهي  
 كاكف توان فترې چې امبوغ مكين لام يفسده كاكف برلاير توجه  
 تاهن ممبيلن بولن ممبيلغ مگنك توكون دان فولو دلاوت اين  
 دان ماسق فد مگنك تلق دان رنتو نكري اورغ دناله جوگ  
 كاكف مندغر نكري يغبسر دان راجاپ برانق فرمشوان يغبايق  
 روف فرامن كران اديق ترلالوله ايغبين هندق مندغر دان مرماي  
 ماسق فد نكري يغبسر ۲ ايت مك ماهوت توان فترې چې امبوغ

یغ برما سقنتی سرت بر سر و کندیرین جیک مسگه اکو این فترا راج  
 بسر ایه بند اکو راج یغیراصل تورن تمورن ممرنتهکن نگری مندی  
 اشن بارغ بالیقله کیراپ اکو کدالم کفل بدوری راج فتوکل ایست  
 دشن مکچف کنیک این جوگ اوچف فون لفس مکتیک ایست  
 جوگ راج دونن مده تر جالی دهدافن راج فتوکل ایه لالو دتغکف  
 فول راج فتوکل ایست سرت دلمبوخ<sup>۲</sup> کن تیگ کالی مسقی کاؤن  
 بیرو دان دفوسمیخ<sup>۲</sup> فول تیگ کالی مک مشگرتف مگل مندی  
 تولخ راج فتوکل ایست لالو دهمبلغن فول دمسگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 جیک مسگه دگونوغ گونوغ رنته مک راج فتوکل اینشون جاته کلاوة  
 یغماکن اورغ یایست فومۃ تامیق فاهه جیگی لالوراج فتوکل اینشون  
 مائی تیگل سوئخ ادیشپ فرمشوان ددالم کفل ایه برنام توان  
 فتری چی مودا مسئله مده راج فتوکل ایه ترچمشق مک راج دونن  
 اینشون برجالن<sup>۲</sup> ددالم کفل ایست مک برتمو دشن سوات ییلیق  
 ددالمپ اد سوئخ توان فتری تغه دودق مناخیس ترلالو بایک  
 فرامس مک راج دونن فون منتا ایر بارغ مستگی دان سیره بارغ  
 مکافور ترلالو دهگن مک ماهوت توان فتری ایست دشن تریق  
 ناخیس گیل افکه همب هندق مبري اشکو ایر دان سیره ایه  
 کران اینکو دان قاوم کلورگا دان هلبالغ اکو تله اشکو بونه مک  
 تیگل اکو سوئخ دیری این افکه جادیلن بایقله اشکو بونه مکالی  
 مسقای مشهور نام اشکو دمیومۃ اورغ تله ددغر اوله راج دونن  
 اکن بیچی رائف دان ناخیس توان فتری ایست ترلالوله بلس  
 هاتیپ مک دفوجق جوگ دشن فرکتان یغمانس<sup>۲</sup> مک توان  
 فتری چی مودا اینشون لمبوله هاتیپ مسئله مده ایه مک راج

مك ايفون منچيتا كشد فدغ اية جيڪ سوڳه اغكو مام ۲ جادي  
 دغن اكو باليقله مشرة مديا كالا لالو دهورت تيگ كالي فدغ  
 ايتشون مده فولغ مشرت مديا كالا مك راج دونن اية لالو مغونس  
 كريس مسفنا گنجا ايرس مرت دتيكمن فد دادا راج فتوكل  
 ايتشون فاته جوگ مك دلاورة اوله راج دونن كريس ايتشون مده  
 فوليه باڳي مديا مك دتيكمن فول ايتشون فاته جوگ مسفي  
 تيگ كالي تيكم فاته كريس اية مك ترلالوله ساكيت هاتي راج  
 دونن لغسوخ دچمشكن كريس اية كدالم لاوت دندغ اوله راج  
 فتوكل اكن راج دونن مده ميبواغن كريسپ مك ايفون  
 ميبواغن فدغ فد تاغنپ لالو منگك فيغڳ راج دونن  
 دهمشكن مك راج دونن اية تڱي ترچالي سندريپ مك راج  
 دونن اية دنگك فول فيغڳ راج فتوكل مرة داڳه دفوميغ ۲ كن  
 تيگ كالي مك دهمشكن فول ايفون بڳيه مشرة مديا جوگ  
 منگك راج دونن لالو برهمش ۲ دان برتن ۲ دان برگومل ۲ دغن  
 گمبيرا لالو كدواپ برفچران فله درفد توبهپ دان تربيه داره فد  
 ليغ روماپ مك دنگك اوله راج فتوكل فيغڳ راج دونن ايت  
 مرت دفوميغ ۲ كن برتوره ۲ تيگ كالي لالو دهمبلكن دري  
 دقسينا كفشينا دري شريف كمغرب مڳه دگونوڳ گونوڳ رونته  
 دمنڳه دكاپو كاپو فاته مك راج دونن ايتشون لالو جائه دغه لاوه  
 يغلس هاروخن يغالدم ترافوخ ۲ هاپوه دلاوه اية فغن ثياد  
 صدر كنديرين مكنتيك لاڳي ايفون ايغت درفد فغن ايت مرت  
 تر صدر كنديرين ددالم لاوت براس لتيه دان لسو مرت لمه مندي  
 تولن مك ايشون برايغ ۲ كشد مگل ديوان دوات دان منچيتا كشد مڳ



بر ديري تيغ توغگل سرمه منچيتا کفد کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه مننا  
 باوا کفد کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتفون  
 ملنچر فرگيپ منوجو کفل ايه تيگ دفا لاغي بلوم سمفي راج دون  
 فون صده ملمفته نايق کفل بدوري ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 ايتفون دصوره اولدر ممباوا راج بنداهرا توا دان فتر ي چي امبوغ  
 مک راج دون فون بر تمثيق تيگ کالي بر تورس ۲ سرمه مغامق  
 دان منيکم دان مغرم دغن کدوا بله تيا د بر کيرام ۲ تر فرغ دکاکي  
 کاکي فوئس دان تر فرغ دلپير فغگل تيا د ممندغ کيري دان کان  
 هغک سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم اي مغامق ايه مک مائي سي  
 کفل ايتفون هابسه مائي انجيغ کوچيغ فون تيا د تيغگل منله ايه  
 مک راج دون فون لالو برهنتيکن للپ دودق بر مسندر دغگل  
 تيغ ائوغم سرمه ممندغ کيري دان کان کائس دان کباوه مک  
 تر فندغ کفد راج فتوکل ايه دودق بر مسبوئي دباوه تمبا رواغ دامي  
 اي ممندغ راج دون ايه متاپ ميره مشرم سگا درندغ دان  
 داداپ ميره مشرم بوغا راي کميغ فاگي هاري سرمه اي نايق  
 مغرم راج دون ايه دغن تيا د بر کيرام لاغي دفارغ دري کيري  
 دلمفتکن ککان دان دفارغ دکان دغکسکن ککيري دفارغ دباوه  
 دلومفتکن دفارغ تيغگي دسومسکن هغک لتيه راج دون مغيلقکن  
 نرالو کرمس اموق راج فتوکل ايه مک راج دون فون سگرا مغونس  
 فدغ جناوي چنتن سمبل مغيلقکن فرغ راج فتوکل ايه مک دفارغ  
 اوله راج دون تيگ کالي بر تورس ۲ مغناي راج فتوکل ايه فدغ  
 ايتفون فغگل تيگ تيا د تالب کفد توبه راج فتوکل ايه کران ايتفون  
 هلباغ بسر جوگ دامي راج دون مرماي فدغپ صده فاته ايه

فونکل مکالي فوکل دوا بلس\* فاکولکة دوا کالي نوکل امثله ليکور  
فاکولکة تيگ کالي فوکل تيگ فوله انم فاکو لکة مک ايتفون  
باليق نايق کائس کاکف بوخا رمفي ايتفون ترليه ايلق درفد  
مول دان ترليه چندايم درفد لام

مک راج دونن ايتفون مغبل انق کونچي ميبوک فتي گيواخ  
بنيان مستقي مغبل فونتغ چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارمس دان لپلا  
کچيک فنجغ ساتو هستا جاري مانس اوبه بدیل دوا بيچي فتروم  
دان فلورو تيگ بيچي مک مده ترهمفون ايت لالو ميباکر فونتغ  
چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارمس مک داومفکن مکلين منجنا ۲ ايت  
مرمت برايغ ۲ کشفد مگل دیواد يواست جيک موخگه اشکو سام ۲ جادي  
دغن اکو فرگیله اشکو کارم دان تگلکمن فراهو یغکورغ ساتو  
سرائس هلوان ايت تيگلکمن کفل بدوري ايت جوگ ميبوه اکن  
ماکن کريس مسفنا گنجا ايرمس دان فدغ جناوي جنتن مک  
لغسوغ دباکر لپلا ايت مکالي لتف تيگ کالي دگومپ امف  
برفابوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ايتون مغاموق کشفد فراهو ايت ترلالو  
رپوه گگق گمفيئا عظمة دان مگل تيغ لایر فراهو ايتفون تومبغ  
مفرمت بهنا اورغ منبغ کايو درمبا دان مگل جریت يغفناکوست دان  
تمفيق مورق مگل یغبراني ايتفون برتلون تياد مغلک بوبي لاگي  
ددالم لاوت ايت گلف گوليتا تياد اف تمشق اوله کران امف اوبه  
بدیل دان فلورو ايت جوگ یغکدغران دغن مکتیک لاگي مک  
مگل فراهو یغکورغ ساتو سرائس هلوان ايتفون هابسله تگلگام رافة  
مکالي کدالم لاوت ايت مک فلورو دان اوبه ايتفون برالبیق کشفد  
تاغن راج دونن مک ايتفون فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوخا رمفي ايت

بر فرخ ایه مک راج فتوکل ایشتون برتیتته سورته رننیکن مگل مریم  
 انتھکن سده فچه دان بله رموق دان ردام هنجر دان لوله کارم  
 تگللم کاکف بوخا رمفی ایست مک مگل هلبالغ ایشتون برهنتیلہ  
 مکلینپ مسفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم تله هیلغ کابوس مگل  
 امف اوبه بدیل دان فلورو ایه مک تمقله دفتدغ کاکف بوخا  
 رمفی ایه تولبه ایلغ درغد مول دان تولبه چندایم درغد لام تله  
 دفتدغ اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون ترلالو مرکاب  
 کفد مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما میپا جوگ اشکو بر فرخ ممبواشکر  
 اوبه دان فلورو ددالم توجه هاری این موخ بودق ایشتون لباد  
 ترلاون لیپتله فناغن بافی تبریمو این مک ایفون بغکیه مغمیل  
 الق کونچی فرگی ممبوک فتی کچیک بنیان ممتتی مغمیل فونتغ  
 چندان گهرو دان کمپان باروس دان اوبه بدیل دوا بیچی فتروم  
 دان فلورو تیگ بیچی دان مستغگر بواتن جاوا مشوچق مک دباکر  
 فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپان باروس ایه مک داسفکن غد اوبه  
 دان فلورو دان مستغگر ایه مک دگر تھکن مستغگر ایه تورنله ایر  
 تیگ تیتیق درغد مولتپ مک راج فتوکل ایشتون مناغیس کران  
 سده کتھوی اکن علامت ففراغن همدق تیومس مک دایسی  
 جوگ لالو دتینغ سرت دفتیق مکالی لتوف تیگ کالی دگومپ  
 امف بر فایو غ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایشتون بتول منوجو دایو غ  
 فمیغغ کاکف بوخا رمفی ایه کما ملنتس کسبله مک مگرا جوگ  
 دممبوه اوله توان فتری چی امبوغ دغن فنچا کاین ملندغن تله  
 دفتدغ اوله راج دونن مک ایفون مگرا مغمیل رنتی دایکتکن  
 کشمگشغ لغسوغ ترچون ممباوا فافن مکثیغ دان بسی فاکو دان

بوغا رمفي دان سوڙڻ ڪانق ۲ ايتفون دافت ممبري ڪملوان داتس  
 همب دامي ددغر اوله مگل هلبالغ دان فغليما اکن ٿيٽه راج  
 فتوڪل يڏمڪين ايت مڪ مڪلين هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون بردائغ  
 مسمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون ادفون فاتڪ اف مڪلين اين  
 منچادي همب فساڪ درغد زمان لند بگند دان ايهند بگند مده  
 ٿورن ٿمورن بلوم فرله برفالغ مسمبه ڪباوه دولي توانکو مده بيراف  
 فوله بوه نگرې يڏ فاتڪ لغڙ دان بيراف فول مگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما يڏيسر ٿله فاتڪ ٿاوان فرسمبهڪن ڪباوه دولي توانکو بلوم  
 فرله فاتڪ برٿمو سماچم بودق ددالم ڪاکف بوغا رمفي ايت جيڪ  
 توانکو فرپوه انياي اٿس ڪانق ۲ ايت هسفير ۲ براليق ڪفدڪيت مڪلين  
 اکن رومق بنسا ٿله ددغر اوله راج فتوڪل مسمبه مگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما ايت ماکين ساڃهه برٿمبه ۲ مرڪاپ دسوره مينوم مگل اير  
 فيسڪ سلورپ ٿله مگل هلبالغ دان فغليما مندغر ٿيٽه راج فتوڪل  
 ايت ساڃهت مرڪاپ مڪ هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون ٿايتله  
 گمبيراپ مٿاپ ميره مفرت شاگ مسمڪ درندڻ دان داداپ ميره  
 مفرت بوغا رايا ڪمبغ فاڻي لالو برڪره سمواپ رعيت ڪورڻ ساٿو  
 سراتس هلووان مپوره تگڻ بنداوٽ مريم دان چاڻق ليلا دان  
 دسوره ڪوڪهن مگل افيلن ڪران هندق فرڻ مموڪل ڪاکف بوغا  
 رمفي ايت مٿله ميٺ مڪلينپ لالو دفوڪل مگل مريم دان  
 ليلا منافع بردنتوم بديل يڏيسر بردرف بديل يڏڪچيل مفره برٿيه  
 درندڻ مڪ فلوروپ ايت ڪلمڪابوت لاوت ايت مفرت جاڳوڻ جاته  
 ڪبيدي دان مفرت مانپق فوٽس فغارڻ ٿياد برهنٽي فلورو مفره  
 هرجن يغلبيت بيراف لمپ هڻگ مسمي توجه هاري توجه مال

لاوت این کفد اورغ مودا ایلوق مک ماسهوت راج دون هی چی  
 فغلیما جاغن همب برهوتغ مسبه کفد راج فتوکل دان برهوتغ کاته ۲  
 کفد هلبالغ جیگ برکهندکن چوکي کراجت دتغه لاوت این چوبله  
 دهولو فرقسا کفد مگل چرافوغ مریم دان لیلا دان فدغ جناوي  
 جنتن دان کریس مسغان گنجا ایرس این جیگ ای ماهو برپایر  
 بولهله همب پایر دغن مکجف مکتیک این جوگ دان جیگ  
 ای تیاد ماهو ملیکن لبه ۲ معلوم دان کسوکان فد هائی مگل  
 هلبالغ دان فغلیما جوگ

مک مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایست تله مندغر فرکتان راج  
 دولن یغدمکین ایته مک ایفون بریفیکر ددالم هاتیپ بودق این  
 بوکن اتق مبارغ ۲ اورغ انتفون فنجلمان مگل دیواد یواست دلاوت  
 این اتو فون اتق راج یغیسر جوا سکورغ ۲ پ اتق اورغیسر جوگ  
 کاران ماسحت فاثوه میکف دغن فرچاکشپ جیگ دمکین بایشله  
 کیست بالیق فرمسبهکن کفد راج فتوکل ایته مک مگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغلیما ایفون بودایوغ بالیق مسفی ککفل لالو مغادف راج فتوکل  
 مرای برداغ مسبه ادفون فالتک دتیتیکن فرغی ممرقسا مسبه  
 کاکف بوغا رمفی ایته سدهله فالتک مکلین فرقسا مگنفر فرکاراپ  
 لالو فرمسبهکن فرچاکش راج دون درغد اول هغک اخیرپ تله  
 ددغر اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایته مک ایفون ترالو مرکاپ  
 اکن مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایته کران ماسحت فناکوه میا ۲ جوگ  
 اکو بری ماکن ناسی دهیدشکن فاگی دان فتغ دان تیاد فاثوه  
 دبری نام هلبالغ دان فغلیما تیاد مناره مالو دان عایب بلوم  
 لاگی برتمو دغن مومسه فرمفق فیامون یغیسر بهارو مسبه کاکف

مک سگل هلبالغ اینفون برکات هی اورغ مودا ایلوق میاف نام  
 نخودا فراهو این دان دریمان نگری داتغ کماری این دان هندق  
 کمان فرغیپ دان اف بارغ موائپ دان براف اورغ ددالمپ  
 دان میاف نام جوړو باتو جوړو مودیپ دان اف بغسا اورغپ  
 دان برلا بوه دسینی مده براف لماپ دان اف ۲ مسچتاپ ددالم  
 دان براف اورغ لاکي ۲ دان براف اورغ فرمفوان ددالمپ دان  
 اداکه تاهو اورغ مودا ایلوق اکن عادت لمبگ رسم دان اوگما اورغ  
 ددالم لاوت این اداله کامی این ممباوا تیتته راج فتوکل

تله راج دوئن مندغر فرقسا هلبالغ ایت ماسختله برکنن ددالم  
 هائیپ کران چوکف لگکف سکالی فرقساپ لالو دسا هوپ ادفون  
 کلور کاکف بوغا رمفی این درفد نگری مندی اغین برلایر کتغه  
 هاروخن لاوئن یغدالم این ادفون نخوداپ اتو توکخ فیتق مالیم  
 اغین اتو جوړو باتو جوړو مودی دان اتق دایو غپ اتو فون اورغ  
 ددالمپ ملیکن همبله موغ دیری ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی  
 این دان موائپ باتغ کابو۲ اد مسکرت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
 مشیتق دوا دان لیمو مالیس اد مسجیپ دوا دان فدغ جناوی  
 جنتن اد مسیتق دان کریس مسفنا گنجا ایرس اد مسیله ادفون  
 عادت امتعادت دان رسم اوگما ددالم لاو۲ این یختله همب تریم  
 فتوا درفد اورغ تو۲ و۲ اغین ایلوق برلایر مک کینت لایرکن  
 دان جیلک مده کما تین اغین مک برلا بوهله کیت ایتله فتوا یغ  
 همب لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این

مک کات هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه هی اورغ مودا ایلوق ادفون  
 همب این دتیتتهکن اوله راج فتوکل مشمل چوکی کراچت دتغه

دکتانک افوځ بوکنې افوځ دان هندق دکتانک کمفوځ بوکنې کمفوځ  
 دان هندق دکتانک فولو بوکنې فولو دان تنجوځ بوکنې تنجوځ  
 مکتیک دفندځ تمثقله کیلت فوټه مموته چرافوځ مریم تیڅ لایر  
 مځگیټ مځگیټ مشرت دومن ککابو کورځ ساتو سرائس هلوان  
 فراهو یغترجنجوځ افیلن دځن میف حالت کلځکان ددالمپ  
 مک راج دونن این فون مځگل توان فتری چي امبوځ مپوره  
 باځونکن بندهره توا فنتا لا بوهکن ساوه کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت  
 مک بندهره ایفون باځون فرځي مځگکت باتو ساوه ایت برت  
 تیگ بهرا دان رتنیپ فنجځ لیم رائس دفا مدځ ایلوق مځاج  
 ماکن ساوه ایت متله مدته ترلابوه ساوه ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 مځگل توان فتری چي امبوځ دموره مندځ دمیله هلوان مک  
 دفندځ اوله توان فتری پتاله اځکائن راج فتوکل مک توان فتری  
 این فون ترلالوله تا کوټپ

القصه مک ترسموټله فول حال راج فتوکل ایت مرت اي  
 مندځ کهلوان کځلپ تمثقله مپوره فراهو کاکف بوځا رمفي برلابوه  
 برتنناځن هلوان کځلپ مک ایفون مځگل هلبالځپ یغبرنام فغلیما  
 هیتم دان فغلیما فوټه دان فغلیما لیلا تمباځ دان فغلیما لیغځځ  
 لاوټه دان فغلیما اځکوب بسی دان فغلیما امفیځ برانته دان فغلیما  
 ماچځ برغولیځ مپوره فرقسا فراهو کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت مک  
 مځل هلبالځ دان فغلیما ایت فون مځگراله منورکن مسموق مواټ  
 دواپلس کوټن مرت دلافن فوله انق ۲ فدایوځن برکایوه منوجو کاکف  
 بوځا رمفي ایت مک متله مسمفي ایلوق برفنداځن مک دلیهټه اوله  
 مځل هلبالځ ایت اداله سوځ مودا مدځ ایلوق دودق دائس تنجران  
 کارځ کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت ترلالوله بایق فارمپ

اي هندق مغبيل کاکڅ هندق دفرامنتريں مک اوله ابغ کاکڅ  
 راج چامر لاوله تباد موك لالو دلارينکن کاکڅ اين برلاير کسان  
 کماري دودق مشنچ لاوله اين مک راج فتوکل ايه اد جوگ اي  
 مشيکوه درغد بلاکڅ تباد براف جاوه برتيځگلن مکارڅ مسبب مده  
 لام تباد تمفق کفل راج فتوکل ايه کران اي ککريځن کفلن ترکه  
 فد بتيځ نگري لوبق گوا باتو مده تيگ بولن لمپ چکلوکيه بلير  
 مغاروڅ تننوله کيه برتمو دغن راج فتوکل ايه

مستله راج دونن مندر فرکتان کاکڅپ ايه مک ايفون ديم  
 مسجورس تباد برکات اوله کارن ماسه کسيهن فد کاکڅن ايه ترلالو  
 تاکوه فد راج فتوکل ايه مک اد کفد مواء هاري مک راج دونن  
 ايفون نايقله دائس تنجران کارڅ کاکڅ بوڅا رمشي ايه مروت  
 برايځ ۲ کفد مگل ديوا ديوات جيک موڅگه لاڅي ايه بنداکوراج بسر  
 تورن تورن مبرنتهن نگري مندي اخين برانکن اکو مهاري  
 جادي مهاري ايه جوگ دبواڅکن کلاوه يغيسر هاروڅن يغدالم  
 مندي اومبق مندي اخين بسر ددالم امف اوڼه فلورو بارڅ تورن  
 افله کيراپ اخين يغبر گمبر اورڅ يغ منچابوه چکر دهلمن دان  
 منچابوه مالي ۲ دلمشور دان مره کربو دفاڅ دان مپافو نپوردارا  
 دهلمن بالي برگرنيځ کارڅ دلاوت اکو منتا لاپرکن کاکڅ بوڅا  
 رمشي اين فرگي کتلق گوا باتو برتمو دغن راج فتوکل مسکتیک  
 اوچشن لفس مک اخين فون تورنله مليرکن کاکڅ بوڅا رمشي  
 ايت ترلالو لاجوب تباد برهننتي ميځ دان مالم هڅگ مسفي  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم مک مسفي فد وقت تغه هاري رميځ  
 بولتر بمبايځ مک تمفقله مردم دمبله هلوان کلماکوه هندق فون



مک کاکف بوخا رمفي ايتفون دانغ ملنچر مسنديرين مسئله  
 بردکة مک نايقله توان فتري چي امبوغ ايه کدالم کاکف بوخا  
 رمفي ايه مک کفل بدوري ايه فون دکارمکن اوله راج دون  
 دتغه هاروغن ايت مک ايفون نايقله دودق ددالم کاکف بوخا  
 رمفي ايه برئيگ برانق دغن بندھرا توا لغسوغ برلاير تيگ هاري  
 تيگ مالم دغن بروسوکا<sup>۲</sup>ن ماکن دان مينوم مک فد موات  
 هاري توان فتري چي امبوغ ايه فون مڭاچق راج دون فولغ  
 کنگرين افله مدهپ کيت تيگ برانق دودق دتغه لاوه اين دغن  
 ببراف مده لمپ مک مাহوة راج دون وهي کاکق توان فتري  
 چي امبوغ ادفون فلايران اديق اين بوکن کارن منچھاري  
 کسوکا<sup>۲</sup>ن دان بوکن کارن منچھاري اونتوغ اوله کارن ممباوا  
 اونتوغ دان نصيب يغتياي بايق جوگ مک بلاير فد مگنغ  
 توکون دان فولو دان فد مگنغ تلق دان فنتي جکلو اد اونتوغ  
 مابوة تيمبول دان جکلو اونتوغ بائو تگلم مسندر فرکتان راج  
 دون يگدمکين ايه مک توان فتري ايتفون برگنغ<sup>۲</sup> ايرمتاپ مليهتکن  
 راج دون ايه کاتق<sup>۲</sup> ترلالو کچيل مسدغ فائوة دلاين اوله مگل اينغ  
 فغاموهن مک دغدغ اوله توان فتري مگل کلاکوان راج دون  
 ايه ماكين برتمبه<sup>۲</sup> بلس دان کسيهن مک توان فتري چي امبوغ  
 ايتون برکاة<sup>۲</sup> جکلو اديق تياي ماء و فولغ هندق بلاير جوگ بايقله  
 کبة بلاير مچومر ایکوة تفي فنتي ايه کارن فراهو کبة اين ترلالو  
 کچيک برلاير دتغه هاروغن کفل يغبسر دانلگي فون حال کاکق  
 اين دهولو مسب کلور منغگلکن نگرې موندن بائوکارن لاري درفد  
 سورغ راج برنام فتوکل ترلالو بسر تصت کرجان بگند ايه مک

ڪاڪي توان فٽري منتاڻه اديق اير بارڻ متڱي دان سپره بارڻ  
 مڪافور ڪارن اديق ٿرلاو دهگا مڪ ماهوٽه توان فٽري چي امبوڻ  
 هي بودق ڪچيل گيلا اف اڻڪو مده اڻڪو بونه ايڻ اڪو دان مگل  
 هلبالغ قوم ڪلورگ اڪو مڪ اڻڪو ماري ڪفدا ڪو منتاڻ مگل بارڻ ۲  
 ماڪنن بايقله اڻڪو بونه اڪو اين مڪالي مشيا مشهور نام اورڻ مودا  
 مڪ ماهوٽه راج دونن ايت فون بندر ساڻهه ڪات ڪاڪي اين تنافي  
 بوڪنن اديق يغبربوٽه انياي اين راج چامر لوهه جوڳ دهولو مقدر  
 اديق اين ميمري بالس جوڳ مڪ ڪات توان فٽري جڪلو بگيمان  
 مڪليفون اڻڪو بونهله اڪو اين مگرا مشيا جاجن اڪو منڱوڻ  
 فرچنتان مساجم اين برلامان هيدوف فون مده تباد لاڻي مسفره  
 اونٽوڻ اورڻيڻ بايق مڪ ڪات راج دونن براڻهه مڪيتن اونٽوڻ  
 ڪاڪي اديق اين ٿرلبه لاڳي ميهاري جادي ڪدالم دنيا ميهاري  
 دبوڻڪن ايهند بند ڪدالم لوهه بسر مندي اومبق مندي اڻين  
 مسئله مندر فرڪنتان ايت مڪ توان فٽري فون لمبوٽله هائيپ  
 بايقله ڪاڪي ڪيهه براڪوٽان سودرا مڪ توان فٽري چي امبوڻ  
 ايت فون مگرا له ميموڪ فنتو لالو دسوره مامق سره دفرچمو دڻ  
 مگل فلهاڻي نعمة ماڪن ماڪن يڻ انده ۲ مده هابس ماڪن ايت مڪ  
 راج دونن اين فون مڃاڻق توان فٽري برفنده ڪفراهو ڪاڪف بوڃا  
 رمفي دان توان فٽري فون سوڪله هندق فرگي سره هندق  
 دفوڻهه بارڻ ۲ ددالم ڪفل ايت اوله راج دونن تباد دبنرڪن مسوآپ  
 چوڪف لڳف ددالم ڪاڪف بوڃا رمفي ايت يڻتباد تمقه سپره دڻ  
 بوڃوڪم جاءِ ايتله ڪاڪي باوا مسئله مده برڪاهه ۲ ايت مڪ راج  
 دونن فون فرگي ڪهلوان ڪفل ايت ملهبي ڪاڪف بوڃا رمفي ايت  
 دڻ بولڻ اولوڻ

مالم برتلون مگل تمشیک یغبرانی دان ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو  
 عظمت ددالم کفل ایت تیاد مغلک بوی لای میخ دان مالم  
 هغک مسفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم ای مغاموق ایة مک مگل  
 هلبالغ ددالم کفل ایة فون هابسله مائی مک راج دون فون دودق  
 برهنیتکن للهپ برمسندرفد تیغ ائوځ مکتیک مک ای میندغ کدالم  
 راوځ مک تمشقله راج چامر لاوت ایت هندق کلور متاپ میره  
 مسرفت افی برپالام دان داداپ میره مسرفت بوځا رایا کمبغ فای  
 مک کامت راج دونن اینله روفاپ بهارو اکو برتمودغن لاوان مک  
 مسئله ددغر اوله راج چامر لاوت فرکتان راج دونن ایت مگرا  
 نایق دغن تمشیک سورق تمشیل منتق دان مغرت صرة مبارغ  
 کدوا بله تاغن دغن تیاد برکیرام لای دکرمت داتس دمو مین  
 دان دفارغ رنده دلومشتکن دان دتنق دری کانن دتغکیسکن ککیری  
 دان دفارغ دری کیری دلومشتکن ککانن تیاد جوگ برالهن ۲ مک  
 درفد صاحت ضرب راج چامر لاوة ایت مبارغ دان مغرة هغک  
 لنبیه راج دونن مک ایشون نایقله گمبیراپ لالو دهونس فدغ جناوی  
 جنتن مرای برکاة هی راج چامر لاوة یغتیا د بربودی اغکو تریم  
 بکس تاغن اکو صرة دکره اوله راج چامر لاوة ترماله تغکیس کما  
 لیهرپ لالو فوتس ترفلنتیغ کتغه لاوة مک راج چامر لاوة ایشون  
 ماتیله

مک راج دونن این برجالن ۲ ای ددالم کفل ایة ملیهه مگل  
 فلای لکغان دان حالة فرهیامن کفل ایة مک برتموله ای دغن  
 سواة بیلیق ددالمن اد صوځ توان فتری برنام چي امیوځ ادیق  
 اوله راج چامر لاوة ترلالو نایق فارمن مک راج دونن برکاة ۲ وهی

جادي دغن ايان لالوداومفكن ليلا اية مرت دايسي مك دگرتقن  
 تيگ كالي تورن داره درغد مولتن مك راج دونن فون برايخ ۲ كشد  
 مگل ديوات ۲ بارغ اكو چيتا اكو فراوله بارغ اكو كهندق منجادي جيك  
 سوغكه لاگي اكو اين انق راج بسر دنگري مندي اخين تورن تمورن  
 ايه بند اكو راج يغمراصل دنگري ايه مهاج اكو فنتا رومق بنساكن  
 فراهويغ كورغ ماثو سرائس هلوان منتا كارم تگلمكن دان اكو  
 منتا تيگلمكن كفل بدوري ايه مهاج مبهوه اكن جدمان فذغ هلغ  
 فغغوگ دان كرپس سمقان گنجا ايرس اوچفپ لئس ليلا فون دباكر  
 مكالي لتوف تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ كا و درا مك فلوروپ  
 ايتفون تمثيله مغاموق كشد فراهويغ كورغ ماثو سرائس ايه رهوه  
 گگق كمفيتا عظمة بويين مكتيك لاگي مك مكليين فراهو ايه فون  
 هابسه تگللم تيگل مبهوه جوگ كفل بدوري ايه متله مده  
 تگللم فراهو ايه مك راج دونن فون برميف مامق مگل فلباگي  
 فكاين هلبالغ لالو نايق دائس نجران كارغ كاكف بوخا رمفي ايه  
 مرت برايخ ۲ كشد مگل ديوات ۲ جيك سغكه هي كاكف بوخا رمفي  
 برمسا ۲ جادي دغن اكو مگراله اخكو لايركن اكو كشد كفل بدوري  
 راج چامرلاوت ايه مك كاكف بوخا رمفي ايتفون ملنچر فرگي  
 بتول منوچو كفل بدوري متله منفي لاگي تيگ دفا جاوهپ  
 مك راج دونن فون مليمقة نايق كا ئس كفل بدوري مك كاكف  
 بوخا رمفي ايه فون اندر ممباوا بندهرا توا متله جاوه كاكف بوخا  
 رمفي ايه مك راج دونن ايه فون برتمفيك تلون تملون تيگ كالي  
 برتوره ۲ توجه بوه نكري فادم فليتا دان توجه ميمفغ گلغغ رتق  
 مك ايتفون مغاموق ددالم كفل بدوري ايت تيگ هاري تيگ

برهننيله سكلين ليهنكن لاکي ۲ همب سندرې بوله تنواله دان  
 منغن مک راج چمر لاوت ايت فون فرگي مېوکا فتې کچيل  
 بنیان سفتي مغمبيل فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس دان  
 اوبه فتروم دوا بچي دان فلورو ټيگ بچي دان مستگر مشوچق  
 فربواتن جاوا بوتاتېکن امس مک دباکر فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک داوسفکن کڅد مستگر ايه مک دگرتککن تورن اير  
 درفد مولتن ټيگ ټيتيک مک راج چامر لاوه اين مناشيس کارن  
 سده دکنهوي ددالم علامتن اکن فشاغن هندق کتيوامن مک  
 مستگر ايه فون لغسوڅ داشکته کباهوپ سرت دشن ټگن ټگون  
 دټينغن دان براغ ۲ فدمگل ديواديوام بارغ کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ  
 کوچيتا منجادي چيک شه لاگي فلورو دان اوبه فتروم برمسما  
 جادي دشن اکو مهاج اکو منتا رومق بناس دان کارم تگلکمن  
 کاکف بوخا رمشي ايه مک مستگر ايه فون دفتيک سکالي لتوف  
 ټيگ دگومپ امف برفايوڅ کاورا دان فلوروپ ايتفون فرگي  
 بتول منوجو ټيغ لایر کاکف بوخا رمشي ايه فونس لغسوڅ ترچمفق  
 دتغه لاوتن ايت

سره راج دونن مليهه فراهوپ يغمکين ايه مک ايشون سگراله  
 مېاخونکن ايون بندهرا ثوا سره اي مغيکتکن رنتي فد فيگغن  
 لغسوڅ ترجون برنغ مغمبيل ټيغ لایر ايه منته دافه لالو دکناکن باليق  
 ترليه ايلوق درفد لام دان ترليه چنديم درفد مول مک ايشون  
 برميشف فول هندق مېبري بالس کڅد راج چامر لاوه سره اي فرگي  
 مغمبيل فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس لغسوڅ دباکر دان  
 دامبيل فول انق ليلا يغ فنجغ مېغکل جاري مانيس يغمبرمسما

اتس کانق ۲ ایت بارغکالي همفیر ۲ کیست بریالیق کنا کبنسان  
اینله فندافاتن فائک همب توا

تله راج چامر لاوت مندغر سمبه سگل هلبالغ ایه مک برتمبه ۲  
فول مرکاپ مک سگل هلبالغ ایت ممدشکن راجاپ ترالو مرکا  
مک سکلین ایت فون بریغکیتله بیرغ هاتین دان گمبیرا لاکوپ  
لالو ممغگیل سگل هلبالغ یغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ایت میپوره  
تگغ بنداوت مریم دان مغوکوهکن سگل افلین دان ممباغونکن  
سگل چائقی لیلا دان مغیسور سگل فدائی مریم دان ملکیت سگل  
تونم منتله سده سیف سکلین لالو دسوره فوکل بردنتوم بدیل  
یغیسر بردرف بدیل یغ کچیل بائی برتیه درندغ یغبایک جادین  
دان فلورو فون مندی باگی جاووغ جاتوه کبیدی بائی مالیک  
فوتس فغارغ گگق گمشینا ترالو عظمت دلاوت ایت تیاد سفلک  
بویی لاگی دان فلوروپ باگی هوچن یغ لبست سیغ دان مالم تیاد  
برهننتی هغک مسفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک راج چامر لاوة  
ایت فون برتینه سورهکن رنتیکن سگل مریم ایت کتاب انتیکن  
سده هنچر دان لومه دان انتیکن سده رومق بنام دان انتیکن  
سده کارم تگگلم کاکف بوغا رمفی کانق ۲ ایه مک سکلین هلبالغ  
ایه فون لالو برهننتی درفد منمبق مسفی سهاری سمالم درنتیکن  
مک امف ایه فون دفوکلکن اولیه اغین مک تمفقله کاکف بوغا  
رمفی ایت ترلبیه ایلای درفد لام دان ترلبیه چندایم درفد مول  
مک راج چمر لاوت ایه فون ترالو مرکا کتان میام جوگ سگل  
هلبالغ مغها بسکن اوبست فلورو سده توجه هاری توجه مالم برفرغ  
سبوه کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه فون تیاد ترغگلمکن دان تیاد ترالوان

هلبلغ مندغر فرکتان راج دونن ایت مک ایثون مشگیلیغ ۲ کن  
 کفلا لغسوغ برفالیغ هلوان مسبوئ منوجو کفد کفل بدواری تله  
 مسفی لالو نایق مغادف راج چامر لاوت مرای بردانغ مسبه امشون  
 توانکو بریبو۲ امفون هارفکن دامفونی کیراپ مسبه فاتک ادفون  
 تپته توانکو اوتق باتو کفلا فاتک اکن حال فاتک فرگی ممرقسا  
 فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت مدهله هابس فاتک فرقسا مسکلین  
 لغسوغ دمسبهکن درفد اول فرچاکشن راج دونن ایت هتک مسفی  
 اخیرپ متله راج چامر لاوت مندغر فرکتان ایت ترلالوله مرکاپ  
 میره فادم ورنا موکاپ مرای برکاة چک مده دمکین مغافکه  
 گراغن مک تیاد اغکو باوا بودق ایت کماری میام سهاج  
 اغکو دبیری ماکن برهیدغ فائی فتغ دان میام جوگ اغکو برنام  
 هلبلغ بلوم لاگی اغکو برچمفا دغن موسوه دان فرمشق یغیسرم  
 بهارو برتمو دغن موئغ بودق کچیل ایت فون مده تیاد تربچاراکن  
 چکلودمکین بایقله هسب مسدییری بوله برلاون دغن بودق ایت  
 مک مسبه هلبلغ مسکلین امفون توانکو بریبو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفونی کیراپ مسبه فاتک ادفون فاتک مسکلین این منجادی  
 هسب فسکا سلماپ مده تورن تمورن منجادی هلبلغ دان نگری  
 برفوله بوه مده یغ فاتک تاون فرمسبهکن کباوه دولی ایهند بگند  
 دهولو دان ببراف ریمو کفلا مگل هلبلغ یغیسرم فاتک کرم  
 فرمسبهکن کباوه دولی بگند بلومله فاتک برتمو مسچم فرکتان  
 کانق ۲ ایت فد فیکران فاتک بودق ایت بوکنن اتق مبارغ اورغ  
 انتفون فنجلمان مگل دیوا دیوانت اتو فون فترا راج ۲ یغبراصل تورن  
 تمورن دمکینله فمنداغن فاتک جیک دولی توانکو بوانت انیای

ماليم اغينين اتو انق دايوشن ملينكن همبله سوږڅ ديري  
 ملايركن كاكف بوڅا رمفي اين دان مشرت عادت رشم بهسا  
 اورڅدلاوت ايت اد جوگ همب تريما فتوا درغد دائوق لينيق  
 يغ توا ۲ دان درغد ايهند دان بند همب عادت رشم دان  
 بهسا اوگما اورڅ دلاوت چك اد اغين برلاير دان چيك مده  
 كميتين اغين برلايه ايتله فتوا يغ همب تريما مك ماهوت هلبلغ ايه  
 هي كاتق ۲ اكو اين ميباوا تينه راج چامر لاوت اكن منريما چوكي  
 كراچت كاكف بوڅا رمفي اين كغد اغكو چكلو نيدق اغكو باير  
 لسچاي كاكف بوڅا رمفي اكنچادي تاونن راج چامر لاوت لفس  
 جوگ بلنچا كافورپ ددالم سهارې دوا هاري

مك ماهوت راج دولن هي چي\* فغليما ادفون كيه هيدف  
 ددالم دليا اين دري كچيل دكندوڅ ايو مده بسر دكندوڅ عادت  
 چكلو ماتي دكندوڅ تله مك تيف ۲ ماسق فد ساتو ۲ نكري اورڅ  
 تন্তوله منوره امتعادة راج نكري ايت دان چكلو همب ترماسق  
 ددالم كاون گاجه مندرين دان ماسق كاون كربو مغواق دان ماسق  
 كاون كمبغ بردبيع دان ماسق كاون ايم بركوكو\* دان همب اين  
 ترماسق ددالم نكري اين تন্তوله همب منورت عاده امتعادة  
 راج چامر لاوه ايت تنافي چاغن همب براوتغ مسبه كغد راج  
 چامر لاوت دان تروهوتغ چاكف كغدهلبلغ چوكي كراچت ايت  
 بوكنن همب تباد ماهو باير چوباله تاپ دهولو چراغوڅ مريم. اد  
 مشنتوڅ دوا اين دان تন্তوڅ كريس مسشان گنچا ايرس دان فدغ  
 لغ فغوڅگوڅ اين چك دبائر كتاپ بولله همب باير تبغ مگل  
 چوكي كراچت يغدكهنديكي اوله راج چامر لاوت ايت دامې



اف کرجاپ دان اداکه اي تاهو حادث رشم بهسا اوگما اورغدلاوت  
این

مک هلبلغ ایستفون سگراله منورتن مسجوق مواح تغه دلافن  
کوپن دشن امشه فوله امشه انق فداپوخن لالو منوجو کفد کاکف،  
بوخا رمشي ایه ببراف کتیک برداپوخن ایه متله مسفیله برفنداخن  
دشن راج دولن ایه مک دفتدغ اوله هلبلغ ایه سوآرخ کانق ۲ جوگ  
ترلالو بایک روف فارمن مک هلبلغ ایه فون برکات هی کانق ۲ یغ  
کچیل فراهواخکو این داتغ دریمان دان هندق فرگی کنگری  
مان دان اف ۲ اد بارغ موائن دان میاف نام نخوداپ دان براف  
اورغ انق داپوخن دان میاف نام جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین دان  
میاف نام توکغ فیتق مالیم اغینن دان برهنتی دسینی اف  
کرجاپ دان اداکه تاهو کانق ۲ اکن حادث رشم بهسا اوگما اورغ  
دلاوت این

مک ماهوت راج دولن ادفون کاکف بوخا رمفي این کلور  
درفد نگری مندی اغین درفد بندغ یغتیاد برباتس ایر یغتیاد  
برایکن تمغه سلوگخغ برپویی مالم دان تمغه میامغ مینوم برگنتوغ  
دان تمغه چیم چیلی براولغ مندی تمغه اورشیغ ماکن فکو کمخغ  
درمناله همب داتغ این حاجت دهاتی همب تیاداله هندق فرگی  
کمنام مقدر مالیرکن اونتوغ نصیب همب یغتیاد بایق دان موائن  
فراهو همب این باتغ کابوم اد مسکرت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
سفیتق دوا دان لیمو مائس اد جوگ مسجی دوا دان کریس  
مسفان گنجا ایرم اد مسیله دان فدغ جناوی جنتن اد مسنتق  
دان مسرت نخوداپ اتو جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین اتو توکغ فیتق

فون برکات واهي انڱو راج دونن چوباله توان مساکي سگل فکاین  
 یغ انده ۲۵ سکالي لالو بوله ملفسکن تربوکو هاتي ایهند انتھکن  
 انڱو ماتي دان انتھکن ایهند ماتي چاغن مناره بیل مک راج  
 دونن فون مندغرکن کات باف سودارپ اي فون بڅکیت فرگی  
 ممبروک فتي کچیک بنیان مستقي ثرلتي دکفلا تیدرپ لالو دپوک  
 برکرتب بوي کولچي برکریوت بوي تودغ مک دامبل ملوار  
 دیوڅک دان ایکه فغڅ چندي جنتن دان کریس جاوا تفا دان  
 باجو بلدو کسمبا موروف دان کاین گشه گنت فوالم دان څکولق  
 بولغ اولو تله مده ترکنا سلڅکف فکاین ایت مک دامبل فول  
 فدغ جناوي جنتن مټان ملیبر داوون فادي فدغ برسمبا جادي  
 دغن ایاپ منته مده چوکف لڅکف سگل حاله منجناپ مک  
 راج دونن فون لالو برجالن نایک کانس تنجران کارڅ کاکف بوڅا  
 رمڅي ایت دغن سورڅدیرین ممندغ کفد کفل بدوري ایت  
 مک باف سودارپ راج بندھرا توا ایت فون مياگي ممندغ  
 راج دونن ایت برچچوران ایر مټاپ کارن صاغت بلس دان کسپهن  
 ممندغکن کلاکونن

مک ترسمو تله فول فرکتان راج چامر لاوه دالم کفل بدوري  
 ممباوا اشکائن فراهو کورڅ ماتومرا تومس هلون ایه داتڅ درفد نگري  
 مولدم باټو مک ایفون تله ترمندغ کفد مبره فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمڅي  
 تله پتا دمندغن مک راج چامر لاوه این فون بریتته کفد سگل هلیلغ  
 دان فغلیلمان مپوره فرگی فرقسا کاکف بوڅا رمڅي ایه دریمان  
 داتڅن دان هندق کمان فرگیان دان ببراف باقی اورڅدالین دان  
 میاف نام نهوداپ دان اف ۲ بارڅ موائن دان برهنتي دسیني

مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن اين فون مپورهكن باف  
 سودراپ بندهرا توا اية نايك كائس تنجران كارغ كاكف بوخا  
 رمفي ايت كارن. ساخته تباد سدف فرامان هائي انقد انتهن  
 دمان مومنه فرمشق تران لاون سترو كيست دلاوت اين مك بندهرا  
 ايتفون باغون لالو فرغي نايك كائس تنجران كارغ ايت سرت  
 مسندغ كسبله اوتارا دان دندغ كسبله ملاتن مك دندغ لاوت  
 ايت ترغ مستاپ مك دندغ فول كسبله متباري نايك ايت  
 فون دمكين جوگ مك دندغ فول كسبله بارت تفت انتارا  
 دغن بارت لاوت مك تمقله كليپان كلم كابوت هندق دكتكن  
 فولو بوكنن فولو دان هندق دكتكن افوغ بوكنن افوغ دان هندق  
 دكتكن تنجوغ بوكنن تنجوغ دان هندق دكتكن كمفوغ بوكنن كمفوغ  
 تمشق فوته ميوته چراوغ مريم تيغ لير برمشگيتن مشرت دومن  
 كابوم مك ددالم باقى ۲ ايت تمقله مسوه كافل بدوري ترالو  
 بسرب سرت دغن فراهو فغيريغن كورغ ساتو سرائس بوه  
 مسكليپن سده سيف منجونجخ افيلن سواپ مك بندهرا توا  
 ايتفون تورنله مندافتكن راج دونن سراي بركات واهي انكورا  
 دونن فد هاري اينله روفن كية اكن مائي مك جواب راج دونن  
 مغاف مك ايهكو بركات ۲ دمكين اين مك كات بندهرا توا  
 واهي انكورا فله اوافي كيست دوا برانق هندق ملاون سترو يغ  
 دائغ اية بگيتو باقى مك كات راج دونن جاجنله ايهكو برصومنه  
 هائي جاجن كية عتقت ماله كغد اورغ سدهله مك راج بندهرا  
 توا ايتفون ساختله تاكوت رامن دان جاوه هاتين مسندغ فتراپ  
 ترالو كچيك تباد مسقة مسفي عمرپ اكن مائي دبونه اورغ مك اي

سبوه فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفي هاپوت درفد هولو ترلاو ايلوق  
 روفاپ مک بندهرا ايت فون برکات يالاله ياتوهنکو بارغ مسمفي  
 افاله کيراپ کاکف بوخا رمفي ايت فد جمبائن اکواين مسکنيک  
 اوچشپ لئس کاکف بوخا رمفي ايتفون بائي کمبغ فوتس تالي دان  
 بائي فوچي دلنچورکن بائي بلوت دکتيل ايكور داغ ملغووشکن  
 هلوان فد تگک جمبائن ايت مک بندهرا توا ايت فون تورن لالو  
 ماسق کدالم کوروغ مک فراهو ايت فون اوندر باليق کتغه دان  
 بندهرا توا ايت لالي دغن مملق دان چيوم فغو دان بالي  
 انق سوداراپ تله سده مک ايشون هندق باليق نايک ممباوا  
 انق سوداران مک دفتدغ فد جمبائن ايت سدهله هيلغ دان  
 کمفوغ فون سده تباد دافت دفتدغ کران سده جاوه ماسحت  
 کتغه لاوتن يغد مکين ايت مک بندهرا تواين فون برمرهکنديرين  
 کشد توهن يغمسبر سده جنجي اکوهندق مائي دوا برانق شکور  
 الحمدالله هندق باليق فون سده تباد تراوفياکن مک کاکف بوخا  
 رمفي ايت برلاير جوگ تباد برهنتي سيغ دان مالم هغک مسمفي  
 مائو موسيم لماپ دلاوة ايت مک بودق اين سدهله فندي برکات  
 دنما کند يرين راج دولن

مک فدموآهاري راج دولن فون مپورهکن باف سوداراپ  
 ملابوھکن ساوه کران هندق برمنغ ۲ هائي دان هندق برمنغ ۲  
 تولغ کران ائين فون تباد مک بنداهرا ايتفون سگراله فرغي  
 منجا توهکن ساوه لالو دودق برلابوه دمنيتو تراوغ ۲ دغن ببراف  
 لماپ

فکاین ددالمپ دان مسجی طابق ایسیکن سپوکف سگل مکان  
 ددالم سورده هنترکن فد انقن اکن جادی بکل هندق دباوغ ایت  
 مسئله سده دسیفکن اوله سگل دایغ ۲ ایت لالو دسوره هنترکن  
 مک توان فترې فون دغن بیراف تریق تاغیسن ترکنگکن انتوغ  
 نصیب ای دان نصیب انقن منغاده کلاغیس تندق کبومی  
 ایرمتاپ برچچورن مسفرت مالیق فوئس فغارغ تله سده سیف  
 مسکینپ مک بودق ایت فون دهاپوتکن اورغله کدالم موغی  
 مندی اغین ایت مک راج بسر فون ارواح دان مباح سگل دحا  
 فنولق بالا مسئله سده مک تمفل فول مبارک سگل مریم دان لیلا  
 ممبری علامت ندنا کسوکان مباح بالا نگری مندی اغین

القصد مک ترسوتله فول فرکتان ابغ راج بسر ایت برنام  
 بندھرا توا دودق دیم براستان دکوالا موغی مندی اغین ایت  
 مک فد سوات هاری ای تغه دودق دوالاکی استریپ مک  
 کدگران بوی مریم گنگی گمشیت ددالم کوت ادیچپ راج بسر  
 مک ایفون برفیکر ددالم هاتیپ سده جواغراغن ادیقکوراج بسر  
 ایت برفترا سرت اد علامت کسوکان مباحغن انقپ ایت  
 کارن چلاک مسفی هائی مسفی راس برانق موغ دباوغکن  
 مندغرکن سگل فرکتان فاوغ دان اهل النجوم مسئله سده ای  
 برفیکر یغد مکین ایت مک ایفون تودن فد جمباتن لاراغن سرت  
 ای برناجست کحضرت توهنپ چکلو مگله لاگی اکو ممام مائیو  
 دان میاف دغن راج بسر ایت بارخد مسفیکن الله تعالی کیراپ  
 انق سودراکوایت کماری مک ای فون لغسوغ برتغگو فد جمباتن  
 ایت مسفی سهاری ممالم فد وقت تغه هاری رمبغ مک تمفقا،

بونتر بايغ ۲ مک هرچن فون تورن باغي دتواغ دان ريبوت دان  
 طوفن باغي دلونتر دان کيلت فون مابوڭ مپابوڭ دان هللنتر فون  
 فاله ممانه دان اير فون مابق مک توان فترې لندوڭن بولن ايه  
 فون لئسله ساکيت برمالين مک فتراپ ايه کنور درفد کندوڭن  
 بنداپ لالو جاتوه کتانه مسفي کباتو همفر سکتیک لپف ددالم  
 تانه ايت مک کلور باليق دمولنهن اوله بومي ترلتيق دباوه  
 قلمبهن امتان ايت ترهنتر داتس مهلي چيو لغکت توجه لافس  
 دڭن مپيله فدغ دان مبيجي تلور ايم دان مپيله کريس دان  
 مشوچق ليلا دان ماثو بولوه بغسي دان فونتنوڭ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک سگل بيدن توجه دان فاوڭ توجه ايت فون  
 ماحتله حيرن حال بودق اين مک سگراله دفرمبهن اورغ ۲  
 کفد ايپن راج بسر مک تيته راج بسر بودق ايت تپاد بوليه  
 دباوا نايق کرومه دسوره باوا کتفي موڭي مروت دسوره مپشکن  
 مپوره فراهو کودوڭ دان فغاويه مپمفق هندق دباوڭ هاپونکن  
 کدالم موڭي مندي اغين ايت تله ايت مک بگند فون برتيته  
 مپوره اروح مپباچ دحاثولق بالا مک دکرچکن اورغله مفرت  
 تيته راج ايت تله مده دمنديکن دان دکرة فومتن مروت دباروه  
 لالو دبدوڭ لغسوڭ دباوا اوله بيدن ايه کدالم فراعو کودوڭ فغاويه  
 مپمفق دتودوڭ دڭن مپيدڭ کاجڭ تله ايه لالو دفرمبهن اورغ ۲  
 کفد بنداپ توان فترې لندوڭن بولن حال انڅپ ايت هندق  
 دباوڭکن دڭن تيته راج مک توان فترې فون مناغيس برچچوران  
 ايرمتاپ کارن ماعه کاميه اکن انڅن مک توان فترې فون برتيته  
 کفدمگل دايغ ۲ مپوره مپفکن مبيجي فتي دڭن مپوکف لغکف

تباد برهنتي ميڻ دان مالڻ ٽولڻ مڱل ڪربو لمبو ڪمپيڻ ايت  
 مده ڦوٽه برٽميون ۲ مفرٽ ڳوٺ ٻاٽو دان مڱل ڪرڻ نامي ڀڄ  
 ٿرٻواڻ ايت مده منجادي توڪوڻ دان فولو دان مڱل ڌاره ڪربو  
 دان لمبو دان اير ڏيڏيهن مده منجادي سوامي اٺڻ سوڻي دان  
 امڻ افين مده منجادي اون دان مڱل اورڻ ۲ ڪٽوان ڀڄبرڳاڻ ۲  
 ددالم ڀڄسل ايت رمبوت ڀڄ هيٽم مده ڦوٽه منجادي اوڀن دان  
 ڪايو دريما مده ٿرڻ برفوله ۲ ٻوه ڳوٺ مڪ فڪرجاڻ اين ماکين  
 مهاري برٽمه موڪ دان لالي دان مابوق مليهه مڱل فرماين ايه  
 برٻاڳي ۲ راڳم دان لاکون مڪ مڱل اورڻ ڀڄبرائق امٽري ايت،  
 فون ٻاڻله مده ڀڄبرچري ڪارن مواميپ تباد فولڻ درومه ممڻي  
 بربولن مابوق دڻن ڪسوکاڻ ٿرلوف ڪفد مڱل اٺڻ بيني مڪ  
 فڪرجاڻ اينفون ممڻيله ٿيڳ بولن مڪ ڳڻند فون برهنتيله  
 درفد برڳاڻ ۲ ايه ڪارن توان فٽري لنڊوڻ بولن اين مده مغارق  
 ماکيت مڪ لالوله ڳڻند برٽيته ممڱل ٿو ٻيڏن ٿو دان ٿو  
 ٻيڏن ٿوچه دان ممڱل ٿو ڦاوڻ ٿو دان ٿو ڦاوڻ ٿوچه برهيمفون  
 ڪبالي بسرهندق برميڀرم مڪ مڱل ٻيڏن دان ڦاوڻ ڀڄدڦڱل  
 اينفون داٿله برهيمفون ڊبالي منڊي ۲ ڪن ڳڻندا ايت لاکي  
 امٽري متله مده برمنڊي ۲ ايت انتارا بيراف هاري لمڻ  
 مڪ توان فٽري اينفون ڪرمله ماکيت هنڌق برمالين ڪارن  
 مده چوڪف ڳڻف بولن مڪ مڱل بيني اورڻ ڳسڻ ۲ فون تباداله  
 ڪلورڊ درفد دالم امتان برٽوڻگو دان ڳاڻ توان فٽري ماکيت  
 ايت ممڻي ٿوچه هاري ٿوچه مالڻ مامڻ ڪڏافن هاريپ مڪ  
 توان فٽري فون ٿرلالوله ماسه ڪريڻپ ممڻي فد وقتو ٿه هاري

مك انتارا ببراف لپاپ ايت مك حاميل توان فترې لندوڅن  
 بولن ايت فون مسفيله توجه بولن مك بگند فون برفيكر هندق  
 دودق كرج خندوري برمندي ۲ بونتيڅ توان فترې لندوڅن بولن  
 ايت كران بلوم فرته برفترا مك متله مده يغممكين ايت مك  
 ايشون براڅكت كلور كپالي بسر بالي ملينتڅ مننتوڅ تابوه لارڅن  
 گوڅ فلوڅ چانڅ فمگل مك مگل فردان منترې دان تمگوڅ  
 لقسمان اوڅكاي بسر دان مگل هلبڅ لشكر رحيت بلنترا داڅله  
 برهمڅون درفد هوڅ نكري سمفي كڅگل نكري فنه مسق  
 داڅ مغادف لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان متله حضير مكلين مك راج  
 بسر فون برتيتته كڅد مگل اوڅبسر ۲ پ هندق دودق كرج  
 مندي ۲ بونتيڅ توان فترې لندوڅن بولن ايت مك مكلين  
 اورڅ بسر ايتفون نندق مېمبه منچونوڅ تيته رچاپ مك  
 بيلڅن بولن حاميل توان فترې ايتفون گنځله توجه بولن مك  
 بگند فون لالوله ممولاي برجاگ ۲ مېمبليه مگل كړودان لمبو  
 كمبيڅ ايم دان ايتق دان سباڅين برجامو مگل رحيت بلنتراپ  
 فنه مسق تياو دمڅك بوپي لاگي ميڅ دان مالم گڅق  
 گمڅيتا ترلاو عضمت دڅن مگل بوپين ۲ گوڅ دان گنځ مرونې  
 دان نفيري كوفق دان چراچف بيولا كچافي مردم بڅسي ريان دان  
 مرونليڅ دان دندي موري دان بيدوان مك رپوه گڅق دڅن مگل  
 تفق دان تاري مگل وايڅ دان جوگيت يڅبرماين مندورا دان لكون  
 دان اديڅ برماين ماڅوڅ دان اديڅ برماين دابوس دان برميشك  
 راگ دان مپاوڅ ايم دڅن تفليك مورقن مسا جوا ددالم  
 امتان دان دلور ترلاو بسر فركچان ۲ برمندي ايت هڅك



اينله اوفهن جاغن اڅكوسمبهكن كښدراج ايت مك مگل دايغ ۲  
 ايتشون ريوه ترتاوا لالو كدغران كښد بگند ددالم بيلق مك  
 اي فون كلور دكت تمشت هندق برتيلك ايت مك دښدغن  
 نجوم توا مده داغ لالو دسورهكن برتيلك مك اهل النجوم ايت  
 برتيلك درفد فتيغ ۲ هڅگ سمفي تغه مالم دنيهارې بلوم سمفي مك  
 اي فون لالوممبوكان كاین تودغن سرت مغغرق ۲ كن كښلاپ مك  
 راج بسر فون برتيته هي اهل النجوم افكه خبرپ ددالم فتوا يغ  
 دليست انق بيس ايت مك نجوم ايتشون برداغ سمبه امشون  
 توانكو بريو ۲ امشون ددالم فمنداغن فتوا فاتك انقد ايت ۲ ننتوله  
 لاکي ۲ ترلالو بسر تواهن منروس سمفي توجه فتلا لاغييت دان  
 توجه فتلا بومي دان چك سمفي كلق عمر انقد ايت توجه تاهن  
 نگري ايتشون بهاروله ليمفه دان معمور دان موره دان امان  
 منتوس لاگي مچهنرا فد مکلين بغسا ايسي نگري توانكو اين  
 سوك دان دکاميهي اوليه مکلين رعييت بلنتنراپ دان دافه  
 دتومفغ اوله مگل رعيه بلا برتدوه دباوه ناوڅن هيڅگ اينله يغدافه  
 فاتك فرسمبهكن تواه انقد ايت مك راج بسر فون برتيته فول  
 دمکين برمالهن ساغت فتوا نجوم توا اين دغن فتوا نجوم  
 توجه براديق ايت مك سمبه نجوم توا حال فاتك اين مده توا  
 دان مات مده بورت دان تليغا مده تولي دان ايغاتن فون مده  
 کورڅ ملينکن حال فدوک انقد ايت لبه ۲ معلوم کباوه دولي  
 يغمها مليا جوگ متله مده برکات ۲ ايت مک نجوم توا ايت فون  
 برموهن فرلغ کرومهن

ايت بگيمانله ددالم فتوا اهل النجوم مك سنبه نجوم توا ايت  
 چك اددغن تفگي دولت توانكو بولله فاتك چوب ليهتن  
 تنافي مبتاله توانكو بوانكن فتران دان بنتغن تيكرا فچردان  
 فرميداني دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برص كوپيت دان دين ليلين  
 سميغ بسرلغن فنچغن ساتوهستا جاري مانيس دان مومبوپ  
 بسرايو تاغن مك لتغن دتغه ۲ امتان توانكو اين مالم سكارغ  
 بولله فاتك چوب ليهتن فدوك انقد ايت مك بگند فون  
 برتیه كغد اينغ توا مپورهكن بروامت بارغيش دكهنداكي اوله  
 اهل النجوم توا ايت تله سده ترحضير مسوان دتغه امتان ايه مك  
 هاري فون سدهله مرميغ فتغ دان نجوم توا ايتفون داتغه برجالن  
 سلهكه تيگ كالي بگيت ممتولكن فگگشپ دان توجه كالي  
 برنافس فنچغ. مك بوله برجالن مك دغن بيراف كنريك اي  
 برجالن ايت مك سميغه كهلامن بالي لالو دودق دكاكي تفگ  
 بوهنتيكن للهين سكتيك اي فون لغسوغ مامق كدالم امتان  
 دودق دكت دغن فتران ايت سرت دغن ماره لاكون توا يغ  
 سده هندق ممشوس ايتفون دفتغل چوگ دغن لاته دان ليته  
 مولتن مپومفه راج كوتو راج چلاك راج مائي دسميل اوله گرگامي  
 توا مك اي بركات ۲ ايت ددغر اوله سگل دايع ۲ راج يغبرتوشگو  
 ايت مك دايع ۲ ايتفون فور ۲ فول هندق فرگي سميكن كغد  
 راج مك نجوم ايتفون دائغ مگغن كاين دايع ۲ ايه هندق ميمبه  
 كتان جاشله اشكو سميكن كغد راج مائيله اكو دونهن تيغگلله  
 لينيك اشكو مشوق موغديرين ثياد بركاون چك اي مائي  
 اكو بولله نيكح دغن اشكو سراي دچيومن فنچا كاين دايع ۲ ايه

نسچاي دېواغېپ يځدمکين بايقله کيټ کټاکن چلاک انځپ اين  
مک تودغېپ ايتشون هابسله تربوک کتوجه ۲پ.

مک بگند فون برتيتته هي اهل النجوم يځ کتوجه افاکه خبر  
ددالم علمو دان فتوا اهل النجوم کتوجه مک نجوم ايت فون  
برداغ سبه امشون توانکو بريو۲ امشون هارفکن دامشوني کيراپ  
سبه فاتک ساحت مناکوت فاتک هندق فرسبهکين حال  
فدوک انځند ايت چکلو کيراپ جاځن جادي کمرکان دولي توانکو  
بولله فاتک فرسبهکين مک تيته بگند هي اهل النجوم برکات  
ببرله اڅکو کشف اکو تياډ اکن جادي کمرکان مک سبه نجوم ايت  
ادفون حال فدوک انځند فد ففاتهين اورځ توا ۲ دان شرط يځسده  
فاتک اف گوروکنتنوله لاکي ۲ تنافي ترلالو بسر فادک دان جمبالغ  
دان فيلق دان بهدي چلاکپ مسفي کلاڅيه دان کيومي چکلو  
دثاره ددالم کمشوخ مک کمشوخ ايت رومق دان چک دثاره ددالم  
نگري مک نگري بناس هڅگ اين يځبراني فاتک فرسبهکين  
مک بگند فون تر فکور مکتتيک تياډ برکات ۲ مک اهل النجوم ايت  
فون بروهين فولغ باليق کرومهب

مستله مسفي کائيسکين هارين مک بگند فون برتيتته فول  
مپوره مسگل اهل النجوم توا ددالم نگري مندي اغين ايت  
مکتتيک مک نجوم ايتشون داغ لغشوخ نايک کبالي مغاډف  
بگند سراي تندق مپبه امشون توانکو بريو۲ امشون افله تيته  
فاتک دفگل اين هسب توا مات فون سده بوټ دان تليغا فون  
سده تولي مک تيته بگند هي اهل النجوم چوپاله ډيري ليهنکن  
ددالم رامل ايت النقي بيه يځددالم کندوځن توان فترتي لندوځن بولن

دمنستف اوله توان فترې اين دغن سگرا بگند سوره چهارين  
 مك حاميل توان فترې اين فون مسفيله سده تيگ بولن مك  
 بگند راج بسر اين فون فد سوامت هاري برتيتنه كشد مگل اورغ  
 بسر ۲ مپوره فگل اهل النجوم توجه براديق منتا<sup>۲</sup> ليهتنك فتراپ  
 يغدالم كندوغن امترين ايه لاکي<sup>۲</sup> كه اتو فرمفوان دان برتواهكه  
 اتو فون چلاك مك اهل النجوم ايتفون دائغله كتوجه<sup>۲</sup> پ مغادف  
 بگند دبالې مك بگند فون برتيتنه مپوره ميبوك رامل كشد  
 نجوم ايت مك نجوم توجه اين فون برداغ ميبه فد بگندا منتا<sup>۲</sup>  
 فرواتكن دين فنجغ ساتو هستا جاري مانيس مسبر لغن دان  
 مسبوپ بسر ايبو كاكي دان تفوغ تاور دان برتبه برص كويست  
 دان كاي فونه دان فواي<sup>۲</sup> تمشت هندق برتيلك مك بگند  
 فون برتيتنه مپوره بواكن مشرت يغدكهندق اوله نجوم توجه ايت  
 مك دكرچاكن اوله مگل داغ<sup>۲</sup> مكتيك سدهله ترميف چوكف  
 لغكف مبيگيمان اتوران فركاكس اورغيغ هندق برتيلك متله  
 سده ايت مك اهل النجوم توجه براديق ايتفون تمفيلله برتيلك  
 درفد فوهن فتغ ايت دودق ثرفكور هيغك مسفي فد وقتو  
 امبون جنتن رننيك<sup>۲</sup> مك نجوم توجه ايتفون سگراه ميبوك  
 تودغپ مك سدهله كتهوان ددالم فتوان فد فقاتهن اورغ توا<sup>۲</sup>  
 دان كشد علمون اتق راج ايت لاکي<sup>۲</sup> جوگ تمباهن فول ترلاو  
 بسر تواهن منروس مسفي كلاخيه يغتوجه لافيس دان ترمندام  
 كباوه مسفي كباتو همشر تواهن مك اهل النجوم توجه براديق اين  
 ادماره خياله هاتين كشد راج ايت چك كيه خبركن انقپ اين  
 برتواه نمتوله دتارهي دان چك كيت خبركن چلاك اتقن اين


## RAJA DONAN.

### A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

وېه نستهين بالله علي اينله حكايت ترلانو انده  
چتراپ دچتراكن اوله اورغيغ امفوپ چترا مك اداله موږغ  
راج ترلانو بسر تفت كراچاڼي بگند ايت برنام راج بسر دان  
امترين برنام توان فترې لندوځن بولن نگرين برنام مندي اغين  
مك بگند اين چوكف لغكف دځن فردان منترې دان تدغكوږغ  
لقسمان دان هلبالغ لشكر رحيت بلتنتراپ دان چوكف  
لغكف دځن مگل كوټ فاربه دان بالي استان دان مگل داينغ ۲  
پيدوندا ميدام بتارا مكلين چوكف لغكف بتاف حادث راج  
يغيسر ۳ چوگ مك اداله بگند اين سده ببراف لام منچادي راج  
ممرتنهكن نگرې مندي اغين اين تپاد جوا براوله فترا مك  
صاغتله ايځين كدوا لاکي امترين هندق برفترا ببرافله قاول دان  
نيت سرت صدقه دان چوريه كفد مگل فقير دان مسكين تپاد  
جوا براوله فترا مك مسفيله توجه تاهن مسبيلن بولن منچادي  
خليفه ايت مك توان فترې ايتفون سده براليه بارغكلاكوانپ  
دان منتف فون سدهله كورغ مك تله مسشي گنف هارپ پتاله  
سده توان فترې لندوځن بولن اين حاميل مك بگند فون  
ترلانوكه موك هاتپ براوله باغي دچيتان مك بارغيغ هندق

## RAJA DONAN.

[The Malay text of the following story, which is printed in the vernacular in this No. of the Journal, has never before been committed to writing. It is one of the *cheritras* which have been taken down *verbatim* from the lips of MIR HASSAN. See Journal No. 17, p. 87.—Ed.]

 ONCE upon a time, there was a very powerful King who was called Raja BESAR ; his consort was called Princess LINDONGAN BULAN, and the name of his kingdom was Mandi Angin. He had all that the monarch of a great kingdom ought to have—chiefs and ministers, warriors, soldiers and subjects, a fortified capital with a palace in it, and inside the palace a complete array of attendants, maids of honour, and officers in waiting. He was unfortunately childless, and so, of course, the one desire of himself and the Princess was to have a son and heir. They made vows at shrines and gave alms to the poor and presents to religious men, but it was not until the King had been on the throne for seven years and nine months that, to his great joy, it became apparent that the Princess was *enceinte*. She was three months advanced in her pregnancy when the King summoned his astrologers, seven brothers, to divine whether the unborn infant would be a boy or a girl and whether it would be fortunate or unfortunate. The attendants got everything ready for the ceremony—a large wax candle, holy water, parched rice, yellow rice, white cloth, and a small platform, sitting on which the diviners would become entranced. This done, the astrologers performed their incantations, commencing in the evening and going on until day-break, when they emerged from the coverings with which they had enveloped themselves. By this time, they had become aware, through their mysterious art, and by indications the secrets of which had come down to them from their forefathers, that the expected infant would be a prince, and that he would be possessed of extraordinary qualities (*ter-lalu besar tuah-nia menurun sampei ka langit yang ka-tujuh lapis dan ter-sendam ka bawah sampei ka batu hampar tuah-nia*).

But these astrologers were inwardly hostile to the King, and they said to themselves "if we declare that the prince will be fortunate, the King will get rid of him; we had better say that there will be a curse upon him." Having resolved on this, they threw off their wrappings.

Then the King asked them the result of their divination, and with much apparent hesitation the traitorous astrologers delivered the false opinion they had resolved on. The infant, they said, would be a prince, but he would be possessed by every kind of evil influence, and any *kampung* or town in which he lived would come to harm. The King, on hearing this, remained silent and seemed to be deep in thought, and the false prophets took their leave.

Next day the King summoned a single old astrologer, and called upon him to prognosticate the future of the unborn prince. The old man was blind and deaf and infirm, and, when all the preparations for the ceremony of divination had been made, he made his way slowly with great difficulty into the hall where it was to take place. He was furious at having been sent for, and swore roundly at the Raja (behind his back) for the trouble he was put to. Some maids of honour overheard the expressions used, and teased the old man by pretending that they would go off and tell the Raja, and great amusement was caused when the terrified old man seized the end of the robe of one of his tormentors and vowed that he would marry her and so reward her, if she would not tell the King what he had said. They all laughed so loud that the King came out. Seeing the old astrologer, he called upon him at once to commence his divinations, which accordingly went on from sunset to daybreak. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the old astrologer announced that the infant would be a prince, that the prince would be gifted with every kind of fortunate quality, and that, if he reached the age of seven years, the kingdom would attain an unheard-of degree of prosperity, while the people would be peaceful and successful. "This is altogether different," said the King, "from the prognostication pronounced by the seven brethren." "I," answered the old man, "am blind and deaf and of failing memory, but in all that concerns the prince, your Highness may rely on what I

say." Then the old man took his leave and departed.

From the seventh month to the period of the Princess' confinement, there were great rejoicings and festivities. Labour lasted for seven days and nights, and, at last, on the eighth day, in the middle of a fearful storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, the Princess gave birth to a son. The infant dropped to the floor and disappeared into the earth, which, however, vomited him forth again, and he reappeared seated on a cushion, and with him a sword, a hen's egg, a *kris*, a *lela* (swivel gun), a flute, a piece of scented wood for burning, and some incense. This mightily astonished all the nurses and attendants, and the tidings were borne to the King. He, influenced by the forecast of the seven lying astrologers, would not permit the child to be brought into the palace, but directed that he should be taken to the river-side and placed in a ricketty old boat with a broken oar and set adrift on the river. He also directed prayers to be read and a ceremony performed to avert evil. The child was duly washed and the umbilical cord cut, he was then wrapped in swaddling clothes, and carried down to the boat by one of the midwives. A *kajang* was placed over him as an awning. The Princess wept on being told of the disposal of her baby, and she made her handmaids prepare a box containing every kind of garment that the child would want, and a large basket (*tabak*) full of all kinds of food, and these she sent down to the boat as a provision for the castaway. This done, the boat was set adrift on the river of Mandi Angin, and the King had special ceremonies performed (*aruah dan mem-bacha segala d'oa penolak bala*) and directed cannon to be fired as a token of joy at having averted evil from the kingdom.

Now, the King had an elder brother called BANDAHARA TUA, who lived at the mouth of the river. He, one day, was sitting with his wife at their house, when he heard guns firing at the town up the river, and he said to himself "Sure enough it has come to pass that a Prince has been born and they are firing guns in token of rejoicing at ridding the kingdom of a curse. How can any one, having just experienced the joy of paternity for the first time, have the heart to cast his new-born son away, just because a lot of seers and astrologers choose



to tell him something?" Pondering in this way, he made his way down to the private landing place, and there he prayed that God Almighty would direct his new-born nephew to him. A whole day and a whole night did he wait there on the watch, and about noon on the second day he saw a boat (*kakap*) coming down the river. Then again he prayed "O God, O Lord, may it please thee to cause that boat to come to my landing place!" No sooner had he uttered this prayer than the boat came down with extraordinary swiftness and ran alongside of his steps (*datang me-lenggang-kan haluan-nia pada tangga jambatan itu*). Down went the Bandahara to the boat and forthwith entered the cabin. The boat instantly floated out into the middle of the stream again, but the Bandahara was much too busy covering the infant with caresses to observe this. When eventually he started to carry his nephew on shore, he found, to his astonishment, that he was out of sight of his home, being in fact some way out at sea. Resigning himself to the will of God, he made up his mind that nothing but death was in store for them both, but the boat kept on her way, never stopping in her course day or night and no disaster happened to them. In this way a year went by, and the child, at the end of that period, was able to talk, and gave himself the name of RAJA DONAN.

One day RAJA DONAN told his uncle to let go the anchor, so that they might rest for a while, there being no wind; this was accordingly done, and there they lay for ever so long rocking about gently. One day the BANDAHARA, at his nephews' request, climbed up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) to satisfy the latter, who had a presentiment that some danger was threatening them. North, South and East were carefully scrutinised, all was clear in those quarters; to the West the BANDAHARA thought he saw a something; it wasn't an island, and it wasn't anything floating; nor was it a cape or a town. At last he made it out to be a forest of masts like a grove of cotton-trees (*tampak putih memutih cherapong mariam tiang laiar ber-sungit-an saperti dusun kabu-kabu*), and then a fleet of ninety-nine ships led by one very large one, all equipped for war. RAJA DONAN was down below when his uncle brought him the news and warned him to

prepare for death. By mutual consent, RAJA DONAN proceeded to put on the magic garments which his mother had sent on board in a box, which he always kept at the head of his bed. *Gr-r-r* went the key as it grated in the lock, *cr-r-r* creaked the hinges as the lid was raised;\* then the magic clothes were taken out and put on one by one, trousers and girdle, *kris* and jacket, skirt (*sarong*) and turban.† When RAJA DONAN was dressed, he girded on his sword,—

*pedang janawi jantan*

*mata-nia sa-lebar daun padi*

*pedang ber-sama-sama jadi dengan iya-nia—*

("a straight sword of the kind called *janawi*, the blade of which was of the breadth of a leaf of rice; the sword which had been supernaturally produced at the time of his birth") and he went on deck and walked about in his finery, and his old uncle's heart was heavy within him and his tears fell as he watched the boy and thought of what might befall him.

All this time the fleet was approaching. It was the fleet of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT of Mundam Batu, who was on board the leading ship—the *Biduri*. When he espied the *prahu* of RAJA DONAN (the *Bunga Rampei* or "mixed flowers"), he ordered some of his people to board her and enquire where she came from, where she was bound for, how many persons she carried, what was the name of her commander, what merchandise she had on board, why she was waiting where she was, and did her crew know the customs, observances, language and religion of "the men of the sea" (*orang laut*).

Some idea of the size of the *Biduri* may be formed from the fact that the galley which was lowered to take the officer who was sent on this mission was of seven and a half *koyans* burthen and was manned by forty-four rowers! To the surprise of the officer when he approached the *Bunga Rampei*, he saw no one but a pretty child. To RAJA DONAN, therefore, he put the questions which he had been ordered to convey.

\* *Ber-kerut bunyi kunchi, ber-kernyut bunyi tudong.*

† The original *raconteur* repeated, in the description of RAJA DONAN's dress almost the whole of the lines already employed in another story in describing the dress of SRI RAMA. These I have suppressed to avoid repetition.

"This boat," said RAJA DONAN, "has come from the country of Mandi Angin,

*deripada bendang yang tiada ber-batas*

*ayer yang tiada ber-ikan*

*tampat si-longkang ber-bunyi malam*

*tampat siamang minum ber-gantong*

*tampat chinchili ber-ulang mandi*

*tampat orang yang makan paku kamahang*

from the rice-fields where are no embankments,

from the waters where no fish are ever seen,

a lonely place where the ape howls nightly,

where the gibbon swings himself down to drink ;

a place haunted by the *chinchili* bird which bathes there unseen,

inhabited only by people who live on fern-shoots."—

"Thence it is that I come, and I have no purpose of going to any fixed destination, but am driven to wander on the sea by evil fortune. As for cargo, there are a few lengths of cotton-tree trunks and a case or two of carroway-seeds and some oranges ;\* also one *kris* with a waved blade, and one straight sword (*janawi jantan*). Master, mate, steersman, supercargo, boatswain and crew are represented by myself, for it is I who sail this boat. As for the customs and observances of those who live on the sea, the learning that has come down to me is simply this—that when there is a favourable wind one sets sail, and when the wind dies away one anchors."

The emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, who was all this time alongside in his galley, began to get impatient, and stated plainly that either tribute must be paid, or the *Bunga Rampei* would be seized as a prize. RAJA DONAN was by no means disconcerted, and answered politely that he would always conform to the custom of any country in which he might find himself. "I do not," said he, "refuse to pay the tax demanded, but first just ask the port-fire of my cannon, the point of my *kris*, and the blade of my sword whether I must pay or not. If they say I must pay, there is an end of the matter."

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\* By these, cannon, gunpowder and round-shot are meant.

Back went the officer to his ship with the news of this defiance. RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, furious, upbraided his emissary with cowardice, and declared his intention of going himself. His counsellors implored him to do no harm to the child whose message they had just heard. They felt sure, they said, that he must be either an incarnation of the *Dewatas*, or else a Prince of an ancient royal house, and to use violence to him would only bring destruction on them all. But the Raja was much too angry to listen to good advice, and all was made ready for battle. For seven days and nights did the fleet fire cannon and muskets, and then the King ordered firing to cease, in order to judge of the result. When the smoke cleared away, there was the *Bunga Rampei*, floating unharmed and looking handsomer than ever. The Raja reproached his people with incompetence, and told them to stand by and see his personal prowess. Taking his own match-lock, powder and bullets, he prepared for action, but first had recourse to magic to forecast the result. To his disappointment, it was made apparent to him by infallible signs that he must be defeated. Nevertheless, he persevered, and his first shot brought down the mast of the *Bunga Rampei*. The damage was soon repaired. RAJA DONAN simply plunged overboard, hauled up the mast out of the sea, and fitted it in its place again. With a little *lela* (brass swivel gun) not more than a span long he fired a shot, which sunk the whole fleet of ninety-nine sail, leaving only the *Biduri* afloat. Thereupon he invoked the aid of the trusty craft which bore him, and forthwith the *Bunga Rampei*, of her own accord, ran alongside of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT'S vessel. With a terrible shout RAJA DONAN sprang on board, his own boat sheering off at the same moment and keeping the BANDAHARA out of danger. Attacking furiously the warriors on board, he maintained the combat single-handed for three days and three nights, and killed them all. Finally, after a hand to hand fight, he defeated RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and cut off his head.

Left master of the vessel, RAJA DONAN went all over her to judge of his prize, and came upon a cabin in which he found a beautiful maiden named CHE AMBONG, the younger sister of his dead foe—RAJA CHAMAR LAUT. Addressing her he

asked for water and *sirih*, saying that the battle had made him thirsty.

"Are you mad, boy," said the Princess, "to come and ask *me* to supply you with refreshment, after you have killed my brother and all his warriors? Take my life too that your fame may be complete."

The young Prince answered modestly, "It was not I who sought to do thy brother harm. It was he who began; I did but retaliate."

"Be that how it may," replied the Princess, "slay me now and put an end to a life which can only be a misery if prolonged."

"However unhappy you may be," said RAJA DONAN, "my lot is a much more wretched one, for on the very day of my birth my parents cast me forth to be the sport of the winds and the waves."

The Prince's account of his misfortunes so softened the heart of the Princess, that she opened her cabin and let him in and fed him with all sorts of dainties. They agreed to be brother and sister, and, at RAJA DONAN'S request, the Princess agreed to accompany him to his own vessel. He would let her take nothing with her but her betel-box and work-basket. All this being settled, he went forward and hailed the *Bunga Rampei*, waving his turban, and instantly the *prahu* came up swiftly alongside. Having transferred the Princess to her, RAJA DONAN sunk the *Biduri* in mid-ocean.

Then they recommenced the voyage, the BANDAHARA and the two children, of whom the Princess, of course, was much the elder. They sailed about for some time, and CHE AMBONG began to get tired of having nothing to do but eat and drink, and she tried to persuade RAJA DONAN to return to his own country. But he said sadly that he was not travelling for amusement or profit, but in pursuance of his own evil destiny. The tender heart of the girl was deeply touched when she heard him speak thus, and when she looked on him, for in truth he was of an age when he should have been looked after and cared for by nurses and attendants rather than left to sail the world alone. Then she told him of the cause that had made her quit her own country—Mundam Batu,—how a pow-

erful Raja called PETUKAL had asked for her in marriage, and how her brother CHAMAR LAUT, not liking the match, had carried her off to sea. RAJA PETUKAL had pursued them, but had run his ship aground at a place called *Lubok Goa Batu*, and had been delayed there for three months. He was even now pursuing them, and the Princess therefore advised that they should run along the coast keeping near the shore where large vessels would not venture, instead of sailing on the high seas.

RAJA DONAN pondered over his sister's story, she was evidently genuinely alarmed, and he was very sorry for her, so one day he went up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) and prayed to the Dewatas to send him a breeze—

*Angin yang ber-gambar orang  
Yang men-chabut chekor di-halaman  
Dan men-chabut malei-malei di-lumpur  
Dan me-rebah kerbau di-padang  
Dan menyapu nyior dara di-halaman balei  
Ber-gerenchit karang di-laut*

“a gale so strong as to be visible in a form resembling human shape; one that would tear the *chekor* root from the ground and the *malei-malei* plant from the mud, which would lay prostrate the cattle feeding in the fields and sweep away the young cocoa-nut trees growing in the court-yard.”  
—a breeze which would drive the *Bunga Rampei* straight to the bay of *Goa Batu* and thus bring him face to face with RAJA PETUKAL.

For seven days and seven nights did they scud before the breeze which sprang up, and one day, about noon, something was observable right ahead. As they approached, it was made out to be a fleet of ninety-nine sail. Then RAJA DONAN called the Princess and told her to rouse up the BANDAHARA and make him let go the anchor. This was done (the anchor weighed three *bharas* and the cable was five fathoms long) and then RAJA DONAN pointed out to the Princess the fleet right ahead of them, and of course she was terribly frightened.

RAJA PETUKAL, on board his ship, looking out, became aware of a vessel anchored ahead of him, and he called some of his officers—Panglima ETAM, Panglima PUTEH, Panglima

LELA TEMBAGA, Panglima LENGANG LAUT, Panglima ANGKUP BESI, Panglima AMPING BERANTAH, and Panglima MACHANG BER-GOLING—and told them to go off to the *Bunga Rampei* and make enquiries. They accordingly let down a boat of twelve koyans burthen, manned by eighty rowers, and pulled off to RAJA DONAN'S vessel. When they approached, they saw a very handsome boy sitting on the fore-castle. They hailed him and asked him the name of the master of the vessel, whence she came, where she was going, what cargo she carried, how many persons were on board, the names of the mate, steersman, and the nationality of the crew; also how long she had been anchored there, what armament she carried, and did the person addressed know the customary dues taken in these waters? All this was said in the name of RAJA PETUKAL.

RAJA DONAN answered them much as he had answered the emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, saying that he constituted the whole of the crew of the ship, that his arms were all his cargo, and that the custom he followed was to sail when he had a fair wind, and to anchor in a calm.

A demand for tribute was met just as the former one had been.

Then the Panglimas went back to the Raja and reported the result of their mission. He flew into a fury, and refused to listen to their excuses and advice. Accordingly, as in the previous case, an attack began; the fleet for seven days and nights kept up a continuous fire of cannon and musketry on the *Bunga Rampei*. After this RAJA PETUKAL ordered firing to cease in order that they might see what had become of their enemy. But the smoke was so dense that it took three days to clear away, and when at last it cleared, there was the *Bunga Rampei* floating unharmed and looking better than she had done before. RAJA PETUKAL swore at his people for their failure, and said that he would show them the way to do it. He loaded his own matchlock and used a magic spell to ascertain whether he would be successful or not. The result was unfavourable, but nevertheless, levelling his weapon, he fired, and his bullet struck the side of the *Bunga Rampei* doing some damage, which was, however, quickly repaired by RAJA DONAN and CHE AMBONG.

With his wonderful cannon which had already sunk one fleet, RAJA DONAN then fired a single shot, which sent ninety-nine vessels of RAJA PETUKAL'S fleet to the bottom, leaving afloat only the ship which carried the Raja. This RAJA DONAN boarded, uttering three terrible shouts, and then cut and thrust right and left, cutting off a leg or chopping off a head at every stroke, until not a single soul was left alive on board the vessel except himself and RAJA PETUKAL. A single combat then took place between these two; RAJA DONAN'S sword was shivered into three pieces in his hand in a blow aimed at his adversary, but it was made whole again almost immediately. In vain did he stab RAJA PETUKAL three times with his kris. The weapon broke off short in his hands each time, and after restoring it twice, he got angry and threw it overboard. Seeing this, RAJA PETUKAL threw away his sword and grappled with RAJA DONAN. They wrestled furiously, and at the end of the first round RAJA DONAN was hurled violently into space and fell into the sea in mid-ocean where he floated insensible. When he recovered sufficiently, he prayed to *Sang Hyang Barma Sakti* to replace him on board RAJA PETUKAL'S ship and the prayer had hardly left his lips when he was back again on the deck confronting his enemy. It was now his turn, and the next struggle ended in RAJA PETUKAL being hurled into the air and falling into the whirlpool of *Pauh Janggi*, where he perished.

A beautiful princess, Tuan Putri CHE MUDA, the sister of RAJA PETUKAL, was discovered in a cabin on board the vessel, and was persuaded by RAJA DONAN to accompany him on board the *Bunga Rampei*. A wave of his magic turban brought the latter alongside, and CHE AMBONG came on board and greeted the new-found damsel affectionately. RAJA DONAN had now two sisters, and after they had eaten and drunk together, CHE MUDA'S things were transferred to the small vessel and the large one was sunk by RAJA DONAN.

The seemingly endless cruise of RAJA DONAN'S *prahu* now began again. When they had been seven days and nights at sea, he demanded of CHE AMBONG, who had travelled so much about the world with her brother, to know where he might find some great powerful kingdom with a Raja blessed with a



beautiful daughter. Pressed to give the information required, the two Princesses admitted that they did remember having heard a rumour, "borne by the passing wind, or by the running water or by the bird in its flight" (*di-bawa angin lalu dan di-bawa ayer hilir dan di-bawa burung terbang*), that there existed two countries one called *Gedong Batu* ruled by BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI who had a beautiful daughter named Princess GANDA IRAN, and the other called *Bêram Biru* where RAJA PIAKAS reigned with his beautiful sister TELÊPÔK CHAHYA. The two ladies also related how it was currently reported that Princess GANDA IRAN was already betrothed to RAJA PIAKAS and they described *Gedong Batu* as only to be reached after a three months' voyage.

RAJA DONAN then went to the forward part of his vessel and stood in the attitude of one in mystic contemplation (*ber-tiang tunggal dan ber-kajang mĕgun*) and prayed again to the *Dewatas* for a wind to take her quickly to the port of *Gedong Batu*. No sooner was his supplication uttered than the wished for breeze sprung up and sailing at a miraculous speed before it the *Bunga Rampai* reached the mouth of a large river in seven days. This the two Princesses pronounced to be the port of the country of *Bêram Biru*. Again they set sail and duly arrived at the mouth of the river of *Gedong Batu* where they anchored about evening (*hari merimbang petang*). Here RAJA DONAN performed a ceremonial ablution for which the Princesses presented him with limes and rice-powder in a golden basin (*limau ber-ukup dan bedak bersatanggi*). Then he bathed in the sea alongside standing on a skate (*ikan raya*) and holding on to a shark (*ikan hiyu bengkong*) which darted about here and there taking him with them, until his sisters were seriously alarmed and called him back. Then he came on board and changed his wet clothes for a rich suit and sat down and talked to the two Princesses till late at night. From them he learned that the palace of RAJA BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI was seven days' journey up the river. Next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock when the sun was just getting hot and filling the land with its rays (*matahari sedang memechah panas memenoh-i padang*) RAJA DONAN had mats and carpets spread for one of his magic

ceremonies. He burned incense and fumigated his magic flute to which, after a prayer to the *Devatas*, he addressed an invocation desiring it to play sweetly so that its sounds might be heard in the palace of the Princess GANDA IRAN, seven days' journey off, by her and by her only. Then he blew in it three times; the first time the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the second time it played as if twenty-four instruments were being sounded, and the third time it played like thirty-six different instruments, and its strains were so sweet and tender that the Princesses CHE AMBONG and CHE MUDA dissolved in tears and the music had to be stopped.

Now it happened one morning that the Princess GANDA IRAN was standing at her window. She had just got up and was about to chew betel-nut. She had the betel-nut scissors in her hands, one little chip of betel was already between her teeth and she was just in the act of cutting off some more when the sound of the distant flute, which was then playing with thirty-six instruments, arrested the blades of the scissors in the act of closing and they fell to the ground. Her old attendant saw her change colour and asked the reason. The Princess then described what she heard and bursting into tears vowed that she would never be satisfied until she found out the player of the magic flute. Then she went down into the garden and walked about pondering how she could despatch some messenger to the entrance of the port to find out the unknown player. While so pondering she came across a squirrel and she said "O dear, beautiful squirrel, will you get for me this instant three betel-nuts grown facing the east on a tree which is bearing for the first time and three leaves from the topmost shoots of a sirih-vine which have just outgrown the prop and are hanging over towards the east? If you are hungry come with me to my chamber and I will give you *sumbu layang* fruit to eat." The squirrel was much too devoted to the Princess to want any reward, and he started off at once and before evening was back again with the betel-nut and sirih. These the Princess with her own fair fingers did up into quids or mouthfuls in three different ways and put them in a gold vessel which had been an heirloom for five genera-

tions. This she crowned with flowers which she arranged in a bouquet in the shape of a cap and she tied up the whole in a silk cloth embroidered with gold (*telepuk layu*), which she knotted in the most elaborate way (*ber-tanggam dengan simpul buku bĕmban dua-bĕlas lapis*).

The next thing was to find a messenger. The Princess went down into the garden and pulling a white cloth over her head became entranced so that her vision could pierce the earth and clouds and could reach to all quarters of the compass

*maka di-antara awan yang putih mengandung mĕga  
yang biru ber-bakat kuning  
angkasa di langit sayup-sayup bahasa  
kadengaran tagar di laut  
ber-sri muram cahya udara  
ber-bunyi guroh menyarak kakasih  
'alamat raja yang besar menanggong ka-duka-an.\**

Then the Princess became aware of a bird circling overhead and quickly throwing off her hood she waved it seven times, whereupon a large kite swooped down and settled on the ground before the Princess, to whom she proceeded to make obeisance "she spread out her left wing and bent her right leg and bowed her beak to the ground like one bowing before a Raja" (*ber-kibar kepek yang kiri, ter-pĕtok kaki yang kanan ter-tungkum paruh ka-tanah sa-laku orang menjunjong duli*). Then the kite asked what she was wanted for.

"O mother kite," said the Princess, "I want you to go this very day and take this bundle to the youth who is in the vessel lying at anchor at the mouth of our river. If you are hungry go and eat one of the hens which is feeding in the court-yard of my parents." So the kite went away and ate up a hen and thus refreshed returned to the Princess and took up the bundle in her talons and soared aloft with it. After flying for seven days and nights the kite found herself over

\* Beyond the white clouds was the blue sky streaked with yellow rays; the colouring of the heavens glowed and faded and the roar of the sea was heard in the distance. Then a dark shade came over the face of the firmament, low thunder rolled, mourning the parting of lovers—signs, all these, that a Prince or Princess is in distress.

the mouth of the river and could see far below a little vessel rocking about at anchor in mid-stream. Then she swooped down and perched on one of the masts just above RAJA DONAN, who was sitting below playing the violin. And as she could see that she had not been perceived by RAJA DONAN she sang the following stanza to the tune which he was playing:—

*anak merpati terbang ka hulu  
anak enggang meng-angkut sarang  
jauh-kan hati tuan penghulu  
tiada menegor sa burung barang.*

The young pigeon flies inland  
The horn-bill gathers sticks for its nest  
Far away are my lord's thoughts  
He does not accost any bird that comes.

So beautifully did the bird sing this verse that RAJA DONAN and the two Princesses ran forward where they could see the mast. On being beckoned to by RAJA DONAN to come down the kite descended and delivered the bundle which RAJA DONAN opened without delay. He put on his head the cap of flowers, which fitted him exactly, and ate one of the quids of betel-nut. He at once became absent and pre-occupied, to the great alarm of the Princesses, who thought that he was poisoned, but he declared that he was only thinking of what he should send to the Princess GANDA IRAN in return for her present. By their advice he sent three rings

*yang sa-buntok tanda meminang  
dan sa-buntok ber-ikrar janji  
dan sa-buntok tanda jadi sabarang bechara.*

One as a sign of betrothal, one to bind the promise, and one as a sign that whatever was undertaken would be successfully carried out; also a shawl which he was in the habit of wearing as a sign of intimacy. These were put into the golden bowl, the wrapper of which was knotted up in exactly the same way as before, and delivered to the kite. Before taking her departure the kite delivered to RAJA DONAN an invitation from the Princess to enter the country as she was very anxious to see him. RAJA DONAN desired the kite to say in reply

that in coming to the port he had no other intention than that of visiting the Princess, but that he could not leave his vessel and his sisters and the BANDAHERA in the river and go up alone. Within three years, three months and ten days, he would present himself before the Princess, and if he should break this engagement he wished that he might die a violent death

*mati di timpa sarong pedang  
dan mati di-timpa sarong kris  
dan mati di-timpa daulat segala raja-raja yang dahulu  
kala*

*dan mati di-timpa uleh tuan putri GANDA IRAN sendiri.*

Then the kite craved leave to depart and repeated these verses :—

*Pergi ka bendang men-chabut kumboh  
Di-chabut budak chepat ber-lari  
Mohun-lah patek kain di tuboh  
Kain di-pakei sa-hari-hari*

*Tetak sabantun larék-kan kèlang  
Batang chèmpepak mari di-rapat  
Mohun-kan ampun patek nen pulang  
Barang di-kahandak sudah-lah dapat.*

The *kumboh* grass is pulled up in the ricefields  
The children run off with it quickly  
I ask but for a garment of your own  
One that you wear every day.

The *sabantun* log is cut for the sugar-mill  
The roller next to it is of *champedak*  
Your servant now craves leave to depart  
Having obtained all that was asked for.

When the bird returned with the bundle to the Princess she was deceived by the exact similarity of its appearance to the one she had despatched and she went crying to her own apartment making sure that her present had never been opened. But the kite induced her to open it and she found the rings and shawl. The former she put on at once and the latter she put on and took off, kissing it and examining the pattern and

the sewing after the manner of a young woman very much in love.

The kite was despatched a second time by the Princess to RAJA DONAN and this time the present was one of all sorts of delicacies and sweetmeats. A corresponding present was delivered to the bird to convey to the Princess, with an injunction to send nothing more, as the vessel was about to leave the river, and these were safely taken back by the kite to the palace.

RAJA DONAN then set sail for a place called *Goa Batu* and on the night before arriving there he performed a ceremonial ablution and bathed in the sea with his attendant skate and shark. Before retiring for the night he agreed with his sisters that on the following morning no one was to be wakened up by either of the others who might happen to rise early. During the night, when the Princesses were fast asleep, RAJA DONAN got up and invoked the assistance of the *Dewatas* to cause the country of *Goa Batu* to be one continent with the land of *Gedong Batu*, which he had left seven days before. He also entreated that *Goa Batu* should be transformed into a powerful kingdom with a walled and fortified capital and a numerous population, that the troops of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and RAJA PETUKAL should be restored to life and that the *Bunga Rampei* should be turned into a magnificent palace. No sooner was his prayer uttered than the busy hum of multitudes commenced to be heard on shore. Then RAJA DONAN retired to rest.

It was broad daylight when the Princesses awoke and they were not a little astonished at finding themselves in a palace the precincts of which were thronged by people. At first they thought that they must have been taken captive by an enemy during the night, but RAJA DONAN who was sleeping at their door, soon awoke and straightway proceeded to the *balei* where he sounded a gong and called all the chiefs and people together. He announced that he intended to submit to the rite of circumcision and ordered the usual week's preliminary ceremonies. At the end of the week he sent for the operators and seven *mudin* presented themselves. The oldest undertook that only three drops of blood should be

drawn and that the wound would heal up the minute the knife was withdrawn. Then RAJA DONAN went down in procession to the river and remained there soaking himself, while the two Princesses in the palace soaked their fingers and toes in a jar of water,\* and on his return to the palace the rite was performed. As the *mudin* had promised, only three drops of blood were drawn and the wound was healed at once. The old man was rewarded with a present of one hundred dollars and a buffalo, a pair of slaves and a knife. RAJA DONAN also underwent the ceremonies of filing the teeth (*ber-asah gigi*) and of blackening them (*ber-baja*).

One day RAJA DONAN sounded the alarm bell and summoned all the chiefs and people together. He then made over the charge of the kingdom to the former, enjoining them that if during his absence an enemy should attack the country from seaward they were to resist with all their force, but that if an attack should be threatened from the land-side no uneasiness need be felt for he would repel it. He then started on foot for the country of *Gedong Batu*, taking with him the magic flute, a tail-less cock (*ayam dugil*), and his trusty sword. Crossing hills and mountains, and successively passing through plains and forests, he at last reached one day an open plain, in the middle of which grew a *beringin* tree with spreading branches, beneath which there was no vegetation whatever, the ground there being as smooth as if it were polished (*lichin lichau saperti di-gilap*). Here he stopped to rest.

Now there was a certain Princess named LINGGAM CHAHYA, who dwelt in the heavens. She was the daughter of RAJA PINANG LUMUT, and it was her custom to descend to the earth for amusement and to play about with her attendants under this very tree. One day when she was about to start for the earth she looked out and saw an exceedingly handsome youth already there, and she forthwith fell in love with him. Calling a favourite bird of hers, named *Mak Tongang*, she despatched her to fetch the mortal on whom she had set

\* Bathing is customary before circumcision as cold water causes contraction of the parts. Members of the family of both sexes bathe with the boy who is about to undergo the rite. Young women and girls who do not appear in public, bathe indoors as a sign of co-operation or solicitude.

her affections. The bird presented herself before RAJA DONAN, and graphically described the love-lorn condition of the Princess. He explained that he was unable to accept the invitation at once as he was on his way to *Gedong Batu* to keep an appointment with another Princess, but he promised to come back within three years three months and ten days. With this message, *Mak Tengah* flew back to the skies, and RAJA DONAN continued his journey. At last he came in sight of a large fortified town which was evidently thickly inhabited, and he stopped under a large *pulai* tree to think what he should do. Having made up his mind, he invoked the assistance of *dewatas*, and forthwith the trunk of the tree opened, and when he had bestowed inside it carefully all his rich raiment and the things he was carrying, it closed again. He then transformed himself unto a Sēmang, or wild hill man, with all the skin diseases and sores which disfigure those unhappy people (*kena tokak, kena takik, kena sawan kambing, bisa kurap lusong, kurap pakan, kurap bukit, kudis buta, tiada ter-muat di badan badan-nia*). Entering the town, he found RAJA PIAKAS and some of the nobles engaged in matching cocks at a cock-pit, and he approached the place and took a seat. From this he was summarily ejected by the attendants, who, by the orders of RAJA PIA AS struck, kicked and abused him. The Sēmang, under this treatment, roared and howled a good deal more than was necessary and infused into his voice a magic power intended to have an effect on the Princess whose palace was at no great distance. Hearing cries of some one in pain, she was seized with compassion, and indignantly sent her women servants to bring the sufferer to her. The old nurse who went returned with such a shocking description of the state of the Sēmang that all the maids of honour crowded out to see, and the noise attracted the attention of the RAJA BANDA HARA MANGKU BUMI, who in his turn went out to the *balei* to see the Sēmang, a wild man being an unusual spectacle in his capital. The Princess joined him at the *balei*, and ordered the Sēmang to be brought upstairs. The latter refused, pretending to be afraid that evil would befall him if he ventured to approach people of rank (*takut menulah*). At last he allowed himself to be induced to enter and went up hesita-



tingly one step at a time. The RAJA BANDAHARA went off in disgust as soon as he saw the state of his body, and the Sēmang was about to descend again when the Princess perceived the flute stuck in his girdle, and expressed a desire to hear it. The RAJA BANDAHARA then came out and questioned the Sēmang, who said that the flute was merely a country instrument used by the Sēmang tribe, and made by his father, who had given one to each of his children. On being told to play it, the Sēmang said that he was afraid to play it in a town, for fear that those who heard it might be afflicted with vertigo or madness and then he would be put to death. The RAJA BANDAHARA swore that no harm should happen to him, even if evil consequences should be caused to the Princess herself by the sound of the flute. The Sēmang then consented to play, but first invoked the *Dewatas* to accomplish the end he had in view. At the first tune, when the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the Princess gave a scream; at the next she fell down on the floor; and at the third, when the effect was that of thirty-six instruments playing together, she became unconscious and lay to all appearance like one dead. Then there was a terrible commotion, in the middle of which the Sēmang jumped down and disappeared.

Then the religious men assembled and made preparations for the burial of the Princess, whom all believed to be dead, but the RAJA BANDAHARA would not suffer this, and merely had the body placed in a coffin and deposited in the hall of the palace, saying that he would wait until he could get another interview with the Sēmang. RAJA PIAKAS, on hearing that the Princess to whom he was betrothed was dead, was about to run amuck (*amok*), but the RAJA BANDAHARA had him seized and imprisoned pending the discovery of the Sēmang, in search of whom he at once despatched messengers.

Search was organised by the Chiefs on a large scale, but for a long time was unsuccessful, and the search-party were on the point of returning home when, as they were passing through the fields, they saw the object of their search engaged in the Sēmang-like occupation of catching grasshoppers and eating them. They surrounded him and were on the point of

seizing him when he disappeared and was immediately afterwards seen to be outside the circle of captors, engaged as before in catching and eating grasshoppers. This happened three times, and then the Chiefs were satisfied that he was possessed of supernatural qualifications and they approached him prostrating themselves and making obeisance. Then the Sēmang remained quiet and the Tumunggong bending down took him on his shoulders and bore him, notwithstanding his sores and skin-disease, to the *balei*, where he was received with distinction by the Raja. The latter then addressed the Sēmang and promised that if he could restore the Princess to life her bond in marriage and the sovereignty of *Gedong Batu* should be his. The Sēmang then asked for sandalwood and aloes and frankincense, and asked that the guardians of the coffin might be withdrawn, all but two women. Entering the chamber with them, he burned the scented woods and incense and fumigated the magic flute in their smoke, praying at the same time to the *Dewatas* that the Princess might be restored to life. Then he opened the coffin and removing the shroud replaced it with the rich garments worn by the Princess when alive. Then he took up the flute and played it. At the first tune the Princess moved her foot, at the second she moved an arm, and at the third she set up and sneezed, and looking round saw the accessories of a death chamber on every side and the Sēmang sitting beside her. She ordered him out angrily, and then went out and told the Raja that the Princess was restored to life. Then preparations were made for the marriage, and the Sēmang was sent down to the river to be washed and cleansed by some of the old women. He pretended that they hurt him, and aggravated them until one of them struck him, and he at once fell down and disappeared. The old women went back in a terrible fright to the palace and search was immediately ordered.

In the meantime, RAJA DONAN having quitted the form of a Sēmang, took the shape of a child sitting on a heap of drift-wood in a bay. When the chiefs and their searching party came to the place they took him up and carried him to the palace reporting that they had failed to find the Sēmang. The pretty boy was made over to the Princess, who kissed

and petted him, and he soon shewed an astonishing and precocious appreciation of her caresses. One day she threw him off rather roughly, and turned to her weaving, and when she looked round again, behold the child had taken the form of a handsome young man. Then RAJA DONAN explained who he was and how he had come there and reminded the Princess of the presents she had sent him by the kite. Then they ate together and exchanged mutual vows and were exceedingly happy.

RAJA DONAN now took the name of CHE TUAKAL and by private agreement with the Princess commenced to busy himself with the arrangements for her marriage with RAJA PIAKAS, which had been interrupted by her supposed death and his confinement in prison. RAJA PIAKAS on being released amused himself daily with other young nobles at the cock-pit, where no one was found to vanquish his birds.

CHE TUAKAL wended his way to the *pulai* tree where he had, as RAJA DONAN, left his clothing and other property. The tree opened as before, and he took out his things and went back to the town carrying the tail-less cock under his arm. With it he presented himself at the cock-pit, where he was challenged to a match by RAJA PIAKAS. At first he said he had no money, but eventually let himself be persuaded to accept the challenge. Then the owners proceeded to match their birds. That of RAJA PIAKAS was of the size for which the top spur (*bulang atas*) is suitable, and RAJA DONAN, though his bird was smaller, used a spur fixed in the same way.\* Wanting some one to hold the bird while he was fastening the spurs,† RAJA DONAN threw his flute on the ground and it immediately became an ugly youth who forthwith attended him. RAJA PIAKAS now gave the word to fix the spurs on the birds. The ugly youth held RAJA DONAN'S bird, and while the latter fixed on the spur, repeated this verse :—

\* There are several ways of fixing spurs on game cocks among the Malays. The smaller the bird the lower should the spur be fixed. A small bird with a spur fixed above the claws may be matched against a large one with a spur fixed near the knee-joint.

† The bird must be held by one person while another fastens the spur on, otherwise the bird might be cut and injured; *mem-béga* is the technical word for this office.

*Buah rambéga di bawah bulang  
Rama-rama terbang ka Jawa  
Adek mem-béga abang mem-bulang  
Sama-sama mem-buang-kan niawa.*

RAJA PIAKAS then had nine bags of dollars brought by his attendants, and poured them out in the cock-pit as his stake, and proposed to set the birds at each other. RAJA DONAN then sent the ugly youth to fetch money, and presently so much was brought and thrown down that the stake of RAJA PIAKAS was thrown into the shade and his opponent reminded him that he had not staked enough. RAJA PIAKAS then added to his stake his country *Béram Biru*, his intended father-in-law's country *Gedong Batu*, and his affianced wife the Princess GANDA IRAN herself. The Princess who was looking out of a window heard all that he said.

Then they set the birds beak to beak (*meng-oja*) and drawing them away from each other (*rentang*) let them go. In the third round (*tepuk*) the wing of RAJA DONAN's bird was broken and RAJA PIAKAS shouted with delight. The ugly youth was despondent, but RAJA DONAN re-assured him, and repeated this verse :—

*Si-harah harah patah patah di-kulei-kan  
Rambut ikal basah basah di-urei-kan.*

"If the *harah* \* branch is injured it can be straightened again."

"If a woman's head-dress is wetted, the wet hair can be let down."

Then they recommenced, and this time one leg of RAJA DONAN's bird was broken. RAJA PIAKAS shouted and jumped about and tucked up his sleeves and bandished his arms. Again the ugly youth addressed his master despondently, but RAJA DONAN answered him confidently with the same verse, and declared that if the bird's legs were broken, he would fight on his stumps (*ber-telku*). The next time they did not put the birds on the ground, but set them at each other at some height from it and let them fall together (*ber-bumbong*

\* *Harah* or *ara* is a very tough wood which cannot be snapped.

*diatas*). This time the crop (*tembolok*) of RAJA DONAN's bird was torn open, and the paddy in it was strewn about the cock-pit. Again RAJA PIAKAS was triumphant. RAJA DONAN still confident repeated again his verse and added this one:—

*Rumah besar di-tinggal-kan rumah kecil di-tunggu  
Patah tiang tongkat ber-telku.*

"If one leaves a big house one lives in a small one  
"If the post be broken one uses a prop."

In the next round the throat of the bird of RAJA PIAKAS was cut and it fell bleeding to the ground and died, while the victor flew up on the rail of the cock-pit and crowed, so that it could be heard in the next reach of the river (*merantas tanjong*). The ugly youth shouted and bared his arms and drew his knife and leapt about (*lompat kinja*) after the manner of Malays when excited, and RAJA PIAKAS, very much ashamed of himself, having lost his money, his country, and his bride, went back to his boat.

RAJA DONAN had yet another humiliation in store for his rival. He persuaded him to land again and to let the preparations for the marriage go on as if nothing had happened, assuring him that RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI would be furious if it did not take place. Preparations accordingly went forward, there were feasts and ceremonies, and at last, at the appointed day and hour, the marriage ceremony was performed and the bridegroom was escorted according to custom to the bride's chamber. But here he met with a reception very different from that which he expected, for the Princess GANDA IRAN flew at him with a knife, declaring that she would never accept as a husband a man who before the marriage had staked her in a gambling bout. RAJA PIAKAS escaped to the *balei* and thence went back to his boat, where RAJA DONAN followed him. The efforts of the latter to persuade him to return were quite fruitless. RAJA PIAKAS declared that he now saw that he had been deceived all along, and he went back to his own country in a fury, vowing that he would return and lay waste *Gedong Batu*, making it a field where the castor-oil plant would grow wild and the doves feed undisturbed (*padang jarak padang tekukur*).

After this RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI decided that the best thing to be done for the protection of his kingdom was to make RAJA DONAN his son-in-law, and the marriage took place accordingly with great rejoicings.

Now RAJA PIAKAS had a sister the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA who was possessed of various supernatural powers and whom all the dragons and crocodiles of the sea and all the beasts of the earth obeyed. To her accordingly he repaired asking her to avenge the slights put upon him in the kingdom of *Gedong Batu*. She summoned the kings of dragons and crocodiles, two of each, and asked them to lay that country waste. They said that they would obey her commands, but that nevertheless they had a presentiment that they would never return. All the dragons and crocodiles now started for the mouth of the river which runs through *Gedong Batu* and there they ate up every person and every fowl, duck, goat and buffalo that they could find. The distressed peasants flocked to RAJA DONAN's palace for protection and by his intercession the *Dewatas* caused the country to be lifted up in the air so that all the dragons and crocodiles perished miserably on the dry land, and only two escaped into the sea and got back to *Béram Biru* to tell the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA of their discomfiture. The Princess was not to be discouraged, and now she called out her faithful subjects the beasts of the forest, lions and tigers and rhinoceroses and all sorts of wild animals, and told them to go and lay waste *Gedong Batu*. Like the dragons and crocodiles, they undertook the mission, but they said at the same time that they knew that they would never return.

The march of the army of wild beasts through the forest to *Gedong Batu* was a sight to see. So numerous were they that the mountains and hills which they had to cross were levelled before they had all passed by, and the trees were rooted up so that what had been forest became open plains (*ber-temu gunong, gunong rata, dan ber-temu bukit, bukit rata, ber-temu rimba, rimba tĕrang menjadi padang*). When they had crossed the frontier (*peminggirān negri*) they set to work to devour everything they came across, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts and fruit as well as goats and buffaloes. No one dared to put a foot outside his house. At last when they began to

get near the capital itself, the people implored the protection of RAJA DONAN, and by his intercession with the *Dewatas* the country was transformed into a sea and as the salt water poured in and covered the land the wild beasts were all drowned, though of course no other harm was done, and when they were all dead the water subsided and everything went on as before.

RAJA PIAKAS, having exhausted his sister's resources, led an expedition himself against DAJA DONAN. With three hundred ships he appeared at the mouth of the river and the LAKSAMANA, or *Raja dilaut*, reported to his Sovereign the arrival of the invading force. RAJA DONAN thereupon set off down the river alone. His boat was a bit of the sheath of the plantain flower and his paddle was a single leaf of the jack-tree (*sa-kěping kelopak jantong dan satu halei daun nangka jantan*). His wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, had a boat got ready for herself, rowed by forty-four of her women and having on board forty-four Amazonian warriors, and waited to see what would happen next.

RAJA DONAN reached the invading fleet and did all he could to persuade RAJA PIAKAS to make peace, but the latter would not listen, and the battle commenced. In the meantime, the Princess had started down the river and reached the scene of the fighting just when the fire was hottest. She too opened fire on RAJA PIAKAS, and he was getting the worst of it when RAJA DONAN, recognising his wife, gave her boat a push, the momentum of which carried it off to the distance of twenty-four hours' journey and then it stuck on a bank.

Again RAJA DONAN offered peace, but RAJA PIAKAS still refused and a single combat ensued. RAJA PIAKAS failed to parry a stroke and his head was severed from his body.

The magnanimous conquerer fitted the head on to the body and restored his adversary to life, and RAJA PIAKAS then made due submission. RAJA DONAN and the Princess then took him with them and sailed for *Goa Batu*, in order to marry him to the Princess CHE AMBONG. It will be remembered that RAJA DONAN, on leaving that place, had enjoined the chiefs to defend the country against any one invading it from the sea, but to leave him to deal with any land-attack.

He now resolved to test their obedience to orders and he opened fire when his fleet entered the river. He met with a spirited resistance and was himself wounded in the hand by a shot fired by the Princess CHE AMBONG. He then made signals of surrender and was soon recognised and suitably received in his kingdom.

RAJA PIAKAS was married to the Princess CHE AMBONG, RAJA BANDAHARA TUA to the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA at *Béram Biru*, and the ugly boy, who had been created out of the magic flute at the cock-fight, to the Princess CHE MUDA.

RAJA DONAN'S adventures were now nearly over, but before settling down in his kingdom, he and his uncle determined to revisit their own country, *Mandi Angin*. With a fleet of three hundred sail, they voyaged for three months and ten days and at last entered the well-known river. In vain did the BANDAHARA look for the house and garden he had left, all was jungle. They anchored and fired their guns, but three days passed and no one came down the river in answer to their signals. They then weighed anchor and proceeded up stream to the place where the capital had been. All was silent and deserted; the BANDAHARA pointed out the sites where hall and palace, wall and moat, had once been and where now the castor-oil plant flourished and the wood pigeon fed undisturbed. The scene saddened them inexpressibly. After a few days they fell in with one or two old men who still lingered about the place and from them they learned that the old Raja had been dethroned by the seven lying astrologers, who had now established themselves as Rajas at the head of the river, and that he and his Queen were living like peasants on a little patch of garden-ground in the interior. A few days later, after long search, RAJA DONAN succeeded in reaching a humble cottage in the forest in which he found an old couple living. After conversation, he convinced himself that these were his parents, but he did not make himself known. He invited the old man to come the next day to sell his fruit and vegetables on board the vessels of the expedition. The latter duly came, and went away loaded with presents, and after this he continued to come daily. The RAJA BANDAHARA always hid in his cabin on these occa-



sions, but peeping out he satisfied himself that the fruit-seller was really his brother RAJA BESAR.

After this, RAJA DONAN caused rich raiment to be prepared, and one day when the old couple came on board he caused them to be suitably arrayed and seated in a place of honour. They were much frightened and amazed, but presently the BANDAHARA came in and made himself known to them and presented RAJA DONAN to them as their son whom they had once cast away. Then the newly met relatives wept for joy together. No time was now lost in resuscitating the ancient glories of the capital. The crews of all the vessels were landed and with their aid and by the magic power of RAJA DONAN, walls and moats were repaired, palaces rose again from their ruins, warriors and courtiers took their places and performed their duties, as of old, and RAJA BESAR and his consort were enthroned in their ancient state and splendour.

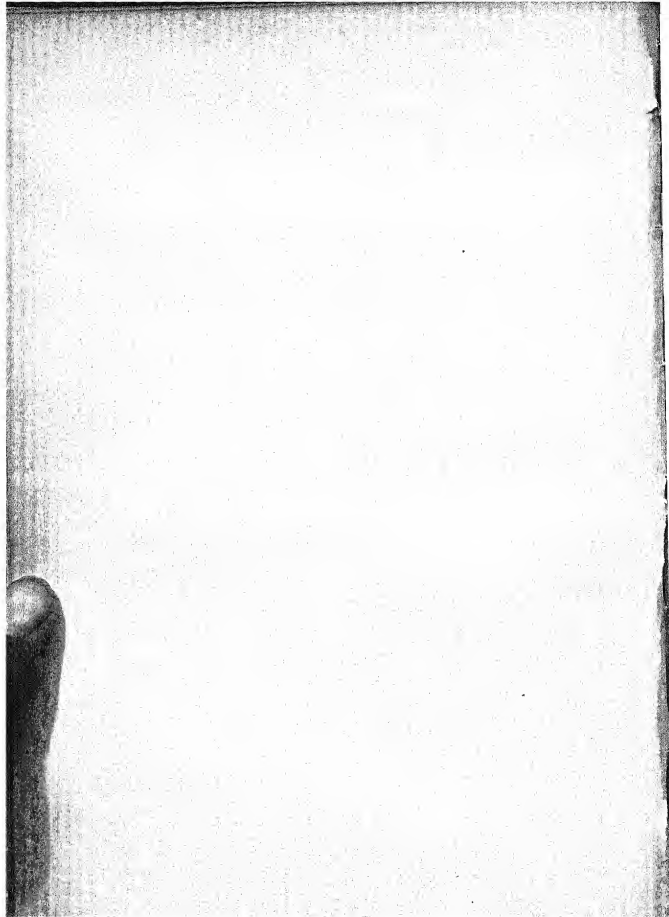
It only remained to punish the lying astrologers, and RAJA DONAN, RAJA PIKAS and the ugly boy now started up-country, disguised as peasants, and made their way to the new city where the seven brethren lived and governed. On arrival there the wayfarers fell in with the old astrologer who had prophesied RAJA DONAN'S good luck. He at once recognised and made obeisance to the Raja, and took him and his companions to live in his house and told them all about the state of the country. Through him, RAJA DONAN'S arrival and identity were made known to all his father's old chiefs and a plan of operations was concerted.

One day RAJA DONAN and his two companions presented themselves at the hall of audience where the seven brethren sat with their chiefs and nobles. They pretended to have come for the purpose of trade, and received gracious promises of encouragement, but suddenly, at a sign from RAJA DONAN, the chiefs and warriors rose and secured the seven impostors, who were forthwith carried down to *Mandi Angin* and put into an iron cage. Half of the inhabitants of the town were taken down to *Mandi Angin*, the old capital, and the rest were left to populate the new settlement. *Mandi Angin* was now once more as prosperous and peaceful as it had ever been.

RAJA DONAN and RAJA PIAKAS sailed for their respective kingdoms, leaving the old BANDAHARA with his brother, and the ugly youth was made Raja of *Goa Batu*.

RAJA DONAN still had to carry out the promise which he had made to the bird *Mak Tongang* under the *bëringin* tree. With the consent of his wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, he went off one day alone and made his way to the same place. There the bird met him and carried him up to the heavens where he was married to the Princess LINGGAM CHAHYA and remained with her for seven months and seven days. At the end of this period the bird *Mak Tongang* carried him back to his own palace in *Gedong Batu*, where he dwelt ever after in peace and happiness.

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## THE SURVEY QUESTION.



IN the Straits Settlements the "Survey Question" is one which has been before the public for some years and which, especially since 1883, has been the subject of much discussion—discussion which has just culminated in the publication by Government of a valuable report by an officer of the Survey of India (Lieut.-Colonel BARRON, B.C.S.) especially deputed to study the subject on the spot.

Some of the questions connected with land-revenue administration which have been engaging the attention of the Government of these Settlements (1,310 square miles) have recently been under discussion in a much larger Colony—Cochin China—and I have thought that it may be of interest to the members of our Society, and to persons in the Colony interested in land, if I republish here in English a paper on the subject which appeared last year in the *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*.

I have translated this paper, not because I agree with the principles which M. CAMOUILLY advocates, but because I have been desirous of understanding, in what manner it has been thought possible to carry out, in an Asiatic Colony, registration of title on the Torrens system without a preliminary general allotment survey. The arguments of the writer are chiefly directed against any project for carrying out a cadastral survey, but he does not seem to realise that some of these arguments, if their cogency is admitted, will militate equally against the introduction of the Torrens system, which he advocates. "Never think," says M. CAMOUILLY, "of carrying out a systematic survey of holdings. Do you know what the effect could be? Why you would destroy the communal system, by which the land-revenue is collected in a lump for each village and would introduce a system of revenue-settlement, holding by holding, which would give infinite trouble."

Later on, his argument in favour of the Torrens system is something of this sort:—"Annamite land-holders are terribly fleeced by money-lenders. Give them Government titles and they will be able to raise money at reasonable rates from respectable establishments. Confine your survey to those lots which

the native land-holders want to bring under the new system.'

The questions which will naturally occur to any one on comparing these recommendations are:—

Will not the argument about the communal system, which is said to be a reason for not carrying out a cadastral survey, apply to the proposal to survey separate holdings and issue separate titles for them under the Torrens system?

Suppose that the number of land-holders who apply to have their lands surveyed and their titles registered be very large and constantly increasing, will not the Government be compelled to carry out what would in effect be a cadastral survey?

It cannot be readily admitted that there are any real grounds for the fear expressed that the system of revenue-settlement by villages would be prejudiced by a field to field survey. In British India, the experience is the contrary. It must not for a moment be supposed that the *lambardari* settlement is abandoned and a *raiayat-wari* settlement introduced as a consequence of cadastral survey.

The expense of isolated surveys of holdings, to be carried out from time to time, according to demands, by surveyors stationed here and there throughout the country, would be fatal to the success of any voluntary scheme for the introduction of registration of title, and how such isolated surveys are ever to fit together as one compact and accurate map, M. CAMOUILLY does not explain. He had forgotten, perhaps, that in Australia, where he saw and admired the Torrens system, the survey of a whole tract before the alienation of any part of it is the rule.

I have to express to the author, whose work I have translated, and to the *Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*, my hope that they will pardon me for having taken for granted their permission to reproduce here this interesting paper on an important subject. If I do not agree with M. CAMOUILLY, being myself an advocate of a good cadastral survey as a help to good administration, and being sceptical as to the existence of difficulties which have been overcome in British India, I am able at all events to place his views before those in this Colony whose opinions may more nearly coincide with his than with mine.

## THE SURVEY QUESTION IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the "*Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*" for the first half-year of 1886.)

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HE Colonial Council has lately had under consideration the question of undertaking a cadastral survey of Cochin-China.

In the course of the debate on the subject (at the meeting of the 21st of December, 1885), the Chairman of the Committee for *affaires diverses*, himself opposed to the measure, quoted in support of his opinion a memorandum which I had drawn up on this question. But though unfavourable to the proposed survey, this memorandum contained, on a matter of much more real importance, certain proposals to which no allusion was made in the Colonial Council, and in respect of which I think it advisable to lay certain information before the Committee. I mean the introduction of the Torrens system in the Colony.

No subject is more completely within the scope of the researches to which our Society devotes itself, and there must evidently be every advantage in seeing this question made the subject of such discussions as may eventually contribute to the determination of the steps to be taken in the future. But before laying before the Council the system which I advocate, it is necessary to clear the ground of the proposals having reference to the carrying out of a cadastral survey to which I alluded just now.

These projects originated with Messrs. A——and G——, with the Administrator of Soctrang, and with the Council of the *arrondissement* of Bentré, who in 1884 put forward a resolution on this subject, which was taken up in the Colonial Council by the Hon'ble M. C——.

From the words of the resolution of M. C——, (*Journal Officiel* of the 16th March, 1885), I gather that the local Council of Bentré entertained the idea of undertaking, at their own expense, an allotment survey of the *arrondissement*; it was proposed to ask for authority to take credit in the budget for a special vote, and for power to fix a scale of charges for the remuneration of the surveyors employed in the operations. Where and how these surveyors were to be engaged, the Council does not say.

The resolution of the representatives of Bentré, another which emanated from M. C——, and the offers made by Messrs. A—— and G—— have, in point of fact, the same object, and what I shall have to say about one of these propositions, will apply equally to the other two.

The isolated survey of one or even of two *arrondissements* being quite objectless, the Colony, if she concurs in these projects, impliedly undertakes, by so doing, to extend later on, to the rest of her territory, the allotment survey undertaken at Soctrang and at Bentré, or in either one of these two *arrondissements*.

In reality, therefore, the question which has been brought before the Colonial Council is one of very great magnitude; it is a project so vast that, in comparison with it, the topographical survey on the scale of 1:100,000 on which the whole survey staff has been engaged for the last fourteen years, may be regarded as child's play.

As a considerable outlay, a large staff, and a period of some length must thus be necessary for the accomplishment of this immense work, it ought not to be undertaken without weighing carefully, on the one side, the cost and the chances of success; on the other, the immediate or future advantages which it may hold out to the Treasury and to individuals.

I shall be obliged, therefore, to go somewhat fully into the different matters which I have to lay before you, but as we have to do with a question involving no small demand on the financial resources of the Colony, its importance must be my excuse for discursiveness.

## I. THE FEASIBILITY AND COST OF THE SURVEY.

It is necessary, in the first place, to give a general description of the different operations which make up the "*cadastre*," for, as is usual in Cochin-China, the people who talk the most about the allotment survey seem to be those who are least well informed as to the circumstances under which such a work is carried out and maintained.

*Nature of survey operations.*—A survey, of the nature of that which has been undertaken in France, has for its object the ascertaining of the area of holdings and the sum to be levied thereon by way of revenue.

The plans and areas are consequently made out for individual holdings having regard either to difference of proprietorship or the nature of the cultivation. The plans have to be preceded,—

1st. By the definition of the boundaries, of the "*communes*," a work a great portion of which has already been carried out in the Colony, but being mapped on a scale of  $\frac{1}{20000}$ , is useless for the purposes of the cadastral survey.

2nd. By triangulation, the purpose of which is to fix with precision certain points selected at convenient distances one from the other, to which the details of the survey are thenceforth referred.

The revenue survey is effected with the assistance of "*indicateurs*" and with the concurrence of the proprietors on whom the surveyors serve notices showing in each individual case the position and area of all the lots belonging to each of them, whether contiguous or scattered here and there in the *commune*.

The areas of these lots are afterwards computed and a list is then prepared describing the proprietors and the holdings.

Commissioners charged with classifying the different kinds of lands proceed then to assess the revenue which is to be leviable on each lot. This is a matter of valuation.

I leave unnoticed the subsequent stages, viz. :—the verifica-



tion of the plans and the preparation of the maps.

*The survey of France.*—The survey of France designed on these lines is a comparatively recent institution. Its history is well known, and in treating of an undertaking which has taken so long, it seems desirable to recall how it has been carried out in the mother country in order to estimate with due reference to experience, what chances it has of success in the Colony.

I shall not deal here with surveys peculiar to certain provinces, which even before the institution of the *taille réelle* or even of a regular land-tax were, it is said, undertaken in France.

I content myself with asking what could possibly have been the value of an allotment survey of a district, such as the Dauphiné for instance, effected with the appliances of the 14th century. These so-called surveys, if they were ever made, were in every instance successively abandoned, and in the 18th century there was no trace of them left.

In 1763, a general survey of the kingdom was ordered. In the furtherance of the policy of government of that period, it was meant to serve as the basis of the assessment-tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which had just been established. This revenue survey was carried out only in Paris and its neighbourhood. The tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which in 1788 had already been exchanged for a subscription paid by the provinces, was replaced in 1791 by a land-tax which retained the character of a rateable charge upon holdings which the original assessment had had.

In this system of contribution, an exemption from charges by which one proprietor profited was counterbalanced by adding to the share which a neighbouring proprietor had to pay. Unfairness of dealing was inevitable in the absence of a land survey, and resulted in immediate protests.

The Government, hesitating to embark in the labour and expense which a survey would necessarily entail, had recourse, quite in vain, to half-measures—the revision of the registers ; the revenue survey of 1,800 *communes*, the result of which was to be applied on the principle of analogy to other parts

of the territory; compulsory declaration on the part of land-holders of the areas of their respective properties.

These palliatives produced no improvement; it was necessary to fall back upon a general survey of the country, and this was the conclusion arrived at in 1807 by a great committee of enquiry presided over by the celebrated DELAMBRE.

The regulations having reference to this work are the object of Chapter X of the law of the 15th September, 1807.

Begun some time afterwards, the survey was only finished in 1850 with the settlement of Cantal. The accomplishment of the survey of France has taken, therefore, more than 40 years; that of the three departments annexed in 1860 is not yet completed.

This work has cost one hundred and sixty million francs—an expenditure justified doubtless by the richness of the country, the importance of the land-tax, and the variety of soil, of products and of classes in which those products may be ranked.

Decided upon, unfortunately, under pressure brought to bear by the tax-payers with no end in view except the equal adjustment of the tax; inspired with the ideas of GALBERT, of JURGOT and of NECKER, who themselves sought no result from it but the means of checking arbitrary imposts, the survey of France is a purely administrative measure, of no use in legal transactions, and without effect as regards the registration of ownership.

Even considered from this limited point of view, can this immense work be accepted as final? Has it satisfied the land-owners and the Government? In no way. Complaints are still heard on all sides; some departments and some *communes* are always being favoured at the expense of less fortunate districts; these irregularities are exaggerated at will by the injured tax-payers, and there is no scheme which law-makers have not at some time or other proposed, and keep on proposing daily, in order to attain an even incidence of taxation.

*Cadastral Survey in Cochin-China.*—If the authority of the *Description de la Basse-Cochin-Chine* is to be trusted,

the Emperor GIA-LONG began in 1806 the survey of the Delta. No trace of this work remained, however, at the time of the conquest, and with his usual penetration, LURO points out that in documents and deeds before the time of MINH-MANG the area of lands is never expressed in *mẫu*, a circumstance which seems to exclude the idea of the existence of an earlier land-survey. It is more likely to have been a general map of the country that was drawn up in the time of GIA-LONG, and on this point the ordinarily accurate author of *Gia-dinh Thống Chi* is probably mistaken.

It is the Emperor MINH-MANG who really deserves the merit of having caused the execution of the native survey. In the 15th year of his reign, this sovereign sent into the southern provinces a special envoy, under whose direction a number of mandarin surveyors proceeded, with the concurrence of the interested parties and the local authorities, to register and compute the area of every allotment.

In spite of serious errors by which, according to the old (Native) Rulers, this survey was disfigured, the rapidity with which it was carried out is astonishing, and to account for it, one must remember the vigour of the administration of MINH-MANG, his great severity, and the promptitude with which his orders were executed.

But I hasten to say it would be most rash to deduce from this instance, an impression that the execution of the proposed cadastral survey is moderately easy. No analogy can be established between a register of holdings made without instruments by men ignorant of the first elements of geometry, simple eye-sketches barely verified by a few measurements, and the allotment survey required from our French surveyors.

The results of this work, which was so rapidly completed, were entered, for every village, in books, the so-called "descriptions of fields," *Dia-bố*. Far superior in this respect to our *livres cadastraux* (survey record books) in France, these *Dia-bố*, according to custom, take the place, to a certain extent, of the titles to property. It has been by amalgamating with these the supplementary registers (*cahiers de correction*) that the revenue-roll has since been drawn up; but this

collection of documents seems to have been very badly kept, and I do not suppose that it is of any great use now.

*Schemes drawn up by the Survey Department.*—The topographical department have, on their part, had under consideration the expenditure necessary for the execution of a cadastral survey of the Colony, and there exist in their archives two estimates, originating, one from M. BATAILLE, *Chef de Section*, and the other from the lamented M. BOILLOUX.

*By M. Bataille, Chef de Section.*—From information furnished by officers of Government and by surveyors, M. BATAILLE, in 1879, estimated, not very accurately, I fancy, the cultivated area of the Colony, the only portion to be surveyed, at 650,000 *hectares*.\* With a staff of 24 Europeans and 37 natives, costing 377,948 francs and surveying annually 40,800 *hectares*, M. BATAILLE reckoned that the allotment survey of these 650,000 *hectares* would take 16 years and would cost 6,048,000 francs; this would be 9 francs 26 cmes. a *hectare*.

In these calculations, M. BATAILLE has omitted to include the cost of valuation, and of determining and marking boundaries; nor has he foreseen that a third of the staff will always be either ill or on leave, for he takes it for granted that the whole staff will be always at work at the same time; finally, he has not given a thought to the cost of keeping up the survey when once completed.

*By M. Boilloux, Chef de Service.*—M. BOILLOUX has taken these various matters into account. He supposes, further, that before this survey could be completed three-fifths of the Colony would be under cultivation. It is on the revenue survey of this area of about 3,600,000 *hectares* that he has based his calculations.

For the execution of this work, M. BOILLOUX estimated that there would be required a staff of, first, 84 Europeans supplying on an average 40 surveyors employed on the revenue survey, secondly, 105 natives, as demarcators and draftsmen. He calculated the annual cost to be 1,456,549

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\* 1 *hectare* = 2.471 acres.

francs. He set down the survey of four villages as the annual work to be expected from each of the forty surveyors, and concluded consequently that 16 years would be the period required for the survey of 2,460 \* villages.

According to this scheme, to carry out the survey would involve an expenditure of the sum of 23,304,784 francs. But in this sum-total M. BOILLOUX did not include the cost of purchase and erection of permanent boundary-marks defining *cantons*, villages, and holdings; he supposed these charges to be borne by the *communes* and by private individuals. Allowing 40 boundary-marks to each village, at a cost of 5 francs per mark, there is an expenditure of 500,000 francs to be added to the estimate of M. BOILLOUX for the demarcation of villages alone. This sum must be increased ten-fold to arrive at the cost of the permanent demarcation of private properties.

To maintain and turn to account this work, which 189 Engineers and Overseers will have thus completed in 16 years, a staff of 124 persons, exclusive of revenue officers and valuers must be kept up, and under this heading M. BOILLOUX estimated an annual expenditure of 960,633 francs. At the rate of 5% this sum represents a capital of 19,212,660 francs, which added to the cost of the survey, namely, 23,304,784 francs

makes a total of                      ...                      ...                      42,517,444 francs

as the expenditure which, in the opinion of M. BOILLOUX, would be required to carry out and maintain a cadastral survey. According to these calculations the cost of the allotment survey and the registration staff amounts to 10 francs 75 cmes. per *hectare*.

These sums speak for themselves. But, even so, granting the *data* (open to question though they are) on which M. BOILLOUX'S calculations are based, the sums for which he asks appear to me to be insufficient.

In these calculations, in which, at first sight, he seems to

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\* 2,560 (2)—W. E. M.

have allowed for all contingencies, M. BOILLOUX has neglected to take into account the mistakes and disappointments which are inevitable here in an undertaking of this kind. He has not taken into consideration that, where such a large staff is employed, in spite of all the care taken in recruiting, a comparatively large number of important hands must be non-effectives, spending without producing; that of the 84 surveyors employed at the start, very few would see the end of the work; that provision must therefore be made for replacing them and for the instruction of their successors; all this at a very considerable outlay, which he has not taken into account.

On the other hand, in reckoning on three-fifths of the Colony being under cultivation before the completion of the survey, M. BOILLOUX seems to me to have been led into exaggeration in the opposite direction.

These three and-a-half million *hectares* will no doubt be under the plough some day, but this can only be in the distant future, much further off than the end of the 16 years allowed by M. BOILLOUX. To obtain such an extension of cultivation, so rapidly, it would be necessary to take in hand the reclamation, by means of canals and embankments, of the unreclaimed swamp which comprises one-half of the Colony, and to populate the lands thus gained by forming new villages on them. At no great outlay, I fancy, a large part of the extensive marshes to the north of Cholon and of Tanan, those of the plain of Reeds (*Foncs*) of Baclicu, Cantho, Soctrang, Longxuyen and Chaudoc and even perhaps the vast uninhabited tracts of Rachgia, Camau and Hatien might be drained sufficiently to allow of their conversion into paddy-fields.

But these drainage works on which, in my opinion, the Colony ought to concentrate its greatest energy, must, it seems, be reserved for another generation, and one cannot, therefore, take as a basis for calculation the results which may be produced by them.

It is necessary to seek elsewhere grounds on which to base estimates which the periodical recurrence of these visionary schemes induces me, in my turn, to present to you to-day.

On the 31st December, 1884, the cultivable area, measured by the topographical staff, amounted to about 730,000 *hectares*. The cultivated land of the *arrondissements* or of the *cantons* remaining still to be surveyed was approximately 70,000 *hectares*.

We may, therefore, consider 800,000 *hectares* to be the cultivable area which will be shewn in the returns of cultivation furnished by the topographical staff when the survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{20000}$ , now approaching completion, shall have been finished. But some *arrondissements* and those not the least important ones were surveyed before the remarkable activity which has been shewn recently in jungle-clearing, and it must be remembered that the returns do not shew the present state of the cultivation of those sub-divisions, but on an average that of the years 1881-1882.

The Colony exported in 1881, ...	4,210,000	} piculs of pad- dy and rice.
„ „ 1882, ...	6,160,000	

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Total, ... 10,370,000

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Average for two years, ... 5,165,000

Allowing ten piculs to each inhabitant, the local consumption may have amounted in each one of these years to 16,300,000

For seed ( $\frac{1}{24}$ of the harvest) there must have been required, ...	...	...	900,000
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The average produce for the years 1881 and 1882 must therefore have been, ...	...	22,400,000
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The export rose in 1883 to, ...	...	8,630,000
„ „ 1884 „ ...	...	8,445,000

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Total, ... 17,075,000

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Average, ... 8,538,000

The local consumption, which must have slightly increased may be put down for each of these years at, ...	...	...	16,600,000
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For seed there must have been required, ...	1,040,000
Average produce of each of the last two years,	26,180,000
Average of the years 1881 and 1882 brought forward, ...	22,400,000
Increase, ...	3,800,000

There does not seem to have been any noticeable improvement in the attention given to the land or in the choice of seed, during the last three years; the climatic conditions have remained about the same, there is no reason, therefore, why the return per *hectare* for 1883 and 1884 should have been appreciably larger than that of the two preceding years. It is in the extension of the area taken up for cultivation that we are compelled to look for the cause of the increase in value of production, the sum of which may consequently enable us to calculate the extent of the accession to the area planted with rice.

The Annamites divide the paddy-fields into five classes producing from 35 to 15 piculs of rice per *hectare*. Opened by people without much capital, on land not yet sufficiently prepared for cultivation, and in any case far inferior as regards soil to the splendid paddy-lands which date from ancient times, the new grain-fields may, in general, be ranked in the 3rd class, that which produces 25 piculs to the *hectare*. The quotient found by dividing 3,800,000 by 25 would give, therefore, approximately the extent of land lately brought under cultivation. This would seem to be 152,000 *hectares* and this has to be added to the total of the cultivated area as computed by the topographical department, namely 800,000 *hectares*, in order to find out the total of the cultivated area of the Colony, which may thus be put at 950,000 *hectares*.

Other kinds of cultivation, with the exception, perhaps, of some betel-nut gardens, are so little developed that it seems useless to take them into account.

If, then, like Messrs. BATAILLE and BOILLOUX, I were to lay down 16 years as the period necessary for the completion



of a cadastral survey, I should have to add to the above total of 950,000 *hectares* the land gradually opened up for cultivation during that period. Taking into account the results of the last two years, and always remembering that the population must soon begin upon the marshes, which will be more and more difficult to reclaim, I estimate, somewhat arbitrarily no doubt, that in this coming period of 16 years the area under cultivation will be increased by 500,000 *hectares*.

The survey then must be applied to a surface of 1,450,000 *hectares*.

Estimating the cost of the survey and establishment at 11 francs the *hectare*, the expenditure would amount to about 16,000,000 francs.

The survey of France, which, in consequence of the rise in the price of everything in recent times, would be a much more serious undertaking now-a-days, cost 150 million francs, or about 3 francs a *hectare*.

For this country, the salaries assigned to surveyors must be multiplied by three, and though a revenue-survey may be carried out more easily in the Colony, it must be remembered that an operator employed here will turn out, on an average, only about two-thirds of the work of one of equal ability and industry working in France. As the two circumstances last stated nearly counterbalance each other, it is sufficient to take into consideration only the difference of salaries, and, looking to this fact only, we may safely put down the cost of the survey at 9 francs the *hectare*. My estimate of 11 francs, which includes the registration establishment, would, therefore, probably be rather under the mark.

Having taken all possible care to reduce everything that can possibly be objected to as exaggerated in M. BOILLOUX's figures, I have now to give my opinion as to the chances of success, which, whatever may be its cost, the cadastral survey would have.

Here is my opinion in two words:—

1. The cadastral survey, if it is undertaken, will never be finished.

II. Whatever portion of it is completed will never be kept up and its value will be lost.

On these two points, I entertain the most absolute conviction. I know the Colony well enough not to be afraid that future events will prove me to have been wrong.

## II.

### *The Use of the Survey of the Colony.*

I have shown above at what a heavy figure the expense of a cadastral survey must necessarily be estimated.

I have not attempted to conceal the small amount of confidence I entertain of the success of such an undertaking.

It only remains to give my opinion as to its utility, and on this point I shall speak even more plainly. The cadastral survey (*cadastre*), giving the word the meaning it possesses in our language, and in our system of administration, that survey which has, up to the present time, been kept in view in the Colony, and in reference to which the schemes which I have just reviewed have been drawn up, such a survey has no *raison d'être* here, it would be useless; much more, it would do actual harm.

We found in Cochin-China an admirable institution which used to be of the greatest service to the Annamite Government, and which, to us strangers to the lands, the language and the customs of the population, has been still more useful; I refer to the Annamite system of district-government by *communes*, an institution which, instead of trying to ruin by awkward administrative importations, we ourselves, weakened as we are by centralisation, might perhaps seek to introduce into the mother-country for the good of the nation.

The native *commune* has been much encroached upon already, at all events, as regards the collection of the direct taxes (and this is one of its most important functions); it still exists with its principal attributes. Beyond the twentieth *arrondissement*, the Government has no need to know the 1,600,000 inhabitants of the Colony. It is sufficient to communicate with the 2,450 municipalities by the medium of whom the taxes are collected without documents, prosecutions or expense.

I will not deny that abuses may arise from this mode of procedure, but such abuses are not the result of French administration, they have existed, and in a much greater degree, from time immemorial; they are less felt in all that regards the assessment of allotments for land revenue than in any other matter, and they do not affect the interests of the Treasury in any way.

The Officers of Government who know by the computations of the (topographical) survey the exact area of land under cultivation in each village, can in fact maintain a check upon the full collection of the land revenue, nor do they fail to do so, and in *arrondissements* where the holdings have been completely surveyed, the difference discovered between the actual cultivated area and that on which revenue is paid is comparatively unimportant, it amounts to about one-fortieth.

Arrondissements.	Area under cultivation.		Difference.		Remarks.
	According to the revenue-rolls of 1885.	According to calculations of the topographical survey.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	
Baria, ...	10,233	10,548	...	225	
Bienhoa, ...	29,050	26,143	2,807	...	
Saigon, ...	47,179	57,906	...	10,727	
Cholon, ...	59,952	65,834	...	5,882	
Gocong, ...	37,798	38,303	...	505	Deficiency 22,042
Tanan, ...	42,865	43,499	...	634	Excess 7,336
Mytho, ...	99,938	102,769	...	2,831	
Bentré, ...	87,988	87,332	656	...	
Vinhlong, ...	79,790	75,917	3,873	...	
Sadec, ...	52,100	53,338	...	1,238	
	544,893	561,499	7,336	22,042	

At Travinh and at Soctrang, the difference seems to be more considerable. Although the survey of these *arrondissements* is not yet finished, the cultivated area, according to the calculations of the survey department, already exceeds the area on which revenue is paid, in Travinh by 7,603 *hectares*, and in Soctrang by 3,211 *hectares*. But there can be no doubt that when the topographical survey of these *arrondissements* is finished, the local officials will hasten to take advantage of the materials for a check furnished to them by the cultivation returns, to secure accuracy in the revenue declarations of the villages.

Thus, without any expense whatever, and without even the European staff being brought into contact with the taxpayers, the land revenue is collected at the present time almost without arrears. The cadastral survey once effected, the collective liability of the *commune* would be transformed into the personal contribution of the individual and all the *arrondissements* would thus become *vingtièmes*. Every *administrateur*, or rather every *contrôleur*, for officials of this nature will have to be created, would have to open registers of holdings, to keep a record of numerous mutations of title, and to keep nominal rolls which the central office will have to verify entry by entry. Next, the tax gatherer will come and he will have to serve a notice of demand on every taxpayer, to see him, to listen to his excuses, and to sue him and levy an attachment in case of non-payment.

Attachment on what? The Annamites have no furniture, the animals used in cultivation are as much landed property as the fields themselves. For arrears to the amount of \$2 could one go as far as to seize immoveable property?

In an *arrondissement* which is subject to the assessment of one-fifth, the Government expends, in order to collect the land-revenue, forty per cent., perhaps, of the sum realised. I do not profess to say that the same thing must necessarily occur in all *arrondissements*, for in the latter the payments may be heavier, but at least it is not rash to suppose that the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue will be considerable; that the collections will far exceed the utmost expectations of

those who hold the most optimist of opinions—as far as I am concerned, I distinctly deny.

Everything being taken into consideration, the immense labour which the direct taxation of individuals will entail upon the Government, will result in the reduction, in a sensible degree, of the actual sum realised by the land-tax, and further, in consequence of the transport charges which will have to be incurred, will increase the burden on the native population.

This, therefore, is what would be the probable result of effecting a cadastral survey, with its natural consequence, the separate direct liability of each land-holder for the land-tax.

I have already stated what a large establishment it would be necessary to keep up in order to secure the due working of these institutions. I need not go on to point out how greatly increased the Central Government will find their work and responsibility to be, by having to control and direct an entirely new financial department, with the public works necessitated by it.

Almost the whole of Eastern Indo-China is being laid open, at the present day, to our action, and in order to fulfil the mission thus imposed upon it, the Government has need of all its liberty; is this the time for the introduction here of reforms, or rather of useless changes, the putting of which into operation will absorb all our attention and the sole result of which will be to accentuate the differences which may exist between Cochin-China and Tonkin, to the prejudice of the administrative union of the two Colonies?

Let us rather respect what still survives of the organisation of the Annamite *commune*; this institution will be invaluable to us in Tonkin; thanks to it, we govern Cochin-China easily. But we take advantage of it in an ungrateful spirit, and we shall not appreciate its benefits until the day when its disappearance shall enable us to judge how well it served us when we had it.

### III.

#### *Means of introducing the Torrens System into Cochin-China.*

I shall now pass to another subject, in which I trust to be able to interest the Committee in a more special manner.

All administrators and lawyers who have to deal with questions relating to loans on landed security and on agricultural property, are acquainted, in its general features at least, with the ingenious system invented at Melbourne\* by the Hon'ble Mr. TORRENS † and so properly called after his name.

Land-owners in Australia who are desirous of bringing their land under the Torrens system, send in their title-deeds to a special office, where they are examined, in the same manner as the titles of a vendor are scrutinised by the purchaser, and where, after this verification, they are entered, if need be, in registers kept for this purpose. In consideration of a small payment, the Government certifies thenceforth that the person named in the title (*porteur du titre*) has the right to dispose at will of his property, free from all charge, and undertakes to indemnify those who advance money upon it, in case of eviction.

These titles may thenceforth be employed as freely as negotiable instruments; they become regular securities (*des véritables warrants*), and are transferred, and pass from hand to hand with the same facility. Simple promissory notes afford in this way the same security as mortgages of real property, and land becomes the safest medium of credit.

In Australia, where, in many respects, land is not more valuable than here, the Torrens system has produced very remarkable results; the costs of conveyancing, so heavy in English possessions, have fallen to next to nothing; dealings are put through without delay, and in no single case (at least up to 1878) has the liability of the Colonies been brought into question.

The analogy which exists between the Torrens system and the practice which obtains among the Annamites of guaranteeing possession of land by the issue of title-deeds, struck me forcibly during my stay in Australia, and I have ever since thought that the adoption of the former here would be in the highest degree useful and very easy.

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\* At Adelaide.—W. E. M.

† The late Sir R. R. TORRENS.—W. E. M.

All the reflection which I have bestowed on the subject since has only confirmed me in this idea.

Annamite law does not recognise any absolute rights in real property, whether express or implied.

Native land-holders only borrow, ordinarily at the sowing season, on an undertaking to repay the advance at harvest, eight months afterwards.

They are the victims of the most frightful usury.

There exist at Saigon great money-lending institutions\* which would find every advantage in embarking in these agricultural loans. Their intervention would at once reduce by four-fifths the rate of interest which the native land-holders pay at present. Perhaps, even, the Bank of Indo-China would be willing, in consideration of the deposit of title-deeds, to make the necessary advances to cultivators.

All these different circumstances tell greatly in favour of the adoption of the Torrens system, and the natives who seem to have had an intuitive idea of the principle, would at once appreciate the benefits derivable from it.

Should the Torrens law (*l'acte Torrens*) be applied to the Colony, it would be necessary to undertake, not a cadastral survey (*cadastre*), but a registration of holdings (*levé*) and the demarcation, with the concurrence of contiguous proprietors (*délimitation contradictoire*) of those lands the owners of which might apply to have them brought under the new system. New titles of uniform tenor, drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon, would be issued then to the parties entitled.

Surveyors attached to the principal *arrondissements* might be entrusted, in such numbers as the demand for their services might require, with the scientific part of the work; the civil functionary in charge, an officer deputed by the *direction de l'intérieur* (possibly an *employé des domaines*), the *chef du canton*, and a headman selected in the village would pronounce upon the titles of the land-holders, would exercise a careful watch over the interests of third persons and of the

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\* The Bank of Indo-China, the statutes of which might easily be modified; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank.

Colony, would sign, with the parties interested, the descriptions of boundaries, and would prepare the new certificates of title.

The costs of these proceedings might be charged in part to those land-holders on whose account they are incurred, the balance would not be a very heavy charge on the local budget.

In a short time, and without undue expense, the Government would, I believe, by this means, accomplish the definition and demarcation of holdings. And these combined measures would not only facilitate the enforcement of the Torrens system, but, by determining the extent and the boundaries of holdings, they would operate in putting an end to the numerous law-suits to which boundary questions give rise.\*

None of these advantages can be hoped for from the cadastral survey.

## CAMOUILLY.

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\* Number of suits tried in 1884, in which claims to land or disputes about boundaries were the cause of action:—

Court of Binh-hoà	...	...	66
Mytho,	...	...	13
Chaudoc,	...	...	133
Vinhlông	...	No returns furnished.	
Bentré,	...	...	136
Soctrang,	...	...	19
			<hr/> 367





## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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To his Annual Report on the Forest Department for 1886, Mr. CANTLEY, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, has added some notes on Economic Plants—notes to which it seems desirable to give wider publicity than can be obtained by incorporation in a volume of "Proceedings of the Legislative Council." They are, therefore, reprinted here.

The introduction of trees and plants into countries in which they are not indigenous often involves, if the acclimatisation is successful, a growth of nomenclature which creates puzzles for future philologists. "Tobacco" and "ananas" have gradually been adopted, in varying forms, by all the languages of the East, but what are we to say of "*jamrose*," the name given in Mauritius to one of the *jambu* family, perhaps the rose-apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), which seems to be an odd mixture of the Malay and English words?

In Penang, where the *cho-cho* (*sechium edule*) is called "the Bainie fruit," a name has been established which will perhaps find a place some day in dictionaries and glossaries. The vegetable in question was first grown at Bellevue on Penang Hill in 1865 by the Recorder, Sir BENSON MAXWELL, to whom one ripe specimen was presented by Mr. ROBERT BAIN, a merchant in the island. The name of the new product was not known, and it was christened by the children of the family after the donor. The plant has grown freely on Penang Hill ever since, and is known both to Europeans and natives in Penang by the name invented in the nursery of the Recorder's family.

What is now being done by a Government Department in

a report of this kind to inform and educate the public as to the value of tropical products, was attempted here in 1836 by Colonel LOW, who published a "Dissertation" on Agriculture in the Straits. Mr. CANTLEY would do good service if he, like Colonel LOW, would attempt to get trustworthy statistics of the yield of rice and other grain and of various kinds of fruit, etc., in the several Settlements, and of the profit to be expected from cultivation of all sorts.

W. E. M.

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## APPENDIX C.

## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following Notes on Economic Plants are made with a view to the encouragement of minor industries. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the establishment of the Experimental Nurseries to obtain complete information, but that given below may be useful in shewing the tendency towards results, in the absence of more complete details.

## FIBRES.

MAURITIUS HEMP (*Furcraea gigantea*) continues to grow with great vigour in the Nurseries, and several thousand plants have been disposed of to planters for trial. The price realized for good fibre is about £28 per ton in London, and if the fibre can be prepared here at say 5 cents per pound, its profitable cultivation is no doubt possible.

MANILA HEMP (*Musa textilis*) grows well. When first planted it takes longer to send up suckers than the common Banana does, but once established it grows freely.

In Manila, on good soil, the plantations are renewed only after a period of about 20 years. The present market value of the fibre is from £30 to £40 per ton in London, and as labour is about equally as cheap in the Straits as in Manila, the plant is no doubt capable of profitable cultivation in favourable localities.

SUNN HEMP (*Crotalaria juncea*).—Common in a wild state all over the Settlements, and grows well in ordinary soil. Some attempt to utilize the plant should be made, as the fibre commands a good price in the market.

PENGUIN HEMP (*Bromelia sylvestris*) grows with remarkable vigour. It is one of the pine-apple tribe, but the leaves

are much longer than those of the pine-apple plant. It succeeds best under the treatment pine-apples require.

RHEA or CHINA GRASS (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows well in rich moist soils, and now that a simple process for the extraction of the fibre from the wood by steaming has been hit upon, its manufacture, considering the high price obtained for the fibre, is worthy of careful trial, especially on land where sugar cultivation has ceased to be remunerative owing to low prices, and where the ground is not marshy.

PLANTAIN and BANANA FIBRE (*Musa sapientum*).—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sélângor a wild banana which grew there with great luxuriance, in appearance the plant looked very like *Musa textilis* and it is probable it will be found to yield a very good marketable fibre.

From the *Kew Gardens Bulletin* of April last I learn that in Jamaica a red banana produces fibre worth £25 per ton; the plant is probably the same as the red banana of the Straits.

LALANG (*Imperatia Kœnigii*).—Lalang has been found to produce good papermaking material, but as the grass had to be transported to England in bales, only the longest grass containing stout fibrous stems was found to pay. The land that will support grass of such a robust nature, will also grow more valuable crops. The quantity of material available for paper-making in the Straits, including bamboos, pine-apple leaves, wood, &c., would seem to warrant the establishment here of a permanent paper factory.

PINE APPLE FIBRE (*Ananassa sativa*).—In reference to pine-apple fibre, Mr. MORRIS writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, already referred to, observes as follows:—"Although not much at present in commercial use, the fibre has a future of considerable importance before it. It is finer and stronger than that yielded by any other plant. A beautiful fabric known as Piña cloth is made from it. A rope of pine-apple fibre  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference bore a strain of 57 cwt."

**MUDAR FIBRE** (*Calotropis gigantea*).—Plants of Mudar have been in demand during the past year. The plant on hand is apparently the white variety, and grows very freely in almost any soil. The downy substance contained in the follicles or seed pods is the part most valued, but the stem also yields a fibre, which is said to be superior to the common *Calotropis* which by branching more is less valuable. The plant also yields a Gutta. The juice of ten average plants is said to yield about a pound of Gutta.

**COTTON** (*Gossypium arboreum*).—Cotton is found to do well on alluvial deposits on the plains and also on hills up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, but the soil of the Straits generally is unsuited for the cultivation of Cotton, being too clayey and retentive.

**KAPOK** (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).—The cultivation of Kapok is attracting much attention. The plant is of rapid growth and succeeds well on ordinary soils. Its cultivation in the Straits can hardly fail to be profitable under good management.

**INDIAN HEMP** (*Cannabis sativa*) grows, but shews no hope of profitable production, the fibre being five times shorter than it naturally is when grown in a congenial climate.

**OTHER FIBRES.**—The following fibre-producing plants are also found to grow well in the Straits:—American aloe, Hibiscus of sorts, Bowstring hemp of sorts, Cus-cus, Palm and Pandan fibres, and numerous plants belonging to the Urticaceæ, Verbenaceæ and Malvaceæ families. Jute has not been tried, the seed requisitioned not having arrived in time, but I have hope of the plant succeeding.

## OILS.

**CITRONELLA GRASS** (*Andropogon nardus*) and **LEMON GRASS** (*Andropogon citratus*).—The cultivation of these grasses would appear not to receive sufficient attention. Their growth in the Straits is all that can be desired, and the cultivation pays well when properly attended to.

RUSA OIL GRASS (*Andropogon schœnanthes*) does not seem to be known in the Straits, and so far I have not been able to procure plants, but that it will succeed here there is but little doubt.

CROTON OIL (*Croton tiglium*).—Among recent introductions, this is by far the most promising. It seems to have found a climate and soil entirely to its liking in the Straits. The plant bears heavy crops of fruit, its cultivation will no doubt prove a profitable investment.

ILLUPI OIL (*Bassia latifolia*).—Plants of this valuable oil tree do not appear to succeed well in Singapore. They are much preyed upon by insects, and although the tree is found in a wild state at no great distance, it has refused so far to grow satisfactorily in this island.

CASTOR OIL (*Ricinus communis*).—Castor oil is now largely used in the manufacture of soap, for machinery and other purposes. In the Straits the plant grows with great vigour, and under proper treatment its cultivation should pay. Some Chinese made an attempt to cultivate the plant in Malacca some years ago. The attempt was a failure in point of profitable return, and no one else seems to have tried it since then, I have strong reason to think, however, that the plant used was an inferior variety, *i. e.*, the variety common in the Straits, the cultivation of which could hardly have been expected to be profitable. The failure has had the effect of discouraging others, but there would seem no good reason to be discouraged so long as the plant has not had a proper trial.

COCOA-NUT OIL (*Cocos nucifera*).—Little need be said of this well-known oil, but it is found that the plant does not yield sufficient crops to pay, when grown more than about half-a-mile from the sea; when grown in the interior of Singapore the crops obtained are said to be only sufficient to cover cost of labour.

OLIVE OIL (*Olea europea*).—The olive plants introduced in 1885 and planted on Penang Hill are making very satisfactory growth, and I am in hope of its proving well adapted for cultivation on mountains and high lands generally.

**BEN OIL TREE** (*Moringa pterogysperma*) is everywhere cultivated in the Straits for its leaves and roots, which are used as vegetables, but apparently no attempt has been made to manufacture oil from the tree.

**KAYU PUTEH OIL** (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).—Whole forests of this tree exist in Malacca, but little attention seems to be given to the manufacture of oil from the plant as is done elsewhere. The tree yields many useful produce, but oil may be looked upon as the most valuable, and it could, no doubt, be extracted from it at a rate which would give a good margin of profit.

**GINGELLY OIL** (*Sesamum indicum*) grows wild all over the country, and bears abundance of seed from which oil might be profitably extracted. The seed contains 50% of oil, and some three crops a year may be had. The oil is used for soap-making, in perfumery, and to adulterate almond oil, which it much resembles. In India one million acres is said to be under cultivation of Sesamum.

**WOOD OIL** (*Dipterocarpus spp.*).—At present wood oil in paying quantity is obtained only from primeval forest. I would however suggest that indigenous trees yielding wood oil and gutta percha be planted for pepper supports. The time they will require to make supports will be about seven years, at which date the temporary supports (Dadup or deadwood) could be removed. Acting on this principle, a time would arrive when the supports would become a source of considerable revenue, probably greater than the pepper crop, whereas at present they are generally a source of trouble and expense.

## FRUITS.

**PEACH** (*Amygdalus persica*).—The successful acclimatization of the peach tree in the Straits is a work of the Forest Department which has already borne fruit, and very excellent fruit too; the trees have now borne three crops in succession, which shews that they are in earnest, and it is not too much to hope that, when the tree gets widely distributed among Chinese cultivators, peaches will become a common fruit in the bazaars of the colony.



APPLE (*Pyrus malus*).—Very good apples have been produced by the plants introduced from Sydney. I did not attach much importance to the first crop, as plants with fruiting branches (buds) ripened before their arrival will generally produce a first crop, but that the plants are now producing good fruits from Colonial ripened wood shews that they have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances of climate.

COCOA PLUM (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—The cocoa plum of the West Indies came into bearing during the year for the first time in the Straits. The plants were received originally from Kew. On being removed from their pots and planted in the open ground they grew with great rapidity, and when about six feet in height came into fruit which they have ripened in fair quantity.

PINE-APPLE (*Ananassa sativa*).—The following pine-apple plants have been collected from various sources and are now growing in the Experimental Nursery, viz.:—Black Jamaica, Cayenne, Queen, Mauritius and New Providence. It is unfortunate that of all those just named the Mauritius, a very inferior kind, is the only one extensively cultivated here; time only will work a change. I would here mention that the profitable introduction of a new product (fruit or vegetable) into a Chinese bazaar is a more difficult thing than most people imagine, the Oriental taste once educated to a certain thing, even though an inferior article, is clung to with a persistence truly remarkable. I would observe further that the pine-apple everywhere known here under the name "Mauritius" is not known in that colony, and that the sugar-cane known in Mauritius under the name of "Penang" is not found here.

LIME BERRIES (*Triphasia trifoliata*).—The fruit of this plant is preserved in Manila and sent to the London market. The plant produces fruit here in great plenty, and will no doubt be found to pay here as well as in Manila.

BREAD NUT (*Brosimum alicastrum*), and BRAZIL-NUT (*Bertholetia excelsa*).—These plants continue to grow with unabated vigour, the first planted are now about twelve feet in height, and I have hopes of their producing useful fruit in the Colony.

ALLIGATOR PEAR (*Persea gratissima*).—This highly esteemed fruit tree is now in bearing in the Nursery. About two years ago when only a small plant it was removed from the Botanic Gardens where its growth had stood stationary for some years, but since being planted in more congenial soil it has grown with great freedom.

DATE PALM (*Phoenix dactylifera*).—Being often asked as to the possibility of dates being grown in the Straits, I may observe that our climate is altogether unsuitable for the cultivation of the plant or any of its varieties, of which there are over a hundred. The date grows well only in hot, dry climates, in localities where its roots can find a sufficiency of moisture. The plant exists in this Colony.

COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).—The common fig ripens fruit in the Straits very freely, but is much subject to attack from insects. A few drops of kerosine oil applied to the parts attacked will keep the ants away for about a week when another application becomes necessary. The underground portion of the stem is generally the part attacked first. Fruits which have attained full size but are backward in ripening may be brought to maturity in a few days by the application of a little olive oil to the extremity of the fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS.—It is notorious that the supply of native fruits, such as Durian and Mangosteen, is not sufficient to meet the local demand, and still orchards are not being extended with any great rapidity. So far as I have been able to discover, there seems two causes for this. The first is, that nearly all the land accessible to small cultivators on which fruit trees can be grown *easily* in Singapore and Penang is already under cultivation; and the second appears to be, that the growers in Malacca where land is available and who are chiefly Malays, are indifferent to money-making further than sufficient for their daily requirements.

The foreign demand for Mangosteen plants has become somewhat excessive since the tree has been found to fruit in East Africa and East and West Indies.

ORANGES.—Every effort has been made to get together as large a collection of orange plants as possible in the hope that

at least a few may be found to fruit freely. So far, orange cultivation in the Straits has not been very successful, the plants grow freely enough, but produce but little fruit. Some China oranges planted on the Woodneuk Estate in Singapore produced during the first year a perfect crop of yellow oranges, next year a crop of a greener nature, and the third crop was entirely green. For some years past they have ceased producing edible fruit. How far cultivation may be to blame for these results is not known, but the stock now on hand will shew what can be done to acclimatize and cultivate this favourite fruit.

### BEVERAGES.

**LIBERIAN COFFEE** (*Coffea liberica*) is becoming an established product of the Straits, but its proper cultivation is far from being properly understood. Drainage is too little attended to by some; others by starting the plant in very rich compost change the character of the roots to an extent that unsuits them for penetration of the natural soil. When these errors and some others get corrected, the adaptability of the plant for cultivation here will then shew itself in its true character. Plants of this Coffee are under various treatment in the Experimental Nursery, but it would be premature at present to detail these, I may state however that the plant will not bear manuring in the ordinary way when in fruit, manure should therefore be applied in liquid form, or as top dressing, when given to encourage the swelling of the berries. When the soil is disturbed around the plant when in fruit, a large number of the berries wither and die owing to the destruction of rootlets in the manuring process, and which renders the act a loss instead of a gain.

**MAROGOGEPIC COFFEE** (*Coffea sp.*).—Three plants of the Coffee known as "Marogogepic" and very favourably reported on some little time ago by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, were received from Kew during the year and have grown with less vigour than the Liberian kind, but with almost double that of Arabian Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The leaves are somewhat larger than the Arabian kind, so that the plant seems from its growth to approach an intermediate form between *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea arabica*, and is not as yet affected

by the disease. Should it prove as well adapted to our soil as *Coffea liberica* does, keep free from disease, and have a distinct cropping season, it will no doubt supersede all other kinds in the Straits.

ARABIAN COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*).—The Arabian coffee planted in the Nursery Hooks healthy, but grows slowly. Hybridization may probably re-establish it in cultivation.

BENGAL COFFEE (*Coffea bengalense*).—The growth made by Bengal coffee does not look promising, the plants are still small however and may not shew their true character.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*).—Some plants of Chocolate which stood for some years leaf-eaten, extremities of the branches dead, and looking in a dying state had, on the land coming under the control of the Forest Department, a number of Dadup trees planted among them for experiment. The Dadup trees have now grown to about twenty-five feet in height and their branches having nearly met, the solar rays are prevented from striking the Chocolate plants directly.

The result has been that the latter have thrown off their lethargy and started into determined competition for light with the Dadups and have grown remarkably, the insects have given up attacking the leaves, and robust health has returned to them, but on other plantations where the plants have had shade from their infancy they have mostly died.

The Chocolate plant has proved verycapricious in the Straits, whole plantation going off without any apparent cause except the attacks of leaf insects, while here and there a solitary plant will for many years survive its fellows and go on bearing heavy crops of fruits. It has been said that animals or plants located in large numbers together are liable to epidemic disease, which looses its grasp only after the individuals are thinned down to health permitting numbers. There is doubtless such a law in nature. What seems required is a knowledge of how far one can safely go without danger of calling its working into activity.

TEA (*Assam hybrid*) grows with a freedom which would seem to insure profitable cultivation, the question is more one of cheap manipulation than of plant growth.

I have lately inspected tea cultivation on some estates in Ceylon, and I see no good reason why its cultivation should not be taken up freely in the Straits on selected soils and made remunerative.

### SPICES.

CLOVE (*Caryophyllum aromaticum*).—The Clove trees raised from Singapore grown seed and planted in the Tanglin Nursery look remarkably healthy, both in swampy ground and on the hill sides. They could hardly succeed better anywhere than they are doing.

NUTMEG (*Myristica fragrans*).—Nutmegs planted in the same Nursery look very promising and seem as if prepared to begin another cycle of satisfactory growth in the Settlement. Their successful cultivation seems to depend on what nearly all other crops depend on in the Straits, *i. e.*, liberal manuring.

ALLSPICE (*Pimenta vulgaris*).—A plant of allspice raised from seed some nine years ago is now about twelve feet in height and is for the moment covered with blossom and small fruit.

GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*).—Ginger grows satisfactorily, low prices only prevent its cultivation being freely developed. It is, however, an exhausting crop, soon wearing out the land in which it is planted in the absence of liberal manuring.

CHINESE GINGER (*Zingiber sp.*).—Some plants of this species, which produces the well-known preserved ginger of the shops, were received during the year from the Royal Gardens Kew. It has grown well, but shews no sign of flowering. It is believed to be an entirely new species, but this cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*).—The cultivation of pepper is being gradually taken up by Europeans. If present prices (\$41 per picul for white) keep up, large areas will soon be placed under pepper cultivation.

CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*).—No pepper from this plant seems to be made in the Straits, but chillies of all kinds grow freely. The value of chillies is about 45 shillings per hhd. in London.

CHINESE CASSIA (*Cinnamomum cassia*).—The plants of this, introduced from Hongkong in 1884, have grown with remarkable rapidity and are now large pyramidal bushes of 25 feet in height, but the substitution of Ceylon Cinnamon leaves for those of this Cassia will probably put an end to its cultivation, which has never been very profitable.

### ROOTS AND CULINARY VEGETABLES.

TAPIOCA (*Fatropa manihot*).—The rise in the price of Tapioca flour has stimulated planting afresh. The estates lately closed are getting into working order again.

Of Tapioca, there are many varieties; so far I have been able to secure the following:—Red and white Brazilian, Singapore, and Mauritius. These are all in cultivation here, and the time they take to mature is about as follows:—Brazilian, nine months; Singapore, fifteen months; and Mauritius, eighteen months.

ARROW-ROOT (*Maranta arundinacca*) grows perfectly in the Experimental Nursery. It is not much cultivated here except by Cottagers for home consumption, but the produce is said to be very superior in quality.

KUMARA (*Ipomaea chrysorrhiza*).—This is a new vegetable received from the Royal Gardens Kew, and has grown with remarkable vigour. The tubers have grown to a fair size at date, but the crop is not yet ripe. I have no doubt that it will realize its high reputation as a vegetable and prove a most beneficial acquisition.

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA.—Native of New Grenada and said to be an excellent vegetable. The plants received from Ceylon have all failed.

Among the more common European vegetables which have been found on trial to grow well are the following, which

may be ordered from Europe with every hope of success by those desirous of cultivating them:—

Radish, early varieties (*Raphanus sativus*).  
 Carrot, early varieties (*Daucus carota*).  
 Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).  
 Watercress, of sorts (*Nasturtium officinale*).  
 Parsley, of sorts (*Pteroselinum sativum*).  
 Tomato, all the varieties (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).  
 Beet, Turnip rooted (*Beta vulgaris*).  
 Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia*).  
 Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*).  
 Basella alba (*Basella alba*).  
 Lettuce, mixed (*Lactuca sativa*).  
 Cho-cho, or Jamaica Cucumber (*Sechium edule*).  
 Turnips, American Strop leave (*Brassica rapa*).  
 Kohl-Rabi (*Brassica oleracea Caulo-rapa*).

### DYES.

INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—Not yet under cultivation by Europeans here, but largely cultivated by Chinese. The plant succeeds equally well on hill and swamp.

DIVI-DIVI (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is a new product for the Straits. The plant has shewn satisfactory growth. At the late flower show, Mr. ALLEN exhibited some pods from plants grown on his estate and which seemed quite equal to Indian produce. Its cultivation will no doubt be found profitable.

ARNOTTO (*Bixa orallina*) has found apparently a congenial home in the Straits, and grows with all the vigour of its native habitat. It yields abundance of dye which might surely be profitably utilised.

DYERS CASSIA (*Cassia auriculata*).—This plant is quite at home in Singapore soil, and its profitable cultivation is believed to be possible.

OTHER DYES.—Among other unutilised dyes, the growth of which leave nothing to be desired, may be mentioned,

*Cæsalpinia sappan*, *Fibraurea tinctoria*, *Henna*, *Phytotacca*, &c.

### INDIA-RUBBER, CAUTCHOUC, AND GUMS.

**GUTTA PERCHA** (*Dichopsis gutta*).—From statistics afforded by plants growing in the Nursery, this plant, the best variety of Gutta Percha tree, seems a moderately fast grower. A plant planted in 1879 is now twenty-five feet in height and twelve inches in circumference at six feet above the ground. This gives an average yearly growth in height of about three and a half feet, and an annual increase in circumference of about one and one-fourth inch.

**NATIVE CREEPING GUTTA.**—The various Willoughbeias and others from which a very large proportion of East Indian Gutta is drawn, grow with great vigour when planted on cleared land, and where, in the absence of anything to climb upon, they form large bushes in twelve months. Results of growth seem to show that it would be more profitable to plant these than the larger trees requiring some fifteen years to produce a first return.

**FOREIGN CREEPING GUTTA.**—The Foreign creeping Guttas on hand are the African and Madagascar creepers; these are planted side by side with the native kinds, and although they grow freely are far behind the native kinds in rate of growth and general vigour.

Other foreign rubber, such as Para, Ceara and Panama rubbers grow well, but so far as experiments have gone, the produce of latex is very watery and it is doubtful whether they will hold their own against the better native kinds. The other Gums under cultivation are, Gum Tolu, Gum Benzoin, and Gum Arabic, all growing satisfactorily.

### DRUGS.

**KOLA** (*Cola acuminata*) a native of western Africa and acclimatised in our West Indian Colonies, produces a pod which contains several seeds about the size of horse chestnuts, which are used for many purposes by the Nègroes, but one



of its newest uses is that of an antidote for the effects of alcohol, or cure for inebriety, a nut powdered and taken in a little water is said to at once restore the most intoxicated mind to a state of sobriety. It is also used to heal wounds, as a remedy for indigestion, and a substitute for coffee, &c. The plant grows well in the Straits.

IPECACUANHA (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*), a native of Brazil, and a plant which has been found generally very difficult to cultivate, seems to grow in the Straits with all the luxuriance of its native country when a proper situation is hit upon. It enjoys a very moist still atmosphere and somewhat dense shade. In the Straits it forms a compact little bush of about eighteen inches in height and is very ornamental when well in flower. I lately visited a plantation of the plant in Johor and saw thousands of plants in excellent health. They were protected from the sun by palm leaves laid side by side on artificial supports about 6 feet in height; hedges of the same material were put down a few yards apart. Soil chocolate colour, rich in vegetable matter, wood ashes, &c.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*)—The soil of the Straits is generally not sufficiently rich for the successful cultivation of tobacco, except perhaps as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, or in specially prepared compost. The plant requires heavy manuring to keep it growing satisfactorily on ordinary ground, as it exhausts the soil so quickly and thoroughly. Where the soil is not congenial, to start with its cultivation can hardly prove remunerative. Seed of the best kinds have however been distributed amongst the planting community.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora officinarum*), or Formosa Camphor, is not of much interest to Straits people so far as its cultivation is concerned, the climate being unsuitable for its proper growth. It nevertheless grows fairly well in Singapore.

SUMATRA CAMPHOR (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), also known as Borneo Camphor, is sparingly found on the Peninsula; and its importance in the afforestation of the Settlements is not overlooked. Private enterprise will hardly ever

successfully cultivate the plant, owing to the time which is required to elapse between first outlay and first income.

JALAP (*Ipomæa purga*) } The climate of the Straits  
GENSENG (*Panax ginseng*) } is not found suitable for the  
cultivation of either of these valuable drugs. The former sell  
at 1s. 2d. a pound, the latter at (occasionally) \$400 the ounce.

SIAMESE BENZOIN (*Styrax sp.*).—The cultivation of Siamese Benzoïn might pay, as it seems greatly in demand. I frequently receive letters offering long prices for plants or produce. The plant is supposed to be a variety of the common Benzoïn (*Styrax benzoïn*) but until proper specimens are obtained, this cannot be settled.

CUBEBS (*Piper cubeba*).—Experiments with Cubebs on a small scale seem to shew that the plant prefers a shady moist situation. Plants exposed to the full sun grew much more slowly. The cultivation of Cubeb plants does not receive the amount of attention in the Straits it deserves. The crop pays well, but for the present the monopoly of its cultivation remains in the hands of the Dutch, through apparently no other reason than a want of enterprise on the part of planters on this side of the water. In Johor the plant grows remarkably well, bearing heavy crops of fruit, but details of its cultivation as practised in Java is still a desideratum.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SAGO (*Sagus Rumphiana* and *S. larvis*).—The cultivation of native Sago is deservedly receiving increased attention in the Straits. The trees prefer rich swampy ground and become productive in about six years after planting from seed. When grown on other than swampy land the seed seldom matures. The tree can be increased from seed or from suckers or off-shoots, but when the latter process is adopted a large percentage generally fail to grow.

PATCHOULI (*Pogostemon patchouli*).—Plants of Patchouli have been in demand for experimental planting, and a good number have been supplied. Picked leaves are now selling at \$17 per picul. The plants grow freely with but little

care, and should figure among Colonial products. Plants raised from seed are reported to grow well, but to have no scent, but retain it when produced from cuttings. I have not been able to verify these statements, but it is well known that plants do sometimes play tricks of this kind—Sandalwood frequently.

TONQUIN BEAN (*Dipterix odorata*).—A plant of this, received from Kew some three years ago, has made very fair growth, being now about ten feet in height.

GUINEA CORN (*Sorghum vulgare*).—A quantity of seeds of Guinea Corn was received during the year from His Excellency the Governor. The plant grew well and produced an abundance of fruit, but the seeds were so much attacked by insects when near maturity that it was with difficulty a sufficiency was saved to retain the plant in stock. It is said to succeed well wherever Indian Corn will grow. The plant is of rapid growth and makes excellent fodder.

INDIAN CORN (*Zea mays*).—Indian Corn tried in the Nursery grew with great ease and ripened fine heads of fruit. Why the plant is not more largely cultivated here is difficult to understand. The plant comes to maturity in about sixty days, which admits of numerous crops in a year being reaped under energetic treatment.

TREE TOMATO (*Cyphomandra betacea*) } These two  
MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica candamarcensis*) } excellent  
fruits have been introduced, but a proper place to plant them has not yet been procured. They would no doubt grow admirably on the Thaeping Range in Pérak at about four thousand feet elevation, or on the Sélangor hills, and be within range of practical use. I hope to obtain permission to plant them there under my personal directions. I had the advantage of seeing both of these fruits growing when lately at Hakgala in Ceylon, and of tasting them, and can testify to their excellence. The fruit of the mountain Papaya had some of the flavour of a peach and a very agreeable odour. Some of the Papaya plants I observed had partly left mother earth and were establishing themselves as sub-epiphytes, growing

with but scanty support and fruiting freely in the crevices of stone walls, &c.

DAHL (*Cajanus indicus*) grew and produced fruit freely. Considering the large Indian population in the Straits, the plant might be profitably cultivated.

RICE (*Oxyra sativa*).—The mode of cultivating rice is as varied as the nations who cultivate it. The Malays are good cultivators in their particular way; they take only one crop a year, and which has been ascribed to indolence, but enquiry has led me to the conclusion that this is not the case. What the Malay does is simply this, he grows a crop of rice during one half of the year, and a crop of manure during the other half. One he harvests, the other he digs into the ground to enrich it for his principal crop, and thus obviates the necessity of purchasing manure.

BAMBOOS (*Bambusa dendrocalmus*, *gigantochlia*, &c.).—The absence of serviceable Bamboos in Singapore must be a sore point with Indian immigrants. Clumps of Bamboos are common enough near villages, but are protected on account of their being used as a vegetable in a young state, and do not belong to the species used in house building, &c. Attention has been turned to the introduction of more serviceable kinds, and among those procured are the male Bamboo possessing an almost solid stem, the giant Bamboo, Sikkim Bamboo, green and yellow Java Bamboo and several unnamed kinds from Calcutta.

SUGAR CANE.—The new varieties of Sugar Cane which have been planted in the Province Wellesley Experimental Nursery have attracted much attention. Planters have expressed a belief that some promising kinds have never been tried in the Colony. The following descriptive summary of some of them will, therefore, be of interest. The summary is taken from results obtained by Mr. MORRIS in Jamaica :—

"*Hillu*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in a clump; height 9 feet; length of joint 5 to 6 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; leaves heavy; round stem, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stands

drought well; stools freely; a prolific small black cane suitable for poor soils. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.067: Arnaboldi 22.

*Seeti*.—Of stout habit; 12 to 16 canes in a clump; height 8 feet; colour a greenish yellow when young, white when matured; length of joint 4 inches, circumference 3 inches; foliage very heavy, length 4 feet, breadth 3 inches; stands drought moderately well; a good cane for experimental trial in soft soils. Percentage of trash 30; juice 70 (6.5 gals.); density of juice 1.082: Arnaboldi 28.

*Nagapoury*.—Of strong vigorous habit; 16 canes to a clump; colour cream white; length of joint 4 inches; circumference 5 inches; foliage heavy; does not stand drought but grows well in fairly moist situations; an excellent cane under irrigation. Percentage of trash 31; juice 69 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.065: Arnaboldi 21.

*Vulu-Vulu*.—Of stout habit; 10 to 12 canes in a clump; height 8 to 10 feet; length of joints 4 inches; colour fine yellow; foliage light; stands drought well; not liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 35.75; juice 64.25 (5.9 gals.); density of juice 1.078: Arnaboldi 26.

*Liguanea*.—Of short stunted habit; number of canes in each clump 10 to 12; height 6 to 8 feet; colour dark purple and black; length of joint  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light; length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; breadth 3 inches; stands drought very well. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25.

*Nain*.—Habit strong, with large stools ratooning freely; canes in each clump 35; height 10 feet; colour light brown; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage of a fine texture and dark green, leaves short and broad. This cane stands drought well; a clean healthy cane of very vigorous habit. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 23.

*Lahina*.—Of rather delicate habit at first, but afterwards a

strong fine cane; canes in each stool 18; height 9-11 feet; colour yellow; length of joint 5 inches, circumference  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage pale green and moderately light. This cane does not stand drought well and is liable to get lodged. A bright free growing cane under irrigation, very much like the best type of Bourbon canes. Percentage of trash  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $62\frac{1}{2}$  (5.8 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.).

*Keni-Keni*.—Of slender habit; 12-15 canes in a clump; 8-10 feet high; length of joints 5 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves green, 4 feet 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; fine healthy cane suitable for seasonable districts; does not stand drought well. Percentage of trash 33; juice 67 (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.080: Arnaboldi 26.

*China*.—Very similar in habit, size and characteristics to last. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 22.

*Po-a-ole*.—This would appear to be identical with the Mauritius cane No. 96 already distilled and tested in 1880. "A stout black cane of fine habit and growth; leaves rather heavy; stands drought well; rind rather hard; not subject to lodge; makes a good grain of sugar and yields at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hhds. per acre."

*Ko-poapa*.—Of strong rapid growth; 18 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 5 inches; colour white; leaves moderately heavy, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; stands drought well; not liable to get lodged; a fine white cane, one of the best in the collection for dry districts; always healthy and throwing good large stools. Percentage of trash 28; juice 72 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.063: Arnaboldi 21 (Beaumé 8.2-5.)

*Lakona*.—Of upright and somewhat slender habit; about 12 feet high; length of joint 6 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves dark green; 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; healthy, vigorous cane and free from rust. Percentage of trash  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $69\frac{1}{2}$  (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Vitua haula*.—Strong, vigorous habit; 30 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 3 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour pale when young, growing into a light purple; leaves dark green  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 3 inches broad; somewhat liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 76 (7.0 gals.); density of juice 1.055: Arnaboldi 18 (Beaumé  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Sacuri*.—Of strong habit and very rapid growth; 20 canes in a clump; average height 11 feet; length of joints 6 inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves somewhat heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; likely to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 75 (7.9 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Cuhun*.—Habit light; 12 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; joints long and straight; leaves light green, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; suitable for moist districts only; a clean healthy cane resembling the Bourbon. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{1}{2}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Horne*.—Habit strong; 20-25 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; colour pale with purple and violet stripes; length of joint  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; stands drought well and not liable to get lodged. Percentage of trash  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $65\frac{1}{2}$  (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Samurü*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in each clump; average height 8 feet; colour black with pale purplish stripes; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 4 inches; leaves light, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, rather hard rind; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 40; juice 60 (5.5 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Brèhèret*.—Of strong habit; 14 canes in each clump; height 8 feet; colour black; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light, 4 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. The joints of this cane are strikingly short and heavy; it stands drought well and would be very suitable for

dry districts. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Mamuri*.—Of strong habit and rapid growth; 30 to 40 canes in each clump; height 10-12 feet; colour light brown with the outer epidermal layer dry and chaffy; length of joints 4 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage light; leaves 4 feet long, 3 inches broad; a clean healthy but somewhat peculiar looking cane; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.084: Arnaboldi 28 (Beaumé 11.1-5.)

In favourable localities the Elephant cane, where it has been tried, throws immense canes looking almost like clumps of bamboos: the yield per acre has not, however been quite equal to the show of the canes, but it has yielded at the rate of two, to two and-a-half tons of sugar per acre, which is far beyond the average of ordinary canes in Jamaica."

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The following have not yet been tested :—

Vico,	Meligeli,	Kokeia,
Kamba Vati,	Lahria,	Mozambique,
Chyaca,	Vagabonde,	Samoa,
Canne Morte,	Dark red striped cane,	Claret coloured cane
Diard,	Loma Loma,	Loa,
Dama,	Nova Java,	Green and yellow,
Tamarind,	Large green,	Karaka Rawa.
Davanboota,	Meera,	
Samoaan,	Ila,	

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC  
PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERI-  
MENTAL NURSERIES.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Abrus precatorius,	... Crabs' eyes,	... E. Indies.
Abutilon indica,	... Chinese lantern,	... Do.
Acacia arabica,	... Gum Babool,	... Arabia.
Acacia Catechu,	... Cutch,	... E. Indies.
Acacia decurrens,	... Black Wattle,	... Australia.
Acacia Farnesiana,	... Cassia,	... S. America.
Achros sapota,	... Chicko or Bullet Wood,	... Trop. America.
Acrocomia sclerocarpa,	... Gru-gru Palm,	... W. Indies.
Adansonia digitata,	... Boabab,	... Africa.
Adenanthera pavonina,	... Circassian Bean	... E. Indies.
Ægle marmelos,	... Bael Fruit,	... Do.
Æschynomene aspera,	... Shola,	... India.
Afzelia plembanica,	... Merabou,	... Malaya.
Afzelia sp.,	...	... British Guiana.
Agati grandiflora,	... Trong Merah,	... India.
Agati grandiflora alba,	... Trong Puteh,	... Do.
Agave mexicana,	... Mexican Aloe,	... S. America.
Agave americana,	... American Aloe,	... Do.
Alternanthera sessilis,	... Kruma,	... Asia.
Albizzia procera,	... Safed Siris,	... E. Indies.
Albizzia stipulata,	... Bummaizale,	... Do.
Albizzia Lebbeck,	... Bois Noir,	... Travancore.
Aleurites triloba,	... Otaheite Walnut,	... Polynesia.
Aleurites vernicifera,	... Chinese Varnish Tree	... China.
Aleurites sp.,	...	... Cochin China.
Alpina galanga,	... Galangal,	... E. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Allium cepa, ...	Onion, ...	Africa.
Allium porrum, ...	Leek, ...	Switzerland.
Allium ascalonicum, ...	Bawang, ...	Palestine.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Kechil, ...	Do.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Merah, ...	Do.
Do. schænoprasum, ...	Chives, ...	Britain.
Alocasia indica, ...	Taro, ...	India.
Amaranthus spinosus, ...	Bayam Durie, ...	Do.
Do. gangeticus, ...	Bayam, ...	Do.
Do. tristis, ...	Bayam Pasir, ...	Do.
Amygdalus persica, ...	Peach, ...	Asia.
Anacardium occidentale, ...	Cashew Nut, ...	W. Indies.
Ananassa sativa, ...	Pine-apple, ...	Do.
Do. var. ...	Mauritius Pine, ...	Tropics.
Do. do., ...	Black Jamaica Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Hen and Chicken Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Queen Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	New Providence Pine, ...	India.
Do. do., ...	Smothe Cayenne Pine, ...	Do.
Ancilema nudiflorum, ...	Tapak Etek, ...	Asia.
Andropogon nardus, ...	Citronella-oil Grass, ...	India.
Andropogon citratus, ...	Lemon Grass, ...	Central India.
Andropogon muricatus, ...	Cus Cus, ...	India.
Anamirta paniculata, ...	Cocculus, ...	E. India.
Anethum foeniculum, ...	Fennel, ...	England.
Anethum graveolens, ...	Dill, ...	Spain.
Anona reticulata, ...	Custard-apple, ...	W. Indies.
Anona cherimolia, ...	Cherimoyer, ...	S. America.
Anona muricata, ...	Sour-sop, ...	Trop. America.
Anona squamosa, ...	Sweet-sop, ...	Do.
Anona montana, ...	Mountain Custard-apple, ...	Malaya.
Anisogonium esculentum		Malaya.
Anthriscus cerefolium, ...	Chervil, ...	Europe.
Antiaris toxicaria, ...	Upas, ...	Malaya.
Apium graveolens ...	Celery, ...	Britain.
Areca monostachya, ...	Walking-stick Palm, ...	N. S. Wales.
Areca Catechu, ...	Areca-nut, ...	Ceylon.
Areca nebong, ...	Nibong, ...	Malaya.
Areca oleracea, ...	Mountain Cabbage Palm, ...	Trop. America.
Arachis hypogaea, ...	Earth-nut, ...	E. W. Tropics.
Araucaria Bidwellii, ...	Bunya Bunya, ...	Australia.
Arenga saccharifera, ...	Sugar Palm, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus incisa, ...	Bread Fruit, ...	Malacca.
Artocarpus integrifolia ...	Jack Fruit, ...	E. Indies.
Artocarpus echinatus, ...	Monkey Jack, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus Blumeii, ...	Gutta Tarrap, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus polyphemia, ...	Tampang, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus sp., ...	Kledang, ...	Malaya.
Asclepias curassavica, ...	Bastard Ipecacuanha, ...	W. Indies.
Asparagus officinalis, ...	Asparagus, ...	Europe.
Averrhoa bilimbi, ...	Blimbing, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Averrhoa carmbola</i> , ...	Carambolla, ...	India.
<i>Azaderachta indica</i> , ...	Nem, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Aberia Caffra</i> , ...	Kei Apple, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Artanthe elongata</i> , ...	Matico, ...	India.
<i>Aloe Perryi</i> , ...	Socotrine Aloe Tree, ...	Socotra.
<i>Arduina grandiflora</i> , ...	Natal Plum, ...	Natal.
<i>Bambusa nana</i> , ...	Hedge Bamboo, ...	China.
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , ...		E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa verticillata</i> , ...		China.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> , ...	Common Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris varaurea</i> , ...	Yellow Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris var stria-</i>	Striped Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Barbarea præcox</i> , [ta,	American Cress, ...	England.
<i>Barringtonii speciosa</i> , ...	Bois de jolie cœur, ...	Seychelles, &c.
<i>Bassia butryacea</i> , ...	Butter Tree, ...	India.
<i>Bassia latifolia</i> , ...	Mahwa, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Basella alba</i> , ...	Indian Spinach, ...	Bengal.
<i>Berrya amonilla</i> , ...	Trincomalee-wood, ...	N. Australia.
<i>Beesha travancorinsis</i> , ...		Travancore.
Do. <i>Rheedii</i> , ...	Quill Reed, ...	Do.
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> , ...	Beetroot, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Bixa orellana</i> , ...	Arnatto, ...	Trop. America
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , ...	Rhea or China Grass, ...	China.
<i>Borago officinalis</i> , ...	Borage, ...	England.
<i>Boxus sempervirens</i> , ...	Box Wood, ...	Europe.
<i>Brassica actinophylla</i> , ...	Umbrella Tree, ...	Australia.
<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> , ...	Borecole or Kale, ...	Europe.
Do. <i>do. Caulo-rapa</i> , ...	Kohl-Rabi, ...	Do.
<i>Brassica napa</i> , ...	Turnip, ...	Britain.
<i>Bromelia Pinguin</i> , ...	Pinguin Fibre, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> , ...	Bread-nut Tree, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Butea frondosa</i> , ...	Bengal Kino, ...	Bengal.
<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> , ...	Brazil-nut, ...	Brazil.
<i>Bombax, malabaricum</i> , ...	Malabar Silk Cotton Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> , ...	Akee Apple, ...	W. C. Africa.
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> , ...	Brazilian Iron Wood, ...	Brazil.
<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> , ...	Divi-Divi, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i> , ...		China.
<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> , ...	Sappan-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i> , ...	Mysore Thorn, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> , ...	Kachang Dahl, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> , ...	Poon Spar, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calamus Rotang</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus arboresceus</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus fasciculatus</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus longipes</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calodendron Capense</i> , ...	Natal Wild Chestnut, ...	Natal.
<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> , ...	False Calubra, ...	Malacca,
<i>Chloranthus inconspicuus</i> , ...		China.
<i>Calamsogus hernifolius</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamsogus Wallichifolius</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , ...	French Cotton ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calocasia esculenta</i> , ...	Kladi Klamomo, ...	Do.
Do. do., var., ...	Kladi China ...	Do.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...	Pigeon Pea, ...	Do.
<i>Canavalia villosa</i> , ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. <i>gladiata</i> ...	Kachang Parang, ...	India.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> , ...	Hemp, ...	Do.
<i>Cannabis gigantea</i> , ...	...	Do.
<i>Canna Indica</i> , ...	Indian Shot, ...	China.
<i>Cananga odorata</i> , ...	Kananga, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Carica papaya</i> , ...	Papaya, ...	Columbia.
<i>Carica Candamarcensis</i> , ...	Mountain Papaya, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Carypha flabelliformis</i> , ...	Lantor, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Carissa Carandas</i> , ...	Karaundas, ...	Moluccas.
<i>Caryophyllum aromaticum</i> , ...	Clove, ...	Panama.
<i>Carludovica palmata</i> , ...	Panama Hat Palm, ...	India and Ceylon.
<i>Caryota urens</i> ...	Jaggery Palm, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia auriculata</i> , ...	Dyers Cassia, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia fistula</i> , ...	Purging Cassia, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia florida</i> , ...	Waa Tree, ...	E. & W. Indies.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> ...	Payavera, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia grandis</i> , ...	...	India.
<i>Cassia alata</i> , ...	Ringworm Shrub, ...	Malaya.
<i>Castenopsis</i> sp., ...	Brangan or Native Chestnut, ...	Malaya.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , ...	Beef-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> , ...	Sumatra Beef-wood, ...	Panama.
<i>Castellia elastica</i> , ...	Panama Rubber, ...	Moreton Bay.
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , ...	Moreton Bay Chestnut, ...	Sumatra.
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i> , ...	Carob Bean, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , ...	Rawan Rawan, ...	Malaya.
<i>Cerus triangularis</i> , ...	God Ochro, ...	...
<i>Cedrela toona</i> , ...	Toon, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> , ...	West India Cedar, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> , ...	...	...
<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> , ...	Ipecacuanha, ...	Brazil.
<i>Cerasus vulgaris</i> , ...	Cherry, ...	Barbadoes.
<i>Chinchona saccirubra</i> , ...	Chinchona, ...	S. America.
<i>Cinnamomum Cassia</i> , ...	Cassia Buds, ...	China.
<i>Cinnamomum Zeylanicum</i> , ...	Cinnamon, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> , ...	Wild Cinnamon, ...	Malaya.
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , ...	Camphor, ...	E. Asia.
<i>Cichorium Endivia</i> , ...	Endive, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , ...	Gram, ...	India.
<i>Cicca disticha</i> , ...	Cambling, ...	India.
<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> , ...	Water Melon, ...	...
<i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , ...	Sweet Orange, ...	India.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> var Bergamia, ...	Bergamot Orange, ...	India.
Do. do. var Bigaradia, ...	Bitter or Seville Orange, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> var		
<i>melitense</i> , ...	Blood Orange, ...	...
Do. <i>decumana</i> , ...	Shaddock, ...	India and China.
Do. <i>Limetta</i> , ...	Sweet Lime, ...	India and China.
Do. <i>Limonum</i> , ...	Lemon, ...	India and China.
Do. <i>medica</i> , ...	Citron, ...	Persia.
Do. <i>nobilis</i> var		
<i>Tangerina</i> , ...	Tangerine Orange, ...	N. Africa.
Do. do. var major,	Mandarin Orange, ...	China.
<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> , ...	Brava, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Chavica betel</i> , ...	Betel Pepper, ...	Java.
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> , ...	Satin Wood, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> , ...	Dindie, ...	B. Columbia.
<i>Chilocarpus</i> sp., ...	Gutta sp. ...	Perak.
<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i> , ...	Star Apple, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Chrysobolanus Icacó</i> , ...	Cocoa Plum, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Cleome viscosa</i> , ...	Mamum Kéchil, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cookia punctata</i> , ...	Wampee, ...	China.
<i>Cochlearia Armoracia</i> , ...	Horse Raddish, ...	England.
<i>Coffea Bengalense</i> , ...	Bengal Coffee, ...	Bengal.
<i>Coffea arabica</i> , ...	Arabia Coffee, ...	Arabia.
<i>Coffea</i> sp., ...	Marogogipe Coffee ...	Mexico.
<i>Coffea liberica</i> , ...	Liberian Coffee, ...	W. Africa.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> , ...	Cocoa-nut, ...	Tropics.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var,	Kalapa Gading, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Dadeh, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Sapang, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Logee, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Hijau, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Kapal, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Manis, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Chin Chin, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh Panjang, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Wangi, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Laut, ...	Do.
<i>Coleus parviflorus</i> , ...	Ubie, ...	Java.
<i>Coix Lachrynea</i> , ...	Job's Tears, ...	Tropics.
<i>Cola acuminata</i> , ...	Kola-nut, ...	Africa.
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> , ...	Sea-side Grape, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Convolvulus repens</i> , ...	Kangkong, ...	China.
<i>Crotolaria juncea</i> , ...	Sun Hemp, ...	Asia.
<i>Crescentia cujete</i> , ...	Calabash, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Croton eluteria</i> , ...	Cascarilla Bark, ...	Bahamas.
<i>Croton tiglium</i> , ...	Croton-oil Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cucumis sativus flavus</i> , ...	Loba Ayer, ...	Moluccas.
<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> , ...	Zedoary, ...	Java.
<i>Curcuma longa</i> , ...	Turmeric, ...	India.
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> and vars,	Kaundon, ...	Moluccas.
<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , ...	Kitula (Pumpkin), ...	Moluccas.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Cyphomandra betacca</i> , ...	Tree Tomato, ...	Peru.
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Japan.
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> , ...		Malaya.
<i>Cycas rumphiana</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Cycas media</i> , ...		E. Australia.
<i>Cynara scolymus</i> , ...	Artichoke, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i> , ...	Nam Nam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , ...	Sissu, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>frondosa</i> , ...	Black Wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dammara robusta</i> , ...	Kauri Pine of Queensland,	Queensland.
Do. <i>orientalis</i> , ...	Dammara, ...	Malaya.
<i>Datarium senegalense</i> , ...	Senegal Plum, ...	Senegal.
<i>Datura stramonium</i> , ...	Thorn Apple, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Daucus carota</i> , ...	Carrot, ...	Britain.
<i>Derris elliptica</i> , ...	Tuba, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , ...	Male Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>spinosus</i> , ...	Prickly Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>tulda</i> , ...		Bengal.
Do. <i>sp. sikkim</i> , ...		E. Indies.
<i>Dialium indicum</i> , ...	Kranji, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dichopsis gutta</i> , ...	Gutta Percha, ...	Malaya.
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> , ...	Mabola, ...	Malaya.
Do. <i>ebenum</i> , ...	Ebony, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dioscorea batatis</i> , ...	Sweet Potato, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbosa</i> , ...		E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbifera</i> , ...		India.
<i>Dipterocarpus laevis</i> , ...	Kayu Minyak, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dipterix odorata</i> , ...	Tonquin Bean, ...	Cayenne.
<i>Doona trapeziformis</i> , ...	Doon, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dolichos tetragonolobus</i> , ...	Kashing Boty, ...	India.
<i>Doryanthes Palmeri</i> , ...	Palm Lily, ...	Queensland.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> , ...	Kachang Prot Ayam,	India.
<i>Dryobalanopsis aromatica</i> , ...	Borneo Camphor,	Borneo.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> var.	Kachang Prot Ayam	
	Panjang, ...	India.
<i>Durio Zebethiuns</i> , ...	Durian, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , ...	Gutta Jelutong, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dorstenia Contrayerva</i> ...	Contrayerva Root,	Trop. America.
<i>Dracæn Draco</i> , ...	Dragons Blood, ...	
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> , ...	Queensland Plum,	Queensland.
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Elais giuneensis</i> , ...	African Oil Palm	Africa.
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>		
minor, ...	Cardamum, ...	Malabar.
<i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>	Coral Bean Tree,	W. Indies.
<i>Erythrina umbrosa</i> , ...	Bois Immortelle, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Erythroxylon Coca</i> , ...	Coca Leaf, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i> , ...	Loquat, ...	Japan.
Do. Do., ...		Do.
improved, ...		
<i>Eriodendron anfractu-</i>		

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
sum, ...	Silk Cotton Tree or Kapok, ...	Trop. America.
<i>L. pipremnum mirabile</i> , ...	Tonga, ...	Fiji, Malaya.
<i>Lucalyptus Baileyan</i> , ...	...	Australia.
Do. <i>corymbosa</i> , ...	Blood Tree, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>pilularis</i> , ...	Black Butt, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>Planehowiana</i> , ...	...	Australia.
Do. <i>fibrosa</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>rostrata</i> , ...	Red Gum of South Australia, ...	S. Australia.
Do. <i>resinifera</i> , ...	Red Mahogany, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>obliqua</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>piperata</i> , var	...	...
<i>eugeneoides</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>coriacea</i> , ...	White Gum, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>tereticornis</i> , ...	Bastard Box, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>amygdalina</i> , ...	Peppermint Tree, ...	Tasmania.
Do. <i>homostoura</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>siderophlora</i> , ...	Iron Bark of N. S. Wales, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>citradorea</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>fasiculata</i> , ...	Iron Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
<i>Eugeissonia triste</i> , ...	Bertam, ...	Malaya.
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> , ...	Brazil Cherry, ...	Brazil.
<i>Eugenia magnifica</i> , ...	New Caledonian Apple, ...	N. Caledonia.
<i>Eupatorium Ayapana</i> , ...	Ayapanah, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Euterpe edulis</i> , ...	Maurcole, ...	Brazil.
<i>Exostemma caribacum</i> , ...	West Indian Bark	Jamaica.
<i>Fagraea peregrina</i> , ...	Tembusu, ...	Malaya.
<i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> , ...	Dye-root, ...	Malaya.
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> , ...	Peepul Tree, ...	E. India.
<i>Ficus Carica</i> , ...	Fig, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Flacourtia Sepiaria</i> , ...	Rukum, ...	Tropics.
Do. <i>Rukum</i> , ...	Do., ...	Do.
<i>Furcraea gigantea</i> , ...	Mauritius Hemp, ...	S. America.
<i>Fatsia papyrifera</i> , ...	Rice-paper Plant, ...	China.
<i>Garcinia Livingstonii</i> , ...	African Mangosteen, ...	Africa.
Do. <i>Xanthochymus</i> ...	...	Malaya.
Do. <i>Sp.</i> ...	Siam Gamboge, ...	Siam.
Do. <i>Gambogea</i> , ...	Gamboge, ...	India.
Do. <i>Morella</i> , ...	Ceylon Gamboge, ...	Ceylon.
Do. <i>Mangostana</i> , ...	Mangosteen, ...	Malaya.
<i>Genderussa vulgaris</i> , ...	Gendarussa, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gigantochloa Aspera</i> , ...	Bintong, ...	China.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , ...	...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>asiatica</i> , ...	...	Do.
<i>Gluta velutina</i> , ...	Rûngas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gnetum Gnemon</i> , ...	...	Malaya.
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , ...	Silky Oak, ...	Moreton Bay.
<i>Grias cauliflora</i> , ...	Anchovy Pear, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> , ...	Tree Cotton, ...	S. America.
Do. <i>flaviflorum</i> , ...	...	...
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> , ...	Lignum Vitæ, ...	W. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Guilandina Bonducella,	Bonduc, ...	E. Indies.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla,	Mamum, ...	Asia.
Gonolobus Cundurango,	Cundurango, ...	New Grenada.
Galactodendron utile, ...	Milk Tree, ...	S. America.
Haematoxylon campechia- num, ...	Logwood, ...	Central America..
Hardwickia binata, ...	Acha, ...	E. Indies.
Helianthus tuberosus, ...	Jerusalem Artichoke,	Brazil.
Hevea Brasiliensis, ...	Para Rubber, ...	Brazil.
Hippamane mancinella ...	Manchinel Tree,	W. Indies.
Hibiscus Sabderaffa, ...	Indian Sorrel, ...	E. Indies.
Do. esculentus, ...	Kachang Bendie,	India.
Hopea cernua, ...	Serayah, ...	Malaya.
Hopea meranti, ...	Meranti, ...	Malaya.
Heritiera littoralis, ...	Looking-glass Tree,	E. Indies.
Hura crepitans, ...	Sand Box, ...	Trop. America.
Hydrocotyle asiatica, ...	Pungga, ...	Asia.
Ilex paraguayensis, ...	Paraguay Tea, ...	Paraguay.
Illicium anisitum, ...	Star Aniseed, ...	Japan.
Indigofera tinctoria, ...	Indigo, ...	E. Indies.
Inga dulcis, ...	Manila Tamarind,	India.
Inga laurina, ...		W. Indies.
Inga Xylocarpa, ...		E. Indies.
Inocarpus edulis, ...	Otaheite Chestnut,	Malaya.
Ipomæa purga, ...	Jalap, ...	Mexico.
Ipomæa chrysorrhiza, ...	Kumara, ...	New Zealand.
Jateorrhiza palmata, ...	Calomba Root, ...	Mozambique.
Jatropha curcus, ...	Physic-nut, ...	E. Indies.
Do. manihot, ...	Tapioca, ...	W. Indies.
Do. do. var, ...	Mauritius Tapioca,	W. Indies.
Do. do. do., ...	Brazil do., ...	Brazil.
Jambosa vulgaris, ...	Rosé Apple, ...	Malaya.
Kigelia pinnata, ...		Nubia.
Kumpussia Malaccensis,	Kumpas, ...	Malaya.
Lactuca sativa var, ...	Sawi (Lettuce),...	Asia.
Lagenaria vulgaris var striata, ...	Ketula Ular (Gourd),	India.
Lagetta lintearia ...	Lace Bark Tree,	Jamaica.
Lancium domesticum, ...	Dukoo, ...	Malaya.
Landolphia Watsonii, ...	African Rubbers,	Africa.
Do. Patersonii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. Kirkii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Lavendula vera, ...	Lavender, ...	S. Europe.
Lablab cultriformis, ...	Kachang Kara Puteh,	Moluccas.
Lawsonia inermis, ...	Henna, ...	Egypt.
Do. var rubra, ...		
Licula acutifida, ...	Penang Lawyer,	Penang.
Limnophila punctata, ...	Brémis, ...	Malaya.
Linum usitatissimum, ...	Flax, ...	Europe.
Lepidium sativum, ...	Garden-cress, ...	Persia.
Leucaena glauca, ...	Soah-wood, ...	Tropics.



<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Lonchocarpus sp., ...	Yurabo Indigo, ...	W. Indies.
Lucuma Sapota, ...	Mammee Sapota, ...	New Grenada.
Luffa acutangula, ...	Strainers Vine, ...	India.
Luffa petola, ...	Timon, ...	Moluccas.
Lycopersicum esculentum, ...	Love Apple or Tomato, ...	S. America
Latania borbonica, ...	Latanier Palm, ...	Reunion.
Macadamia ternifolia, ...	Queensland Nut, ...	Queensland.
Malpighia urens, ...	Barbados Cherry, ...	Barbados.
Manihot glaziovii, ...	Ceara Rubber, ...	Trop. America.
Marrubium vulgare, ...	Hoarhound, ...	Britain.
Mammea americana, ...	Mammee Apple, ...	W. Indies.
Maranta arundinacea, ...	Arrow-root, ...	S. America.
Mangifera, indica, ...	Mango, ...	India.
Do. do. vars, ...	Do. ...	Do.
Do. caesa, ...	Benje, ...	Malaya.
Do. foetida, ...	Bachang, ...	Malaya.
Monstera deliciosa, ...	Monstera, ...	Mexico.
Meliantes Major, ...	Honey Shrub, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
Melia composita, ...	Limbarra, ...	E. Indies.
Melia sempervirens, ...	West Indian Lilac, ...	India.
Melaleuca leucodendron, ...	Kayu Puteh Oil, ...	Malaya.
Melissa officinalis, ...	Balm, ...	S. Europe.
Messua ferrea, ...	Ceylon Iron-wood, ...	Ceylon.
Mentha viridis, ...	Mint, ...	Britain.
Mimosa arborea, ...	...	W. Indies.
Michelia champaca, ...	Champak, ...	E. Indies.
Mimusops elengi, ...	Elangi, ...	India.
Do. indica, ...	Smaram, ...	Malaya.
Do. sp., ...	Sou, ...	Malaya.
Mirabilis jalapa, ...	Marvel of Peru, ...	Peru.
Momordica charantia and vars, ...	Pria Paddy (Bitter Gourd), ...	India.
Momordica balsamina, ...	Pria, ...	Do.
Moringa pterygosperma, ...	Ben Oil Tree, ...	Trop. Asia.
Morus alba, ...	Mulberry, ...	Persia.
Murraya exotica, ...	China Box, ...	China.
Musa textilis, ...	Manila Hemp, ...	E. Indies.
Musa superba, ...	...	E. Indies.
Musa sapientium, ...	Pisang Mas, ...	} Malaya.
Do. var., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Pinang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Sooson, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Nipah, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Kling, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Raja, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Raja Udang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bakar, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bata, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Hijau, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Lang, ...	
Maclura tinctoria ...	Fustisk-wood, ...	Brazil.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Marsilea macropus, ...	Nardoo, ...	...
Mucuna puriens, ...	Cow Etch, ...	E. Indies.
Machærium firmum, ...	Palissander-wood, ...	...
Myrospermum Peruiferum, ...	Balsam of Peru, ...	Peru.
Nasturtium officinale, ...	Water Cress, ...	Britain.
Nectandra Rhodisei, ...	Green Heart, ...	Guiana.
Nerium oleander, ...	Oleander, ...	S. Europe.
Nicotiana tabacum, ...	Tobacco, ...	Trop. America.
Nephelium Lappaceum, ...	Rambutan, ...	Malaya.
Do. Litchi, ...	Litchi, ...	China.
Do. Longan, ...	Longan, ...	Do.
Do. Mutabile, ...	Polesan, ...	Malaya.
Ocimum basilicum, ...	Basil, ...	E. Indies.
Olea Europea, ...	Olive, ...	Europe.
Opuntia Cochinillifera, ...	Cochineal Plant, ...	Trop. America.
Do. Ficus-indica, ...	Indian Fig, ...	Trop. America.
Origanum marjoram, ...	Marjoram, ...	Europe.
Oreodoxa oleracea, ...	Cabbage Palm, ...	Antilles.
Ouvirandra fenestralis, ...	Madagascar Yam, ...	Madagascar.
Pachyrrhizus anglutus, ...	Měng Kawang, ...	India.
Paederia foetida, ...	Bedolee Sutta, ...	Malaya.
Pandanus utilis, ...	Sugar Mat Plant, ...	Madagascar.
Panicum spectabile, ...	Guiana Grass, ...	Guiana.
Parmentiera cerifera, ...	Candle Tree, ...	Panama.
Parkia Roxburghii, ...	Saputi, ...	Malaya.
Payenia Learii, ...	Gutta Sundak, ...	Malaya.
Passiflora quadrangularis, ...	Grenadilla, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora laurifolia, ...	Sweet Cup or Water Lemon, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora macrocarpa, ...	Gigantic Granadilla, ...	...
Persea gratissima, ...	Avocado Pear, ...	Trop. America.
Petroselinumsativum, ...	Parsley, ...	Sardinia.
Petiveria alliacea, ...	Tooth-ache Tree, ...	Trop. America.
Phaseolus lunatus, ...	Kachang Kara (Lima Bean), ...	Brazil.
Phaseolus vulgaris, ...	French Bean, ...	India.
Do. sp., ...	Kachang Hijau, ...	...
Phyllis alkekengi, ...	Water Cherry, ...	S. Europe.
Phyllanthus emblica, ...	Malacca, ...	Malaya.
Do. reticulatus, ...	Chékop manis, ...	...
Phoenix sylvestris, ...	Wild Date, ...	India.
Phytelephas macrocarpa, ...	Ivory-nut, ...	S. America.
Phytolacca decandra, ...	Dye Wort, ...	India.
Phormium tenax, ...	New Zealand Flax, ...	New Zealand.
Pimenta vulgaris, ...	Allspice, ...	W. Indies.
Pimpinella Anisum, ...	Anise or Aniseed, ...	Egypt.
Pierarda dulcis, ...	Rambe, ...	Malaya.
Piper Betel, ...	Betel Leaf, ...	E. Indies.
Piper nigrum, ...	Pepper, ...	E. Indies.
Piper cubeba, ...	Cubebs, ...	Java.
Piper Futokadsura, ...	Japanese Pepper, ...	Japan.
Pinus longifolia, ...	Long-leaved Pine, ...	E. Indies.
Pisum sativum, ...	Pea, ...	Levant.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Piscidia erythrina</i> , ...	Dog-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Plumiera lutea</i> , ...	Frangipani, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> , ...	Patchouli, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> , ...	Pongam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , ...	Daun Galang (Purslane) ...	Tropics.
<i>Pterocarpus indica</i> , ...	Rose-wood, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>marsupium</i> , ...	Kino, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> , ...	Kachang, ...	Trop. Africa.
<i>Poinciana regia</i> , ...	Flamboyant, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , ...	Guava, ...	W. Indies.
Do. <i>guava</i> , ...	Do., ...	S. America.
Do. <i>do. varigata</i> , ...	Do., ...	
Do. <i>acre</i> , ...	Do., ...	
<i>Punica granatum</i> , ...	Pomegranate, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Premna cordifolia</i> , ...	Buas-Buas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Pyrus malus</i> , ...	Apple, ...	Persia.
Do. <i>communis</i> , ...	Pear, ...	Persia.
<i>Paritium elatum</i> , ...	Cuba Bast, ...	Cuba
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , ...		
<i>Paullina sorbilis</i> , ...	Guarana Tea Plant, ...	
<i>Putranjiva Roxburghii</i> , ...	Putranjiva, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> , ...	Turpentine Tree, ...	
<i>Pisonia sylvestris</i> , ...		Moluccas.
<i>Quassia amara</i> , ...	Quassia or Bitter-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Quercus salicina</i> , ...	Chinese Oak, ...	China.
<i>Quisqualis indicus</i> , ...	Rangoon Creeper, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var., ...	Lobak (Long Raddish), ...	China.
<i>Ravensara aromatica</i> , ...	Ravensara, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Rheum officinale</i> , ...	Rubarb, ...	Asia.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> , ...	Castor-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> , ...	Rue, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Roupellia grata</i> , ...	Cream Fruit, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Rhmex patientia</i> , ...	Patience, ...	Italy.
<i>Rhus vernicifera</i> , ...	Japanese Lacquer Tree, ...	
<i>Rhus succedaneum</i> , ...	Japanese Wax Tree, ...	Japan.
<i>Sabal palmetto</i> , ...	Palmetto, ...	S. America.
<i>Sagus rumphiana</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sagus laevis</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sandoricum indica</i> , ...	Sentol, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , ...	Soap Berry, ...	
do. <i>inaequalis</i> , ...	Do. ...	W. Indies.
<i>Sansevieria, Zeylanica</i> , ...	Bow String Hemp, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Santalum album</i> , ...	Sandal-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sarcocephalus cordata</i> , ...	Negro Peach, ...	Australia, &c.
<i>Secchium edule</i> , ...	Cho-Cho, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Scorodocarpus Borneensis</i> , ...	Bawang Hutan, ...	Malaya.
<i>Senecio chinensis</i> , ...	Tang Ho, ...	
<i>Sesamum orientale</i> , ...	Gingelly-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , ...	Marking-nut, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Shorea Dyeri, ...	Mustard, ...	Ceylon.
Sinapsis alba, ...	Daroo, ...	Britain.
Sideroxylon Malaccense, ...	Trong (Egg Plant), ...	Malaya.
Solanum melangena, ...	Trong Manis, ...	
do. coagulans, ...	Potato, ...	S. America.
do. tuberosum, ...	Millet, ...	Tropics.
Sorghum Saccharatum, ...	Guinea Corn, ...	E. Africa.
do. vulgare, ...	Tampinis, ...	Malaya.
Sloetia sideroxylon, ...	Paku Akar, ...	
Stenochlaena palustris, ...	Tallow Tree, ...	China.
Stillingia sebifera, ...	Petaling, ...	Malaya.
Strombosia Javanica, ...	Nux-vomica, ...	E. Indies.
Strychnos nux-vomica, ...	Shakewood, ...	E. Indies.
do. colubrina, ...	Benzoin, ...	Sumatra.
Styrax Benzoin, ...	Padrie Marum, ...	E. Indies.
Sterospermum chelonoides, ...	Sugar Cane, ...	Tropics.
Saccharium officinarum, ...	Mustard Tree of Scripture, ...	Central Africa.
Salvadora persica, ...	Sarsaparilla Vine, ...	India.
Smilax sarsaparilla, ...		Senegal.
Tabernaemontana Crassa, ...	Dandelion, ...	Europe.
Taraxacum officinale, ...	Fiddle-wood, ...	Jamaica.
Tecoma pentaphylla, ...	Tecoma, ...	Madagascar.
Do. leucoxylon, ...	Wild Almond, ...	E. Indies.
Terminalia Catappa, ...	Myrabalans, ...	India.
Terminalia Bellerica, ...	New Zealand Spinach, ...	New Zealand.
Tetragonia expansa, ...	Samber, ...	
Thamnopteris nidus, ...		
Thea chinensis var assamica, ...	Assam Hybrid Tea, ...	China.
Theobroma Cacao, ...	Chocolate or Cacao, ...	W. Indies.
Do. var condeamar, ...		Do.
Do. erlollo, ...		Do.
Do. Forbsteri, ...		Do.
Do. Cavenne, ...		Do.
Do. Ferdilico, ...		Do.
Do. Sangle toro, ...		Do.
Thevetia nerifolia, ...	Exile Tree, ...	India.
Triphasia trifoliata, ...	Lime Berries, ...	China.
Tropeolum majus, ...	Nosturtium, } or Indian	
Do. minus, ...	Small do., } Cress,	Pern.
Tacca pinnatifolia, ...	Tacca, ...	Australia.
Uncaria gambir, ...	Gambier, ...	Malaya.
Urena lobata, ...	Beng Fibre, ...	E. Indies.
Vanilla planifolia, ...	Vanilla, ...	Trop. America.
Do. aromatica, ...		W. Indies.
Do. Sp., ...		Singapore.
Vahea gummifera, ...	Madagascar Rubber Vine, ...	Madagascar.
Vitex umbrosa, ...	Box-wood, ...	W. Indies.
Vitis Martenii, ...	Saigon Vine, ...	Saigon.
Vitis vinifera, ...	Grape Vine, ...	E. and W. Hemispheres.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Vitex trifoliata</i> , ...	Chaste Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Vangueria edulis</i> , ...	Edible <i>Vangueria</i> , ...	Malaya.
<i>Willoughbeia firma</i> , ...	Gutta Gegrip, ...	India.
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , ...	Ivory-wood, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> , ...	Dagger Fibre, ...	Malaya.
<i>Zalacca edulis</i> , ...	Salak, ...	...
<i>Zea mays</i> , ...	Indian Corn ...	...
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , ...	Ginger, ...	E and W. Indies.
<i>Zingiber</i> sp, ...	Chinese Ginger, ...	China.
<i>Zizyphus mucronatus</i> ...	Wild Injob, ...	Australia.
<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , ...	Jujube Tree, ...	China.

## LIST OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT PALMETUM, SINGAPORE.

( *Vide Para. 35.* )

### TRIBE I.—ARECEÆ.

#### SUB-TRIBE EUARECEÆ.

#### Genus ARECA, Linn.

- A. catechu, Linn. Betel-nut Palm. Tropical Asia.  
 A. concinna, Thwaites. Ceylon.  
 A. triandra, Roxb. Molouccas.

#### Genus PENANGA, Blume.

- P. maculata, Porte.  
 P. malaiana, Scheff.

#### Genus HYDRIASTELE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Wendlandiana, W. & D. Tropical Australia.

#### Genus HEDYSCEPE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Canterburyana, W. & D. "Umbrella Palm."  
 Lord Howe's Island.

#### Genus LOXOCOCCUS, Wendl. & Dr.

*L. rupicola*, W. & D. Ceylon.

Genus *ARCHONTOPHÆNIX*, Wendl. & Dr.

*A. Alexandræ*, W. & D. Queensland.

Genus *RHOPALOSTYLIS*, Wendl. & Dr.

*R. Baueri*, W. & D. Norfolk Island.

Genus *DICTYOSPERMA*, Wendl. & Dr.

*D. aureum*, W. & D. Rodriguez Island.

*D. album*, W. & D. Mauritius.

*D. rubrum*, W. & D. Mauritius.

#### SUB-TRIBE II.—*PTYCHOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *PTYCHOSPERMA*, Labill.

*P. filifera*, Wendl. Fiji Islands.

*P. Macarthurii*, Wendl. Tropical Australia.

Genus *CYRTOSTACHYS*, Blume.

*C. Renda*, Blume. Malay Archipelago.

Genus *DRYMOPHLOEUS*, Zippel.

*D. Singaporensis*, Hook. Singapore.

#### SUB-TRIBE III.—*ONCOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *ONCOSPERMA*, Blume.

*O. filamentosum*, Blume. "Nibung Palm." Java.

Genus *EUTERPE*, Goertn.

*E. edulus*, Mart. "Assai Palm." Tropical America.

*E. oleracea*, Mart. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Tropical America.

Genus *ACANTHOPHÆNIX*, Wendl.

*A. crinita*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

*A. rubra*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

Genus *OREODOXA*, Willd.

*O. oleracea*, Mart. West Indies.

*O. regia*, Kunth. "Royal Palm." West Indies.

Genus PHYTELEPHAS, Ruitz et Pav.

*P. macrocarpa*, R. et P. Ivory-nut Palm. New Grenada.

Genus NIPA, Wurmbr.

*N. fructiens* Thumb, Nipa Palm. Trop. Estuaries.

Genus PHOLIDOCARPUS, Blume.

*P. Ihur*, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus LIVISTONA, Br.

*L. altissima*, Zoll. Java.

*L. australis*, Mart. Eastern Australia, Temperate and Tropical.

*L. Hoogendorhffii*, Teyssm. & Binn. Hab.?

*L. humilis*, Br. Tropical Australia.

*L. olivaceiformis*, Mart. Java.

*L. rotundifolia*, Mart. Malay Islands, Moluccas, Penang.

Genus RHAPIS, Linn. f.

*R. flabelliformis*, Ait. China.

Genus THRINAX, Linn.

*T. argentea*, Lodd. "Silver-Thatch Palm." West Indies.

*T. parviflora*, Swartz. West Indies.

#### TRIBE IV.—LEPIDOCARYEÆ.

##### SUB-TRIBE CALAMEÆ.

Genus CALAMUS, Linn.

*C. callicarpus*, Griff. Malacca.

*C. fissus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. marginatus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. periacanthus*, Miquel. Sumatra.

*C. rotang*, Linn. Bengal, Assam, and Coromandel.

Genus ZALACCA, Reinwtd.

*Z. edulis*, R. Java, Moluccas.

Genus CERATOLOBUS, Blume.

*C. glaucescens*, Bl. Java.

Genus PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

*P. elongata*, Blume. Java, Malacca, Penang.

## Genus RAPHIA, Beauv.

- R. Ruffia, Mart. Madagascar.  
R. sp. West Africa.

## TRIBE V.—BORASSEÆ.

## Genus BORASSUS, Linn.

- B. flabelliformis, Linn. "Palmyra Palm." Tropical Africa

## Genus LATANIA, Comm.

- L. Commersonii, Linn. Mauritius and Bourbon.  
L. Loddigesii, Mart. Round Island.  
L. Verschaffeltii, Linn. Rodriguez Island.

## Genus HYPHÆNE, Garth.

- H. thebaica, Mart. "Doum Palm." Upper Egypt,  
Nubia and Abyssinia.

## TRIBE VI.—COCOINEÆ.

## Genus ACROCOMIA, Mart.

- A. sclerocarpa, Mart. "Macau Palm." Brazil and West  
Indies.

## Genus MARTINEZA, Ring and Pav.

- M. caryotæfolia, Humb and Kth. New Grenada.

## SUB-TRIBE II.—ELÆIDEÆ.

## Genus ELÆIS, Jacq.

- E. guineensis, Jacq. "Oil Palm" West Tropical Africa.

## SUB-TRIBE III.—EUCOCOINEÆ.

## Genus COCOS, Linn.

- C. flexuosa, Mart. Brazil.  
C. nucifera, Linn. "Cocoa-nut Palm." Tropics.  
C. plumosa, Lodd. Brazil.  
C. Weddelliana, Wendl. Brazil.

## Genus MAXIMILIANA, Mart.

- M. Martiana, Karst. N. Brazil and Guiana.

## SUB-TRIBE IV.—LINOSPADICEÆ.



Genus CALYPTROCALYX, Blume.

C. spicatus, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus BACULARIA. F. Muell.

B. monostachya, F. Muell. "Walking-stick Palm."  
North South Wales and Queensland.

Genus HOWEA, Beccari.

H. Forsteriana, Becc. "Flat or Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord  
Howe's Island.

H. Belmoreana, Becc. "Curley Palm." Lord Howe's Island.

#### SUB-TRIBE VII.—CEROXYLÆ.

Genus CEROXYLON, Humb. and Bonpl.

C. andicola, H. & B. "Wax Palm." New Granada and  
Venezuela.

#### SUB-TRIBE VIII.—MALORTIÆ.

Genus MALORTIEA, Wendl.

M. intermedia, Wendl. Costa-Rica.

#### SUB-TRIBE IX.—IGUANURÆ.

Genus HETEROSPATHE, Scheff.

H. elata, Scheff. Amboyna.

Genus NEPHROSPERMA, Balf. fil.

N. Houtteanum, Balf. fil. Seychelle Islands.

Genus STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

S. grandifolia, Wendl. Seychelle Islands.

Genus VERSCHAFFELTIA, Wendl

V. splendida, Wendl. Seychelle Island.

Genus DYPsis, Norohn.

D. madagascariensis, Hort. Madagascar.

D. pinnatifrons, Mart. Madagascar.

D. sp? Madagascar.

#### SUB-TRIBE X.—CHAMÆDOREÆ.

## Genus CHAMÆDOREÆ, Willd.

*C. elegans*, Mart. Mexico.

## Genus SYNECHANTHUS, Wendl.

*S. fibrosus*, Wendl. Guatemala.

## Genus HYOPHORBE, Goertn.

*H. amaricaulis*, Mart. Round Island. Mauritius.

*H. Verschaffeltii*, Wendl. Rodriguez Island, Mauritius.

## Genus CHRYSALIDOCARPUS, Wendl.

*C. lutescens*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

## SUB-TRIBE XI.—GENOMICÆ.

## Genus CALYPTOGYNE, Wendl.

*C. Swartzii*, H. F. Mountain Thatch Palm. West Indies.

## SUB-TRIBE XII.—CARYOTIDEÆ.

## Genus WALLICHIA, Roxb.

*W. caryotoides*, Roxb. Eastern Bengal, Chittagong and Burma.

## Genus ARENGA, Labill.

*A. obtusifolia*, Mart. Java and Sumatra.

*A. saccharifera*, Labill. "Gomuti Palm." Malay Archipelago, Moluccas and Bourbon.

## Genus CARYOTA, Linn.

*C. Cumingii*, Lodd. Philippine Islands.

*C. furfuracea*, Bl. var. *Timbala*. Java.

*C. obtusa*, Griff. Upper Assam.

*C. sobolifera*, Wall. Arracan and Andaman Islands.

*C. urens*, Linn. "Wine Palm." East Bengal and Malay Peninsula.

## Genus ORANIA, Zipp.

*O. macrocladus*, Mart. Malacca.

## TRIBE II.—PHŒNICEÆ.

## Genus PHŒNIX, Linn.

*P. acaulis*, Roxb? Central India, Bengal and Burma.

- P. dactylifera*, Linn. "Date Palm." North Africa.  
*P. Hanceana*, Naud. China.  
*P. reclinata*, Jacq. South East Africa.  
*P. rupicola*, T. Anders. "Sikkim." Himalaya.

### TRIBE III.—CORYPHÆ.

#### Genus CORYPHA, Linn.

- C. Gebanga*, Blume. "Gebang Palm." Java.

#### Genus SABAL, Adans.

- S. Adansoni*, Guerns. "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. glaucescens*, Lodd. Trinidad.  
*S. Palmetto*, Lodd. "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. Princeps*, Hort. Versch. Hab.?

#### Genus WASHINGTONIA, Wendl.

- W. filifera*, Wendl. South California.

#### Genus TEYSMANNIA, Reichb. f. & Zoll.

- S. altifrons*, R. & Z. Malaya.

#### Genus CHAMÆROPS, Linn.

- C. humilis*, Linn. South Europe and North America.  
*C. Humboldtii*.

#### Genus PRITCHARDIA, Seem & Wendl.

- P. pacifera*, Seem & Wendl. Fiji Islands.  
*P. Thurstonii*, do.  
*P. sp. novo*.

#### Genus LICUALA, Thunt.

- L. acutifida*, Mart. "Penang Lawyer." Singapore and Penang.  
*L. peltata*, Roxb. Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, &c.

N. CANTLEY,  
*Superintendent*

*Singapore, 4th July, 1887.*









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## OCCASIONAL NOTES.



### SUMATRA IN 1886.

THE island of Sumatra is entirely under Dutch rule, nominally so at all events, though there are large tracts of country where Dutch rule is not yet recognised, or where no attempt has as yet been made to introduce it. This applies particularly to the interior of Atjeh (Acheen), the countries of the Alas, Gayus, and the different tribes of the Battaks.

The island is divided into a number of districts, provinces, or kingdoms, some of which are under direct Dutch rule, whereas others continue to be governed by their native rulers with the assistance of European advisers.

The latest official statements give the following particulars:—

Area, 8,567 $\frac{9}{10}$  geographical miles. (This includes the Riouw residency, Banka and Billiton. Though geographically dependencies of Sumatra, these are considered and treated as separate parts in official records.)

Population:—Europeans,	...	...	3,847
Natives of the country,	...	...	2,792,561
Chinese,	...	...	105,823
Arabs,	...	...	2,600
Other Asiatics,	...	...	5,196

These figures must, of course, be regarded as more or less conjectural, as it is only as far as Europeans are concerned that there can be any attempt at accuracy.

The following are the political divisions into which the country has been sub-divided by the Dutch Government:—

1. West Coast of Sumatra, 2,200 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. A Governor is at its head with his head-quarters at Padang.

This Government has the following sub-divisions :—

- (a) Padang Lower Counties (Padangsche Beneden-landen). Chief place, Padang.
- (b) Padang Upland Counties (Padangsche Bovelanden). Chief place, Fort de Kock.
- (c) Tapanuli (Tapien Na Uli). Chief place, Padang Sidempuan.

The Governor of the West Coast is subordinate to the Governor-General in Batavia. The Upland Counties and Tapanuli are administered by Residents, who are subordinate to the Governor of the West Coast.

The Residencies contain smaller districts, with Assistant Residents as Chief Magistrates, under whom there are again lesser sub-divisions under Controllers.

The West Coast is a very rich and thickly populated country. Being, however, very mountainous, and without navigable rivers, and traversed by two chains of high mountains running almost parallel to each other, road-making is difficult, and the country has as yet hardly been able to develop its very rich resources. Vast coal-fields of very superior coal, equal to the best English coal, discovered in 1870, have not yet been opened up, as the question of a railway to the coast still remains unsettled. The coal-fields are estimated to contain about 200 million tons of coal, half of which could be worked by open galleries.

- 2. Residency of Benkoelen, 455 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Benkoelen.
- 3. Residency of the Lampong Districts, 47,569 miles, under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Telok Betong.
- 4. Residency of Palembang, under direct Dutch rule, 2,558 square miles. Chief place, Palembang.

The Resident of Palembang has also to watch the affairs of the Sultanate of Djambi, which continue to be governed by a Sultan with a Dutch Political Agent. The Dutch have taken possession merely of the Coast port—Muara Kompeh—where they keep a small garrison, and levy import and export duties.

The present Sultan, being a nominee of the Dutch Government, is no favourite with his people, who continue to side

with the dethroned Sultan ; the latter lives up-country far away in the interior. The Djambi people are known as great religious fanatics, and troubles are likely to be raised ere long in this part of Sumatra.

5. Residency of East Coast of Sumatra, about 768 square miles. Chief place, Bengkalis.

This Residency consists of a number of native states under their native rulers. The Dutch Government claims direct rule in the island of Bengkalis and in Laboean Batu, a district up the Panei river.

The independent native states in this Residency are :—

Siak Sri Indrapura.

Pelalawan.

Kota Pinang.

Panei and Bila (these latter states dependencies of Siak.)

Kwalu.

Asahan.

Batu Bara.

Tandjong.

Si Pare Pare.

Pagarawan.

Padang } dependencies of Deli.

Bedagei }

Serdang.

Deli.

Langkat.

Tamiang.

Siak, until a few years ago, claimed sovereignty over all these states.

Under treaties with all of them (the last of these only having come into force as late as January, 1886), the Dutch Government now collects import and export duties, has jurisdiction over Europeans and Chinese, controls the land contracts which the native rulers may enter into with Europeans, &c., &c.

The Government disclaims the idea of annexing any of these states, or putting them under direct Dutch rule, and only



a few months ago a native prince was re-installed in Asahan. The Government at that place had, for a number of years, been administered by a Dutch official, the native ruler, for misconduct, having been banished to Java, and his re-instalment was evidently made *against* the wishes of the greater part of the Asahan people, who preferred to remain under direct European influence.

6. Atjeh and dependencies, 928 square miles, being the northern part of the island adjoining on the West Coast Singkei, and on the East Coast Tamiang.

Atjeh is under a Governor, who resides in Kota Radja. The country is sub-divided as follows:—

- (a) Ajteh Proper (Groot Atjeh) with 10 sub-districts (Hulubalangs).
- (b) Dependencies, viz. :—
  - 1. West Coast of Atjeh, consisting of 20 states under native Rajas ;
  - 2. North Coast of Atjeh, 9 states under native rulers ;
  - 3. East Coast of Atjeh, 23 native states under Rajas ;
  - 4. Southern settlements of Atjeh Proper, consisting of 10 states under native rulers.

The interior of Atjeh is entirely unknown. The Dutch troops, since April, 1885, have been concentrated on the northern Coast of Atjeh Proper, in a line which is defended by a number of fortifications. Edi, one of the native states of the East Coast of Atjeh, has also a garrison—the only place out of the line of defence.

What the Dutch Government intends doing towards the final pacification of the country and submission of its obstinate subjects, is difficult to guess.

7. Residency of Riouw and dependencies, about 825 geographical square miles. Chief place, Tandjong Pinang.

There belong to this residency :—

- (a) The Bintang or Riouw group of islands ;
- (b) The Lingga group ;
- (c) The Karimon, Tambilan, Anambas and Natuna

Islands, further on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra.

(g) Indragiri, with Mandah and Reteh.

8. Residency island of Banka with the Leper islands; area about 237 geographical square miles. Chief place, Muntok.

9. Assistant Residency Island of Billiton (1 litung) with surrounding islands 154 in number. Chief place, Tandjong Pandan.

Riouw and dependencies, Banka, and Billiton are under direct Dutch rule.

A great deal has been done of late years towards the development of the rich resources of Sumatra, but there still remains a vast field for European capital and enterprise.

#### F. KEHDING.

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#### THE KURAU DISTRICT, PÉRAK.

Kurau was originally a nest of pirates, and no one ventured to live near the *kwála*, the people living at Kampong Tuah, about 70 miles up the river. Many of the Kurau people were themselves pirates, and Colonel LOW, then Government Agent in Province Wellesley, in conjunction with TOH JENUA, Palawan, led, about fifty or sixty years ago, an expedition against Kurau and destroyed a number of piratical boats. Colonel LOW created TOH JENUA Palawan of Kurau in the place of Nakkoda UDDIN, who was a pirate.

No *hasil kluamin* was originally paid in Kurau. Kurau formerly extended to Pasir Gedabu and was under Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. Hilir Kurau was itself given to Datoh REJAB under the Panglima. After this the Bendahara came to Kurau and claimed *makan Raja* namely 30 *gantangs* of paddy from each *kluamin*, which the Datoh refused to pay. The Bendahara then led an expedition from Pêrak against Kurau and took the Datoh prisoner.

On hearing this, the Panglima came down the river and met the Bendahara, and it was then agreed to pay the Bendahara one elephant or \$250, being its estimated value, and 70 *gantangs* of paddy or \$1.75 for each *klamin*. The Panglima then assembled the people and asked whether they would pay this and liberate the Datoh. The people agreed to pay this tax, and the fine and tax was guaranteed by the Panglima.

Datoh REJAB then consulted with Haji OMAR whether this tax was to be continued, and the Haji, who was chief over the Sēlāngor people, agreed to its continuance. The tax was then regularly collected under the name *hasil klamin*, and was paid to the Panglima, who had agreed matters as above with the Bendahara, the payments being very regularly kept up for a few years. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Datoh REJAB failed to pay the *hasil klamin* to the Panglima, and on the latter demanding the same, it was refused, the Datoh wishing to retain it for his own use. An expedition in the name of Toh Muda GHAFAR was then arranged by the Panglima; it was led by Inchi LIMAH, daughter of the Panglima and wife of Panglima Besar, who again was brother to KANDA HASSAN (still living) (KANDA HASSAN is the father of Haji ABDUL RAUF of Tanjong Piandang and Teluk Srah). The other leaders of the expedition were Inchi MARIAM, another daughter of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG, together with Panglima Prang SEMAHON, Raja LOP, Raja ALANG, Haji ALI, Maharaja Lela, Panglima KIATA, Panglima KAMPAR, and all the élite of Upper Pērak.

This war is spoken of as "Prang Panglima Bukit Gantang." When the expedition reached Kurau, the Mantri supplied rice from Lārut to Panglima BUKIT GANTANG and fire-arms to Inchi MAT ALI, son of Datoh REJAB; the Mantri is the nephew of the former Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. War was declared, and Haji OMAR together with Inchi MAHMUD of Teluk Rubiah, both Sēlāngor men, joined Inchi MAT ALI. Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S force erected five stockades at Kwāla Kurau and attacked Inchi MAHMUD at night at Teluk Rubiah. Inchi MAHMUD evacuated his position, but next day informed Inchis MARIAM and LIMA that he was ready to fight,

and returning to Teluk Rubiah erected a stockade, his retreat on the previous night having been only a feint as his preparations were not complete. Inchi MAHMUD was attacked on the same night by a Kota Lama party of 150 men led by their chiefs, who carried the stockade, which had been left in charge of 3 or 4 men to keep up appearances, Inchi MAHMUD and his party retiring into the neighbouring jungle. When the Kota Lama people had occupied the stockade, Inchi MAHMUD's party returned, surrounded the Kota Lama people, killed 15 or 16, and put the remainder to flight in the greatest confusion, when they were met by Haji OMAR about half way to Kwâla Kurau, who fired into them, and the Kota Lama people then took to their boats, pursued by Haji OMAR, who was for attacking them, but was restrained by Inchi MAHMUD. For two months the Kota Lama people tended their wounded who had suffered severely from *ranjaus* which had been placed by Inchi MAHMUD's people along the line of retreat which the Kota Lama people would have to follow when retiring from the stockade.

After this Inchi NGAH LAMAT of Bukit Gantang, uncle of the Mantri, hearing of the defeat of the Kota Lama men, came to settle the dispute, but leaving Kwâla Kurau for Bagan Tiang was taken ill and returned to Kurau to die. This led to the return of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S expedition. The Panglima had gained this title because when the Kedah people attacked Pêrak, he lay in ambush for them in the Bukit Berapit pass and defeated them with great slaughter.

*Hasil klatin* still continued to be paid, but Datoh REJAB retired from the administration of the district, handing over his authority to his fourth son, Inchi MAT ALI, who received the *hasil klatin* as formerly, and from this war all land cases date. Five years after this, Inchi MAT ALI received a *kuasa* from the Mantri to attack Sultan ALI'S Penghulus at Bagan Tiang, who were led by Panglima Besar, WAN ISMAIL, and MAGAT ARIS. The Bagan Tiang people were defeated, and MAGAT ARIS was wounded in the arm. The English Government sided with the Bagan Tiang people, but rendered no assistance. Another fight took place and Inchi MAT ALI was defeated. Sultan ALI, fearing that Inchi MAT ALI might

organize another attack, transferred his authority over all the districts from Krian to Kurau to the Mantri.

Before the Chinese war, Raja Muda ABDULLAH, as he was then called (not having yet been appointed Sultan), went to Krian and passed himself off as Sultan, he then proceeded to Kurau, where he was visited by Inchi MAT ALI, whose father, TOH REJAB, was still alive. Inchi MAT ALI gave Raja MUDA ABDULLAH \$300 as a present, and the Raja gave him authority over the Kurau district as far as Kampong Tanjong. Inchi MAT ALI continued to collect *hasil kluamin* as before from the Sélångor people of 70 *gantangs* or 7 *sukas*, \$1.75, and from the Penang people the same rate or the value of the paddy, say \$2.80 or 4 cents per *gantang*. This was the rate to 1875. When Mr. BIRCH was appointed Resident, he gave a *kuasa* to Inchi MAT ALI to collect the *hasil kluamin* as before, the Inchi to receive one-fifth as commission, the revenue to be paid in at Larut. Inchi MAT ALI collected the tax to the extent of two boat loads of paddy and no more was forthcoming, the Mantri always denying that anything had been paid to him. Thus the matter remained till 1876, when Mr. JEREMIAH instructed Captain SPEEDY to collect it, but owing to the war then being carried on the rate was reduced to \$1, and it remained at this figure till Sir HUGH LOW raised it to its present rate.

N. DENISON.

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MR. R. B. SHARPE ON BIRDS FROM PÊRAK.

(*From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, June 29th, 1886.*)

Notes on some Birds from Pêrak. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.  
Zoological Department, British Museum.

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Thanks to the exertions of Mr. DAVISON, who explored the western side of the Malayan Peninsula, we have a tolerably complete list of the birds of this portion of the Indian Region, and a list of his collections has been given by Mr. HUME

(‘Stray Feathers,’ 1879, p.p. 37, 151). The series of Malayan birds in the Hume collection, now in the British Museum, is an extremely valuable one, and it is to be regretted that Mr. DAVISON was never able, through political obstacles, to reach the mountains on the eastern side of the Peninsula and explore the high ridge or “backbone” which runs down its entire length. Considerable speculation has been excited respecting the fauna of these Malayan mountains, because all the collections hitherto made in Malacca have proved that, as regards the birds, there are very few species which are not common to Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malayan Peninsula. Sumatra, however, has always enjoyed a certain distinction from possessing at least one genus—*Psilopogon*—peculiar to itself; and, again, in the mountains several Himalayan genera have been found with species identical with, or only slightly differing from, those which occur in the Eastern Himalayas and extend down the mountains of Tenasserim. Many Malayan species range into the southern portions of the last-named province; but as regards the Himalayan genera, such as *Niltava*, *Liothrix*, *Pnæpyga*, *Sibia*, &c., all traces of them are lost after leaving Tenasserim until they turn up again in Sumatra.

Many prognostications have been made that when the mountains of the Malayan Peninsula were explored, the above-named genera and many others common to the mountains of Tenasserim and Sumatra would be found to extend along the eastern side of Malacca; but of this the first actual proof has been furnished by Mr. L. WRAY, who has sent a small parcel of birds from the mountains of Pêrak to the British Museum. Although so few in number, the revelations which they disclose are of the greatest value, for they show that in Pêrak, at least, and probably throughout the mountain-range, there is a curious mixture of Himalayan and High-Sumatran forms. Thus the *Psilopogon*, hitherto supposed to be a peculiar Sumatran genus, is accompanied by *Rhinocichla mitrata* (*Ianthocinclâ mitrata*, Auct.), another species hitherto believed to be confined in Sumatra; and the *Sibia* is also the Sumatran *S. simillima*, and not *S. picata*. The affinities of the Pêrak species being there.

fore so markedly Sumatran, it is not a little surprising to find that the *Mesia* is *M. argentauris* of the Himalayas, and not *M. laurinae* of Sumatra as one would have expected.

The following is a list of the specimens sent by Mr. WRAY, who informs us that they were mostly obtained at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and that his native collector, after an experience of 30 years' work, had not met with some of the species before :—

*Fam. Muscipidæ.*

*Niltava grandis*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. IV, p. 404, "No. 11, male. Irides red; leg and feet nearly black; beak black. The female is brown, with a blue spot on each shoulder and a patch of ash under neck; head blackish and slightly glossed with blue. Specimens obtained at 4,000 feet."

Compared with males from Sikkim and Tenasserim in the Hume Collection, and apparently identical in every respect.

*Rhinocichla mitrata* (S. Müll.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 452.

*Ianthocincla mitrata*, Bp. Consp. I, p. 371. "No. 12, males. Irides brown; beak orange; legs yellow; skin under eye pure white. Common above 3,000 feet."

Two specimens sent, identical with others in the Museum from Sumatra, to which island the species has hitherto been supposed to be confined.

*Fam. Timeliidæ.*

*Hydrocichla ruficapilla* (Temm.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 319.

*Henicurus ruficapillus*, Temm. Pl. Col. III pl. 534. "No. 17, female. Irides brown; legs nearly white; beak black. Rocky streams in the jungle on the hills."

Agrees with the females of this species as described by Messrs. HUME and DAVISON.

*Sibia simillima* (Salvad.); SHARPE, Cat. B. vol. VII, p. 402.

*Heterophasia simillima*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. XIV, p. 232.

"No. 13, female. Iris brown; beak black; legs plumbeous. Flies about among the tops of trees in parties of from 20 to 30. Above 3,000 feet."

The two specimens sent agree precisely with a Sumatran example in the British Museum collected by Mr. CARL BOCK.

*Mesia argentauris*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 642. "No. 10, female. Iris brown; feet and beak of same colour as throat of female. Male bird has red under tail-coverts; throat orange. From the hills of Pêrak over 3,000 feet. Flies about in small parties of 10 or 12."

The female sent is absolutely identical with Himalayan specimens, and the note given by Mr. WRAY as to the colouring of the male also suits the Himalayan bird and does not agree with the Sumatran *M. laurina*, Salvad. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XIV, p. 231), which is the species one would have expected to find along with *Sibia simillima*.

*Fam. Capitonidæ.*

*Psilopogon pyrolophus*, S. Müll.; MARSHALL, Monogr. Capit. p. 133, pl. 53.

"No. 14, male and female. Iris brown; legs dull green; bare skin under eye green. On the hills over 3,000 feet."

This species has only been recorded from Sumatra up to the present time.

*Fam. Alcedinidæ.*

*Carcineutes pulchellus* (Horsf.); SHARPE, Monogr. Alced. p. 251, pl. 96.

"No. 16, male. Irides white; bare skin under eye pale brown; beak crimson-red. Had just caught and partly eaten a large spider."

*Fam. Trogonidæ.*

*Harpactes duvanceli*, Temm.; Gould, Monogr. Trogon. 2nd ed., pl. 40.

"No. 15, male. Irides brown; bill pure cobalt-blue. Hills, up to about 2,000 feet."



## EVIDENCE OF SIAMESE WORK IN PÊRAK.

Some time ago I obtained possession of a *Kachit*\*—i.e., scissors for cutting betel-nut—which was found at a depth of about six feet below the surface in a hill-mine near Ipoh in Kinta. This *Kachit* is of quite a different pattern from those in use by the Pêrak Malays, not being fitted with a cutting blade, but having two corrugated surfaces, for the apparent use of crushing the nut instead of cutting it into slices. I have been told that this is a common form of *Kachit* in Siam.

But a more positive item of evidence is an ingot of tin weighing about two *kati*, of semi-elliptical form, which was found near Kwâla Dipang in Kampar, in the workings of a mine; this specimen bears an inscription in what are evidently Siamese characters, as several letters may still be deciphered, but I cannot find anybody in Kinta who is a good enough Siamese scholar to put together enough of the letters to make any sense of them. I have sent these two specimens to the Pêrak Museum at Thaipeng hoping that perhaps somebody may be able to make out the inscription.

A. H.

## CURRENCY (NEGRI SEMBILAN).

1 <i>liku</i> †	=	21 cents.
2 „	=	22 „
3 „	=	23 „
1 ' <i>ngbharu</i> ‡	=	2½ „
1 <i>liku</i> ' <i>ngbharu</i>	=	52½ „
2 „	=	55 „
<i>S'tâli</i> = <i>s'ngbharu</i>	=	12½ „

\* *Kachip* (?)—Ed.

† *Satu lekôr* is one way of expressing twenty-one in Malay, *dua lekôr* is twenty-two, *tiga lekôr* twenty-three, and so on.

‡ *Wang bharu*, "new coin" is the name which was given in Malacca to a small Dutch silver coin no longer current. The phrase is still used to signify 2½ cents.—Ed.

<i>S'pérak</i>	=	6 cents.
<i>S'suku</i>	=	25 "
<i>S'wang</i>	=	2 "
<i>S'kupang</i>	=	12½ "
<i>S'omeh (mas)</i>	=	50 "
<i>Omeh dua puloh</i>	=	\$ 7.00
<i>20 omeh</i>	=	10.00
<i>Dua puloh s'rěpi</i>	=	7.00
<i>Dua blas s'rěpi</i>	=	4.00

A man who marries a virgin must pay 20 *s'rěpi* or \$7.00 into the hands of the *Ibu-Bapa* or elders of her *suku*.

A man who marries a widow must pay 12 *s'rěpi* or \$4.00.

A man who abducts a widow must pay 4 *liku s'rěpi* or \$9.30, for a virgin the fine is 48 *s'rěpi* or \$18.30.

R. N. B.

## THE PRINCE, OR PRINCESS, OF THE BAMBOO.

In Part I of Vol. XIX (N. S.) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (January, 1887), there is a translation of a Japanese romance which contains a feature common in Malay romances and legends. The Japanese story of the Old Bamboo-hewer, translated by Mr. DICKINS, opens as follows:—

"Formerly there lived an old man, a bamboo-hewer, who hewed bamboos on the bosky hill-side and manywise he wrought them to serve men's needs and his name was Sanugi no Miyakko. Now one day while plying the hatchet in a grove of bamboos was he ware of a tall stem, whence streamed forth through the gloom a dazzling light. Much marvelling he drew near to the reed and saw that the glory proceeded from the heart thereof and he looked again and beheld a tiny creature, a palm's breadth in stature and of rare loveli-

ness, which stood midmost the splendour. Then he said to himself, 'day after day, from dawn to dusk, toil I among these bamboo-reeds, and this child that abides amidst them I may surely claim as mine own.' So, he put forth his hand and took the tiny being and carried it home and gave it to the goodwife and her women to be nourished."

In his notes on the text, Mr. DICKINS says that a Japanese bibliography (native) published about the year 1800 mentions several native works as sources from which incidents in the tale of the bamboo-hewer have been derived. From one of these a curious Buddhist legend is cited to the following effect:—

"Three recluses, after long-continued meditation, found themselves possessed of the truth and so great was their joy that their hearts broke and they died. Their souls thereupon took the form of bamboos with leaves of gold and roots of precious jade and after a period of ten months had elapsed, the stems of these bamboos split open and disclosed each a beauteous boy. The three youths sat on the ground under their bamboos and after seven days' meditation, they, too, became possessed of the truth, whereupon their bodies assumed a golden hue and displayed the marks of saintliness while the bamboos disappeared and were replaced by seven magnificent temples. The legend is manifestly of Indian origin."

I have already pointed out the fact of the existence both in Japanese and Malay legends of the main feature of this story, the supernatural development of a young child in the interior of some vegetable production (Notes and Queries, No. 4, issued with No. 17 of the Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society), and those interested in the Japanese romance introduced to English readers by Mr. DICKINS will find it curiously paralleled, as to this particular incident, by the Malay legends cited in a paper in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XIII (N. S.), Part IV.

W. E. M.

## NOTES ON KAYU GHARU.

In CRAWFORD'S Dictionary of the Malay Archipelago I find the following:—"AGILA the Eagle-wood of Commerce. Its name in Malay and Javanese is *kalambak* or *kalambah*, "but it is also known in these languages by that of *gharu* or "*kayu gharu*, gharu-wood, a corruption of the Sanscrit "*agahru*..... There can be no doubt but that "the perfumed wood is the result of disease in the tree that "yields it produced by the thickening of the sap into a gum "or resin."

This "Eagle-wood of Commerce" under its more familiar name *gharu* is one of the rarest and most valuable products of our Malayan jungles, and the following notes may be of interest. They are the result of enquiries amongst the Malays and *Pawangs* in Ulu Muar and Johol and I am indebted to Mr. L. J. CAZALAS for much assistance in obtaining the information contained in them.

The *gharu* tree is a tall forest tree sometimes reaching the size of 15 feet in diameter. The bark is of a silvery gray colour and the foliage close and dense of a dark hue. The Malay name for the tree is "*tabak*" and no other may be used by the *Pawang* when in search of the *kayu gharu*. *Gharu*, the diseased heart-wood of the *tabak*, is found in trees of all sizes even in trees of one foot in diameter, thus shewing that the disease attacks the tree at an early stage.

The *gharu* is found in pockets and may sometimes be discovered by the veins which run to these pockets. In other trees the veins are absent, which renders the process of searching more difficult. The tree is generally cut down and left to rot which exposes the *gharu* in about six months.

"Pockets" are found to contain as much as 104 catties; a single tree has been known to yield 400 catties. *Gharu* is seldom found in the sap-wood, generally in the heart-wood or *tēras*.

Many *tabak* trees do not contain *gharu* at all. To select the right trees is the special province of the *Pawang* or wise

man. The *tabak* trees are under the care of certain *hantu* or wood-spirits and it would be hopeless for the uninitiated to attempt to find *gharu*; even the *Pawang* has to be very careful.

The following is the process as far as I have been able to ascertain it:—

On the outskirts of the forest, the *Pawang* must burn incense, and repeat the following charm or formula:—

"*Homali hamali matilok (mandillah?) serta kalam  
"mandiyat serta teboh. Turun suhaya trima suka turun  
"kadim serta aku kabul kata gharu mustajak kuta Allah  
"Berkat la ilaha il'allah. Hei Pütri Belingkah, Pütri  
"Berjuntei, Pütri Menginjanaku meminta isi tabak. Ta'boleh  
"di surohkan, ta'boleh lindong kapada aku kalau di suroh  
"di lindong kan biar dürdka kapada tuhan."*

There is no "*pantang gharu*" except that the words "*isi*" and "*tabak*" must be used instead of "*tras*" and "*gharu*".

He then proceeds to search for a likely tree, and upon finding one he again burns incense and repeats the spell as above. The tree having been cut down the next thing is to separate the *gharu* from the sap-wood. The best way is to let the tree rot, but the *Pawang* is often "hard-up" and does not mind wasting some of the *gharu* in his hurry to realize.

The following are said to be the tests for finding *gharu* in a standing tree.

1. The tree is full of knots. (*Berbung kol.*)
2. The bark full of moss and fungus. (*Bërtümuh bërchandawan.*)
3. Heart-wood hollow. (*Berlôbang.*)
4. Bark peeling off. (*Bergûgor kulit.*)
5. A clear space underneath. (*Mengelönggang.*)
6. Stumps jutting out. (*Berchulak.*)
7. Tree tapering. (*Bertirus.*)
8. The falling of the leaves in old trees.

There are great differences in the quality of *gharu*, and great care is taken in classifying them. It requires a skilled man to distinguish between some of the varieties.

The names are as follow :—

1. *Chandan.*
2. *Tandok.*
3. *Menjulong-ulong.*
4. *Sikat.*
5. *Sikat Lampam.*
6. *Bulu Rusa.*
7. *Kemandangan.*
8. *Wangkang.*

The *chandan* (*padu tiada champur*) is oily, black and glistening. It sinks in water.

The *tadak* very closely resembles the *chandan*.

The *menjulong-ulong* may be distinguished from the *chandan* and the *tandok* by its length and small breadth. Splinters, 36 inches long, have been found evidently from veins not pockets.

*Sikat* (*bertabun champur kupal dan tēras*) fibrous with slight lustre will just float in water. Black and white streaks.

*Sikat Lampam*—the same as *sikat*, only white streaks more prominent.

*Bulu Rusa* will float in water, fibrous, generally of a yellow colour.

*Kemandangan* floats in water, whitish, fibrous fragments small.

*Wangkang* floats in water, fibrous blocks whitish in colour.

The *chandan* tree differs from other *gharu* trees in having a maximum diameter of about 1½ feet and very soft sap-wood.

*Gharu* varies in price between \$200 and \$50 a *pikul* according to the variety. The *chandan* and the *tandok* are the most valuable.

Chinese and Malays burn it in their houses on high days and festivals—the latter generally take a supply with them on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The better varieties are used in the manufacture of aromatic oils.

R. N. B.

## CEREMONIES AT SEED TIME.

In common with the Burmese and Siamese, the Malays have a superstitious belief in the power exerted by the spirits of the earth and air and of the sun and moon in furthering the growth of *padi*. This is especially evinced in the propitiatory invocations which they resort to, and the offerings which they lay upon the ground or scatter in the air at seed time. Of the invocations given below, the first two, with their renderings, are taken from a work \* by Captain LOW, Superintendent of Province Wellesley under the East India Company in 1836, and the remainder, which I have obtained from Malays in Penang, are in common use up to the present time in the Straits Settlements and throughout the Malay Peninsula. They are known as "*Puji padi*" or "propitiation of the *padi*." The first is to Dangomala and Dangomali, spirits of the sun and moon :—

*Sri Dangomala, Sri Dangomali !  
 Handak kirim anak sambilan bulan ;  
 Sagala inang, sagala pengasoh ;  
 Jangan bri sakit, jangan bri demam ;  
 Jangan bri ngilu dan pëning  
 Kechil menjadi besar ;  
 Tuah jadi muda ;  
 Yang ta'kejap di per kejap ;  
 Yang ta'sama di per sama ;  
 Yang ta'hijau di per hijau ;  
 Yang ta'tinggi di per tinggi ;  
 Hijau seperti ayer laut ;  
 Tinggi seperti Bukit Kaf.*

O illustrious spirits of the sun and moon !  
 Let there be fruit (offspring) nine months hence.

\* "A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, &c." by Captain JAMES LOW of the Madras Army, in civil charge of Province Wellesley and Corresponding Member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836.

O royal nurses all preserve it from sickness and  
 fever, vertigo and headache.  
 May it reach the full stature.  
 May the old become young again.  
 Where backward may it become forward.  
 Where unequal may it be made equal.  
 Where colourless may it become green.  
 Where short may it become long.  
 Green as the waters of the Ocean.  
 High as the mountains of Kaf.

The second is a hyperbolical description of each of the nine months during which the grain is coming to maturity; the tenth, or harvest time, is compared with the birth of Mo-hamed, and the incantation closes with a prayer for an abundant crop:—

*Bintang mara chuacha limpat ;  
 Ka-dua limpat di langit ;  
 Ka-tiga limpat di bumi ;  
 Ka-empat ayer sambayang ;  
 Ka-lima pintu mazahap ;  
 Ka-anam pintu rēzuki ;  
 Ka-tujuh pintu mahaligei ;  
 Ka-dilapan pintu shurga ;  
 Ka-sumbilan anak di-kandong ibu ;  
 Ka-sāpuluh Mahomed jadi.  
 Jadi sākilian jadi.  
 Bayan Allah didalam rongga batu.  
 Lagi ada rēzuki ;  
 Deri hulu deri hilir  
 Saref mengaref ;  
 Deri sina ka daksina  
 Manghantar rēzuki  
 Bertambah bertambun.*

The gloriously resplendent stars lighting the firma-  
 ment are the first ;  
 The full refulgence is the second ;  
 The fullness spreading over the earth is the third—  
 causing abundance ;



The fourth, the blessed waters, harbingers of fertility ;

The fifth the four gates of the world, pouring out plenty.

The sixth is the door to the abundance of food ;

The seventh is the portal of the palace ;

The eighth the floor of Surga or Heaven ;

The ninth the pregnant mother ;

The tenth (*i. e.*, the harvest) month the birthday of Mahomed (the luckiest day of the year) ;

May all prove prosperous.

May dry grain prosper.

May the hand of the Almighty appear in the filling of the husk, as the hole in a rock is shut up by degrees.

From above, from below, let plenty always flow,

From East and West may abundance ever increasing pour in.

The next is an invocation of the earth spirit Noh and Dewa Imbang, a sprite of air :—

*Hei! Noh yang dalam bumi,  
Dewa Imbang deri udara,  
Anak saraja jin ketala bumi,  
Yang memegang bumi.*

Hail ! Noh who dwellest within the earth !  
And thou Imbang who art ruler in the air,  
Son of the spirit who rules the folds of earth,  
Who guardest with thy power the gates of earth.

The last is an invocation to Setia Guni, an earth spirit, and contains the poetical idea that the grain is surrendered like a dear child to a tender foster mother by its parent who will come to claim it back after six months have passed :—

*Hei Tuanku Setia guni  
Yang memegang bumi tujuh lapis  
Aku bertaruhkan anak aku  
Sri Chinta rasa chukup dengan inang  
Pengasoh kanda manda itu*

*Sampei lima bulan kã-anam  
 Aku datang mengambil balik  
 Jangan angkau bagi rasa binasa  
 Chachat chelah inilah upah-kan mu.*

Hail! lord *Setia Guni*,  
 Who dost rule the seven-fold earth,  
 I herewith lay my child upon thy breast,  
 My child the darling of my heart,  
 With his full following of nurses and attendants,  
 And when the fifth moon wanes unto the sixth  
 I shall come to claim him back again.  
 Let him taste no harm or evil, great or small,  
 Here is thy reward.

The "*upah*" or payment of the services of the spirit, is generally as follows:—

An egg, a bunch of betel-vine leaves, some "*bras kunniet*" (*oryza glutinosa*), some "*bras bertik*" (i. e., the white pulp which exudes from rice grains when roasted), and a "*ketupat*" or little woven basket of cocoa-nut leaves filled with rice.

After this invocation of *Setia Guni* loadfuls of rice are sprinkled on the ground, and the following invocation is then raised to the spirit of the air:—

*Hei! Tuanku Malim kã-raja-an  
 Yang memegang langit tujuh lapis  
 Aku bertarohkan anak aku  
 Sri Chinta rasa, &c. [as in the last.]*  
 Hail! *Malim*, who dost supremely rule  
 The seven folds of sky,  
 I lay my child in pledge with thee,  
 My child the darling of my heart, &c., &c.

After this the rice is thrown into the air, and the ceremony is complete.

The "*pawang*," sorcerers or rather "wise men" who are skilled in these incantations, are in great request at the sowing of the padi crop.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN.

*Address of the Penang Mohammedans to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Reign, June, 1887.*

### يا غفور الرحيم

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم امثون توانكو  
بريموم امثون فنه لفته سدي توجنچ كائس جمالا اوبن ۲ فاك  
مكسين همب يغ هيئا يائيت مگل رعية توانكو يغبراگام محمدية  
اسلاميه يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه فمرنتاهن كراچان دولي يغمها مليا  
ددالم نكري فولوفينغ دان مگل دائيره معلومكن مسيه مرب  
ميهنكن امثون فد كباوه تافك چرفو لمبو دولي هر مجستي كوين  
ويكتوريا راج دراج يغ ميثويائي تحت كراچان يغبر مسمايم دائس  
مگلهمسان نكري اشگلان دان كراچان نكري مگلتن دان ايرلن  
دان مگل نكري يغبرس دائس اشين دان نكري ۲ دان مكسين  
چاهن دباوه اشين دان راج دائس راج ۲ ددالم هندي دشن  
مكسين چاهنپ مك دليشوتيله مكسينپ دشن لفته معذور  
دان منتوما دشن مناره بلس كاميه مايغ دشن كعاديلن يغ  
مشرقا دائس مكسين رعيت مليا دان هيئا مك مگل رعيت  
يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه تحت كراچان دولي يغمها مليا ددالم نكري  
فولوفينغ اين دان مگل دائيره مك مكسينپ اية دودق دشن  
مشفند امان دان سلامت منتوما موک ريا تيا د مناره بمبغ دان  
خواطر دان كتاكوتن درفد مگل ماچم ۲ جنس سترو دان ظالم

دردفد مگل فیبق لاوت دان دارف دان ببراف داغخ منتري  
 دردفد مگنغ نكري ۲ یغ جاوه دان یغ دکت ۲ دردفد مگل ماچم  
 بغسا ملالو فرگی ماري تباد برهنتي میغ دان مالم مك مکلین  
 ایت براوله سلامه منتومسا دردفد مگل مربهیا دان ببراف انق ۲  
 نكري دان اورغ ۲ داغخ منتري یغ مسکین ۲ تله منجادي کاي  
 یغ بسور ۲ دان ببراف اورغ یغبوده ۲ تله دافس دشن فلاجران یغ  
 مسفرن مک مکلینپ ایه تله ترنتو دشن تواه دولت دولي  
 یغ مهاملي.

امفون توانکو فاتک مکلین سمبه معلومکن ببراف فادغ  
 تله منجادي نكري دان رومه یغبسور ۲ تباد لاگی رمبا دان هوتن  
 ملینکن هابس جادي کمشوغ دان کیون دان بنداغ دان ببراف  
 فاي دان ثفي لاوت دان لاوت یغ مشنغ بندر مکلینپ هابس  
 جادي نكري دان بندر یغرامی دشن مگل رحیه میغ دان مالم  
 دان مگل تانه ۲ دان رومه ۲ دان کمشوغ ۲ یغ موره جادي مهل  
 هوڭاپ یغتیاد دسغک مکالي ۲ مک مکلینپ ایه ترنتو دشن  
 تواه دولت دولي یغمهاملي.

امفون توانکو فاتک مکلین سمبه معلومکن ببراف نكري  
 یغ همفر دشن فولوفینغ این منجادي مومه کغد متغره رعیت  
 دسین یغ فری ماري دسیتو مک مکلین نكري ۲ ایت مده  
 تندق جادي تعلق فد کباره کراچان دولي یغمهاملي دشن مسب  
 یغدمکین ایت فنله نكري فولوفینغ این دان مکلین دائره  
 دشن مگل داغخ منتري دردفد مکلین بغسا دان مسقله مگل

ملاوه‌نپ در رد سگل ماچم کفل ۲ دان فراہو۲ در رد سگف  
 نگري ماسیخ ۲ ماري منچہاري انتوخن ددالم فولوفینغ این  
 مک مکلینپ ایتہ مندافت انتخ دان ملامتہ منتوماسیخ مسفون  
 دخن توادہ دولہ دولی یغہاملی دخن سبب ایتہ تلہ دککلن اولہ  
 اللہ سبحانہ و تعالی دولی یغہاملی دخن مسفون ککل دائس  
 دمکین کراچان لیم فولہ تاهن یغتلہ دخن ملامتن.

امفون توانکو برداتخ سببہ یغتیاد لاگی مسبر ۲ سببہ یغ  
 داوچف دان دچیتانک دخن مسبر ۲ در رد مکلین رعیہ ملی  
 دان ہبنا تیف ۲ ماسیخ ۲ مہونکن دحا کفد اللہ سبحانہ و تعالی  
 اکندلنچوتکن امیا یغہاملی دخن مشنہ ۲ صیحت دان عافیت  
 دائس فککہ درجہ یغ مہاسر ۲ تگی دان دککلن تحت کراچان  
 توزن منورن در رد درجت دولی یغہاملی سلسلمان امین ۳.

امفون توانکو مکلین رعیت معلومکن سوزت سببہ این  
 مسرت برہمفون مکلینپ مغاداکن کسلامتن دولی یغہاملی لیم  
 فولہ تاهن ایت دخن بیراف کسوکاں دان مسفنا یغ کبچیکن  
 کفد 27 ہاریبولن جون ہاری الثین 1887.

امفون توانکو بریو۲ امفون حال اینلہ فاتک مکلین  
 معلومکن سببہ عزت سعادت برتبہ ۲ دولہ علی الدوام تمت کفد  
 شوال ۱۳۰۴ منہ.

مید ہاشیم بن مید خمید عیدہ  
 حج محمد نور بن حج محمد حریف  
 حج محمد صالح قاضی  
 مید محمد بن مید شیخ عظامس

*Jubilee Address by Perak ra'iyats, June, 1887.*

## نور الشمس والقمر

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم خالفة من بني  
ادم الذي ملك الكرم خلد الله ملكه وزاده في مراتبي العظم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي امشون  
توانكو بريون ٢ امشون فنه ليمفه مدي ترجنج داتس جمالا اوين ٢  
فلمبه توان مسكين رعية ددالم نكري فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومكن كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرت يغمها ملي يغ  
بر مساييم داتس ميغكسان نعة كراجان نكري اكلن مرت  
تعلق ججهنپ دغن ملامة مسفرن اداپ.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري	**	كوين ويكتوريا يغمها مغموري
درما كرنيا كلمفاهن ممبري	**	يغمها مشهور تيف ٢ هاري
بر مساييم داتس ميغكسان	**	نعة كراجان يغ مها مسفرن
حالة كيساران مسكين تركنا	**	يغمها مشهور كمان مان
كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي	**	يغمها تغي لاغي بهگيا
مرتابتنپ بسر ماسحة مهاكاي	**	تياداله بنديغپ ددالم دنيا
يغمها بايك بودي بهسپ	**	مرة مها ايلق مبارخ فراغيين
ليمفه دان معومرسكنف فركاران	**	تتف كراجان مليلباپ
مده دفرنتنپ داتس نكري	**	مرت ججهنپ تعلق دبري

لیم فوله تاهن مده مرنته دیری \* \*  
 مواتفون تیدق چاچه چلان \* \*  
 مملیهراکن دائس رعیة بلان \* \*  
 دباگی توهن سرو عالم \* \*  
 کملیان مهابسر میخ دان مالم \* \*  
 مپواه نگری مده دکیلیشکن \* \*  
 توان مرهیلو رسدینه دنماکن \* \*  
 دخبرکن عاده مرنتهکن نگری \* \*  
 دغن اتوزان حکمن دیری \* \*  
 مگل راج ۲ اورخ بسرپ \* \*  
 دچالکن حکمن ددالم اندغن \* \*  
 تگی دولف فرمیسوری \* \*  
 دغن کموراهن مبارخ یغدچار \* \*  
 منغ دان معور بارخ مپاگین \* \*  
 دائس هسب توان رعیة مسموان \* \*  
 دان اداله مکلین رعیت نگری فیرق مندافه جموان  
 یغ مباحه موره دان معور دکر نیایی توان مرهیلو کی. می. ام. جی  
 رسدین فیرق یغترامه ملیا کفد 27 هاریبولن جون 1867 اکن منتا  
 برباقی دعا دغن ملامتپ دائس فرمیسوری کوین ویکتوریا یغما  
 ملی یغسده تنف دائس مییگهسان تحت کراچان.

دانلاگی باقی هارف مکلین رعیة بلا ددالم نگری فیرق  
 اکن برفچاغن عمر زمان مفرت یغتنله لالو ایه دمکینله مسمیه

رعيت بلا ددالم نكري اين كباوه تافق چرفو دلي يغمها ملي  
ايت اداپ.

محمد علي بن مادين يغم منظمکن  
رعيت مکلين منتا بواکن  
چي مة کراني دغن تو کراني عبدالله يغم منجالکن  
رحمت يغم کلیمفاهن ساخه دهارفکن  
تتافي اد مئورغ دسیتو  
انچي ابراهيم خان نام يغم تنتو  
ددالم فکرجان اين ايله ميسنتو  
ممرقسا مکلين کيرام ايت  
27 هارپبولن جون موروت اين تمت  
مپوروت تباد براف چرمة  
مدهمدهاھن هارفکن رحمت  
دنيا اخروت بيرله سلامت  
مريبو دلاھن رائس تاهن دمسبوکن  
دلاھن فوله توجه لائي دمساکن  
يغنترامت ملي ساخه دهارفکن  
بارشيغ خيلف هارف دامفولکن

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*Jubilee Address by Perak Penghulus, — June, 1887.*

دولت توانکو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم من باني  
ادم الذي مالک الکرام خلدا لله ملکه وزاداه في مرتبت العظیم  
مادامة الليل والایام.



امفون، توانکو بریمو۲ امفون فنه لیمفه مدی ترچنچ  
دانس اوین ۲ جمالا هب توان فغولو مرت رعیت ددالم نگری  
فیرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومکن ممبه کماوه تافق چرفو دولی حضرة فرمیسوری  
کوبن امفراس فرینس اوف ویل اندیا یغمه مالی لاگی یغمه پسر  
بر مسایم دانس میثگهسان تحت کراچان دنگری اشگلن دشن  
ملامت مسفرناپ.

امفون توانکو فرمیسوری	* *	کوبن ویکتوریا عاریف بستاری
امفون کراچان اشگلن نگری	* *	معموردان موره مشهور تر فوجی
امفون توانکو مهکوة نگری	* *	کوبن ویکتوریا بیق بستاری
کراچان بسر تیدق تر فری	* *	مرت تعلق برانس ۲ نگری
کوبن ویکتوریا منجادی راو	* *	دنگری اشگلن برتعة دمیتو
لیم فوله تاهن مده ترنتو	* *	مدیکية فون تیدق چاچه سواة
برتمبه ۲ فغکت درجتپ	* *	دکرنیائی توهن اتس ایاپ
مرت مکلین اتق چچوپ	* *	دانس گراچان مللملماپ
ملام کوبن دانس تحت	* *	سگنف نگری مشهور اوریتا
فائنله ای سوری مهکوت	* *	ککیان تیاد دافت دکات
بیراث نگری دالم تعلقپ	* *	فرا توران چوکف منتری وزیر
موکر دچاری دمکین ادا	* *	حادل دان معمور سواپ
فرمیسوری کوبن بفساوان	* *	روف مجلس ماسحة درماوان
هالوس مانس مبارخ کلکوان	* *	ددالم دنیا موکر ملاوان
ددالم دنیا موکر دچاری	* *	مشرت کوبن فرمیسوری

امقام مستغني بوغا ييدوري	***	چهياپ ترغ مرات نكري
دكرنيا توهن سرو عالم	***	معزة عيسا المسيح عليه السلام
چهياپ ترغ مبنوه عالم	***	منرخن ظلمت يغامه كلم
سككين راج ۲ مسكو نكري	***	مالو دان موغن كشد موري
كارن عقلن عاريف جوهاري	***	بنديشن دوا موكر دچاري
كارن عادت دري دهولو	***	ملشهن كورنيا جوگ ملالو
كشد رعييت ناي فغولو	***	فاتولته موري جنجوشن اولو
دغن قدرت توهن يغ امس	***	موري منجادي ممرنتهن ديسا
وزير منتري اورغ برغسا	***	هلبالغن بايق گائه فركاس
كوين ويكتوريا مشوڤ كواس	***	تورن تدورن ممرنتهن ديسا
عاديل دان موره وعد فرقسا	***	بيراف نكري مشربواة جاس
كوين ويكتوريا ميهوت اندرا	***	فاتولته موري ممرنتهن نگارا
مشفرن اوصل بلا فليهره	***	كشد سككين رعيه بلا تنترا
فرميسوري فوپ كبساران	***	سككين راج ۲ سناره حيران
ملشهن معمور برتابوران	***	سككين رعيه بلا تبادكسوكاران
كوين مهابسر ماشتله پات	***	سككين راج ۲ موجي رات
عاديل موره معمور مروت	***	مليهران رعييت مسات ۲
تعلق بايق براڤ نكري	***	گكيائن پات سده تروري
برائس ۲ فگاوي دغن منتري	***	وزير يغسر ممرنتهن نكري
كباوه اغين مسقي تعلق	***	وزير يغ فانت ممرنتهن
چوكف دغن منتري هلبالغن	***	عشكر يغ جاگ بيراف بايقن
ميغا فورا نام نكريپ	***	دتاره گينوويل جادي وزيرن

فينڀ ملاء دباوه فرنتهپ  
 دسپوتڪن قصه سيفا فورا \*  
 فينڀ ملاء سام متارا \*  
 توان گبر نور ويل عاريف جوهاري \*  
 دغن تينه مهكوت سوري \*  
 گبر نور ويل د سيفا فورا \*  
 رعيت رامي ددالم نگارا \*  
 مسواه نگري دولي يغد فرتوان \*  
 حڪم سوري دجاله كنڀ  
 نگري ايلق مده كتارا  
 مشرت اورڻ نيگ برمودار  
 فينڀ ملاء دفرنتهپ منديري  
 دفرنته گبر نور نيگ بواه نگري  
 فرنتهپ تباد چاچت چدرا  
 مگنڀ هاري جاگ فليپرا  
 سلطان يوسف مده دطابڪن

توانكو راج اديرس سي. ام. جي. راج موداڪن

منچالنگن حڪم وڪيل سلطان

نگري دتالغ مهكوت سوري \*  
 توان مارهيولو لمارپ ديري \*  
 نصيحه فغا جران مليپهراڪنديري \*  
 تباد ملڻ مگنڀ هاري \*  
 سي. ام. جي هيوڻ گلارن \*  
 مهكوت سوري مغنيا گلارن \*  
 ترمسفيله قصه دغن اوريتا \*  
 مشرت بئر امثوپ اوريتا \*  
 دان مسڪين فغهورو رحية نگري فيرق مندافت جاموان  
 يڄ ماشه ڪمورهن معورپ دڪرنيا بحرمة توان مارهيولو كي. سي.  
 ام. جي. رسدان يڄترامت ملي فد 27 هاريپولن جون تاهن 1887  
 اڪن ممنتا دعا دغن ملامتپ دائس فوميسوري ڪوپن ويڪتوريا

امشراس انديا يغمهامي لاگي يغمهاسر يغمه مدده تئف داتس  
 ميغگهسان تئف کراجان ايه لاگي برباق ۲ هارف مکلين راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولورعيت ددالم نگوي فيرق اکن برفنچن عمر  
 زمان يغمهامي ايه مشرت يخته لالو دمکينه سمبه مگل راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولورعيت کباوه تافق چرفو دولي تلافکن يغمها  
 ملي لاگي يغمهاسر اداپ.

تمة الکلام فد دوا فوله توجه هاريبولن مسورة اين تئف يغمه  
 مسورة نياد برف چرمة مدهمدهان هارفکن رحمت دنيا اخرت  
 مسنة ملامه مريبو دلافن رائس تاهن دمبوکن دلافن فوله توجه  
 لاگي دمساکن يغمهامي ملي ماسخه دهارفکن بارغيش خيلف هارف  
 دامفونکن اداپ.

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## INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

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The following communication from the President of the "Institut Canadien-français" is published for the information of members, who are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary in the event of their wishing to become members of the "Institut."

OTTAWA, (Canada), Mai 1887.

*Monsieur et cher collègue,*

Lorsque, l'année dernière, nous sollicitons l'honneur d'entrer en correspondance avec la Société dont vous êtes le digne représentant, sollicitation à laquelle vous avez répondu d'une manière si délicate, j'étais loin de penser que j'aurais aujourd'hui la douleur de vous annoncer que notre bel édifice national à été complètement détruit par le feu.

De ce monument qui a coûté tant de sacrifices à nos compatriotes, et que nous considérons à bon droit comme un des boulevards de notre nationalité dans la province d'Ontario, où l'élément anglais prédomine largement, il ne reste plus qu'un monceau de ruines.

L'avancement moral et intellectuel de notre population, je dirai plus, la conservation de notre belle langue française et de toutes ces traditions que nous ont léguées nos ancêtres, exige que nous réparions sans retard ce désastre.

La perte que nous venons de subir s'élève à 89,000 francs, et il nous est impossible de trouver cette somme sans le secours de l'étranger, cela me décide à m'adresser à vous et aux membres de votre société, qui, j'en suis sûr, ne refuseront pas de nous venir en aide dans cette épreuve.

Notre situation ne nous permet pas de refuser l'obole de la charité; nous préférierions cependant que le secours nous fût offert sous la forme d'adhésions de membres de notre Institut, et ce serait une grande faveur de votre part de nous en procurer autant que possible.

Sur votre recommandation, ou sur celle de votre société, et après réception des honoraires, nous serions heureux de décerner :

1°. Moyennant une somme (une fois payée) de 50 francs, un diplôme de membre honoraire, lithographié et au sceau de l'Institut.

2°. Moyennant 12.50 francs par an une carte de membre titulaire.

Espérant que vous voudrez bien nous venir en aide de cette manière,

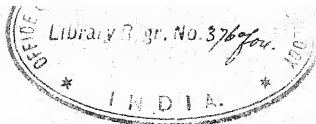
J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le président.

Votre dévoué collègue,

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,

*Président de l'Institut Canadien-français.*



STRAITS BRANCH OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES

EDITED BY  
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

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No. 4, Issued with No. 17 of the Journal of the Society.

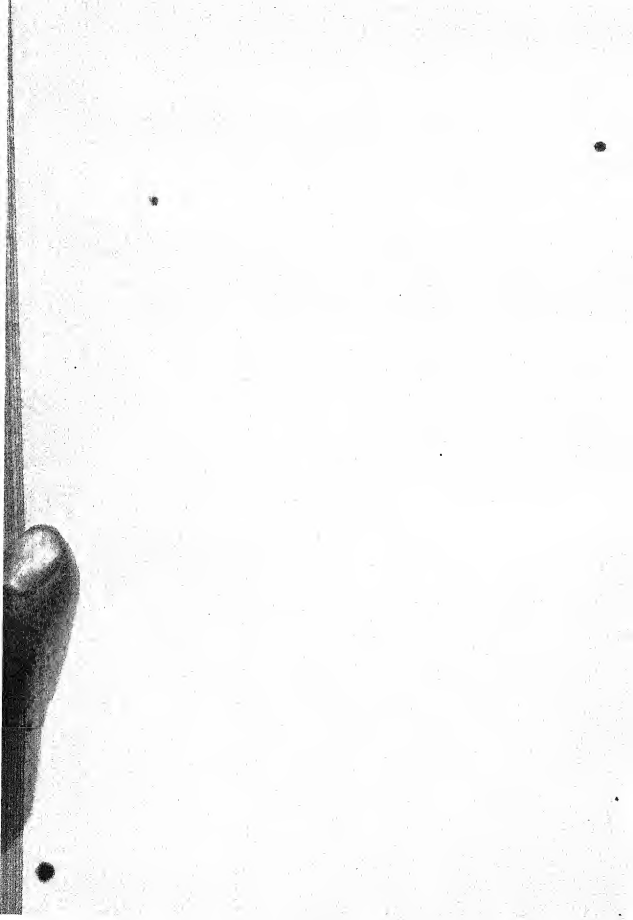
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SINGAPORE:

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1887



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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### BOTANY.

74. **The Brinjal.**—In Notes and Queries No. 3, p. 69, there is an allusion to the brinjal, which has been said to be known to the Malays by its Portuguese name. This is a mistake, for the Malays have their own word, *těrong*, to describe this vegetable. BURTON has the following note on this plant:—

“Arab ‘Badinján’; Hind. ‘Bengan’; Pers. ‘Bádingán’ or ‘Badilján’; the Mala insana (*Solanum pomiferum* or *S. melongena*) of the Romans, well known in Southern Europe. It is of two kinds, the red (*Solanum lycopersicum*), and the black (*S. melongena*). The Spaniards know it as ‘berengeria’ and when Sancho Panza (Part II, chap. 2) says, ‘The Moors are fond of egg-plants’ he means more than appears. The vegetable is held to be exceedingly heating, and thereby to breed melancholia and madness; hence one says to a man that has done something eccentric, ‘Thou hast been eating brinjalls’.”—*The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*, BURTON, V. 4.

[For a much fuller note about the brinjal, see YULE's Glossary, sub-*voce Brinjal*.—Ed.]

G. H.

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75. **Ketiar.**—A fruit of which the Pêrak Malays make oil. It is one of the three royal perquisites, the other two being elephants and river-turtle (*tuntong*). It used to be a capital offence to give false information to the Raja about any of



these. The *kelliar* tree is said to affect certain localities, and is found in groves not mixed with other trees. In former days, when the fruit was ripe, the whole of the Raja's household used to turn out to gather it. It is said to yield a very large percentage of oil. What is the botanical name of the tree, and has the oil any commercial value?

ED.

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### LANGUAGE.

76. *Malays*.—By former generations of officials and residents in the Straits, the Malay language was always spoken of as "*Malays*." This idiom was common in Penang twenty years ago, but has now probably nearly died out. Colonel YULE, in his recently-published Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words, notices a similar use in the last century of "*Moors*" for Hindustani, "*Malabars*" for Tamil, etc.

ED.

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77. *Pagar*.—Colonel YULE has the following in his "*Glossary*":—

*Pagar*, s. This word, the Malay for a "fence, enclosure," occurs in the sense of "factory" in the following passage:—

1702. "Some other out-*pagars*, or factories, depending upon the factory of Bencoolen."—*Charters of East India Co.*, p. 324.

The word *pagar* here seems to be meant for *pajak*, a place where revenue is collected.

ED.

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78. *Temikei*; *Mendikei*; *Kamendikei*.—These are synonymous Malay names for the water-melon (*Cucurbita citrullus*, L.). *Tēmīkei* seems to be formed from *mēndikei*, by metathesis, which is a common trick of speech in Malay; and *kamendikei*

is the same word with the addition of a particle. Is *mēndikei* derived from *pateca* the word used by the Portuguese in India for a water-melon (Ar. *al-battikh* or *al-bittikh*)? Cf. Span. *albadeca* and French *pastèque*. See Colonel YULE's Glossary, *sub voce* Pateca.

Ed.

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79 *Jalibut*.—Jolly-boat, a word borrowed perhaps by the Malays from the English. The word was known in 1878 on the Perak river, where the Malays remembered a boat with this name being used by a former Raja. The following *pan-tun* was repeated to me *à propos* of this:—

*Deri jalibut ka balei gambang*  
*Lalu meng-angkat kalandan surat*  
*Hari handak ribut bulan pun mengambang*  
\* *Hati di-dalam sangat-lah dlurat.*

Colonel YULE (Glossary, *sub voce* Gallevat) shews that "jolly-boat" is a corruption of an Indian word, "gallevat," applied, down to the latter half of the 18th century, to a kind of galley in use on the west coast of India. In 1613 an English navigator records having sent off two men in his "gellywatte" to take soundings. (Captain N. DOWNTON in *Purchas*, I, 501, cited by Colonel YULE).

I know of no instance of the use of a word *jali* by the Malays in any sense approaching to the English *jolly*, and authority is wanting for the following, which I extract from FAVRE's Dictionary (Malais-Français): "*جالي jáli* (Angl. *jolly*), *joli*, agréable. *جولت jali bot*, un *joli bot*, un *joli bateau* (Kl.)."

The learned Abbé, who seems to have assumed that "jolly-boat" is a compound of "jolly" and "boat," was no doubt unaware of the mysterious workings of what Colonel YULE

calls "Hobson-Jobson," the assimilation, "perhaps by vulgar lips," of Oriental words to the English Vernacular.

ED.

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80. Cockup.—Colonel YULE has the following (Glossary, p. 175):—

"*Cockup*, s. An excellent table-fish, found in the mouths of tidal rivers in most parts of India. In Calcutta it is generally known by the Beng. name of *beyti* or *bhikti*, and it forms the daily breakfast dish of half the European gentlemen in that city. The name may be a corruption, we know not of what; or may be given from the erect sharp spines of the dorsal fin. It is *Lates calcarifer* (GUNTHER) of the group *Percina*, family *Percide*, and grows to an immense size, sometimes to eight feet in length."

Cockup seems to be a corruption of the Malay name, *kakap*, of this fish. FAVRE (*Dictionnaire Malais-Français*) has كاكف *ikan kakap*, nom d'une sorte de perche de mer, barbonne (*Lates nobilis*)."

ED.

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81. Galgal.—In Shakespeare's Dictionary, this appears as a Hindustani word:—"Galgal, a mixture of lime and linseed oil, forming a kind of mortar impenetrable to water" (See YULE's Glossary, *sub roce (Galgal)*). Is this the Malay word *gala-gala* which has been carried westward, or have the Malays borrowed from India? Duplication is very characteristic of Malay. FAVRE explains *gala-gala* to mean *certain mélange de résine et de chaux qui sert à goudronner les navires*. The same word is used in Makassar and in the Philippines, where *gala-gala* (in Bisaya) is said to mean "*espèce de mastic qui se fait avec de la chaux et de l'huile*." Colonel YULE quotes a passage in Cocks' Diary (1621) where the writer speaks of making "*galle-galle*" in Japan with lime.

ED.

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82. **Jam.**—This is the word commonly used in Malay to express the English "hour," a division of time which they have learnt in recent times. It also signifies a clock or watch. FAVRE derives it from a Persian word meaning a glass or mirror, but it seems more likely to be the Arabic *Zam* (plural *azwam*). "The *Zam* in practical parlance is said to be the 8th part of day and night; it is in fact a nautical watch or Hindu *Pahar*." PRINSEP, quoted by Colonel YULE, Glossary, p. 809.

ED.

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83. **Manuk.**—In the last number of the Society's Journal, I noticed that the word '*mānuk*,' is stated to mean 'a bird' in the Sālu Dialect, and moreover that the same word is found in Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Tagala, and Bisaya signifying the domestic fowl. It may be interesting to know that the same word (bearing the latter meaning) is also met with in the dialects of two Sākai tribes inhabiting respectively the Plus and Lěngkūas districts of Pěrak.

Another word, '*puk*,' is also in use among the Lěngkūas Sākai, though it is not employed by the Plus and Kēsōb tribe.

The final '*k*' in both these words is pronounced, and it is curious to note that in every case where a Malay word is introduced into Sākai, it is invariably pronounced *as it is spelt*, although Sākai have no knowledge of any form of writing, example—in the word '*tiba*' to arrive (which is used in many cases instead of the Sākai word '*bwal*') the final '*a*' is pronounced like the '*a*' in *soprano*, although the Pěrak Malays' in the centre of whom these Sākai live, pronounce the same final vowel almost like the '*er*' in the English word '*father*.'

This would seem to show, that the words in question were adopted at a date when the final '*k*' and the final '*a*' were pronounced by the Malays in the manner which I believe is followed to this day by the natives of Borneo.

It is noticeable that a Sākai, when talking Malay, drops

these peculiarities, but resumes them immediately when he has to use a Malay word in the middle of a Sâkai sentence.

H. C. C.

[ See p. 134 of No. 5 of this Journal, where the occurrence of the word *manuk*, either to signify "bird" or "fowl" or both, in the dialects of numerous tribes, is noted. See also Wallace's Malay Archipelago, Vol. II, p.p. 479 and 485, where thirty-three languages of the Malay Archipelago are compared. In the majority of them the word which expresses "bird" and "fowl" is *manu*, *manoh*, or some form of that word.—Ed. ]

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84. The Sakai Language.—Has it ever been stated that these are tones in any of the dialects spoken by the Hill Tribes of the Malay Peninsula? I believe this to be the case in the two dialects of Sâkai, spoken in Pérak, with which I have any acquaintance. In both these dialects the syllables are pronounced separately, and Malay words, adopted by the Sâkai, are split up into monosyllables.

The tones I believe to be three in number, and to resemble those found in Burmese. They appear to me to be as follows. The first tone is long and the voice descends. The second tone is short and checked, the sound produced being much like that expressed by the *hamzah* (ء) in the Malay word 'Dato' (داتو). The third tone is the ordinary sound of the voice, but in the case of a final vowel a very slight 'h' sound is distinguishable.

These in the Sâkai dialect spoken by the Plus tribe—

1st tone	<i>né</i>	means	one.
2nd "	<i>ne</i>	"	three.
3rd "	<i>neh</i>	"	to see.
also			
1st tone	<i>té</i>	means	the ground, earth.
3rd "	<i>teh</i>	"	down river.

In the Lëngkûas dialect—

1st tone	<i>êu</i>	means	I
3rd „	<i>eu</i>	„	to carry.
1st „	<i>tê</i>	„	the ground, earth.
3rd „	<i>teh</i>	„	these.
1st „	<i>gâs</i>	„	to throw away.
3rd „	<i>gas</i>	„	skin disease.

In this latter dialect, though the second tone is found in such words as '*cho*' (a dog), and '*ni-che*' (short), I have not succeeded in finding words having three significations distinguished by the respective tones.

H. C. C.

### HISTORY.

85. **English Trade with Perak.**—The Dato Panglima Bésar (who died in 1880) furnished the following particulars of European intercourse with Pêrak in his recollection:—  
 "I remember when there was trouble between Sultan ABDUL-LAH (father of Raja Muda YUSUF) and Raja Bandahara J'AFFAR, who afterwards became Sultan. The former was going to attack the farm at Kota Setia. A man-of-war was despatched from Penang for its protection. I don't know her name, but she had eleven guns on each side and was commanded by Captain OTTER (?). Captain HARDY and Captain CUTHBERT (?) took me on board of her. Messrs. NAIRNE and STUART HERIOT of Penang farmed the dues at Kuâla Pêrak. My father TOH SRI DEWA RAJA weighed the tin when it was exported.

The person who cleared the hill at Sungei Limau was a Mr. HOWISON. He owned a warehouse in Beach Street, Penang. His partner was a Mr. LAMB. He lived at Sungei Limau for three years. He started the manufacture of saltpetre out of the bat's guano in the caves in Gunong Pondok, and built a large shed with 40 or 50 pans. The saltpetre which he produced was very white. He lost money in this enterprise. Then he discovered a kind of stone in Ulu Pêrak (*batu abrak*, talc, mica?), a quantity of which he exported to Singapore, but that, too, did not pay."

Ed.

86. **The Founding of Singapore.**—The following letters are of historical interest. They are to be found in a file of native correspondence among the Dutch records in Malacca. It is amusing to find RAFFLES' friend, the Tumunggong of Johor, writing to Malacca to assure the Dutch Governor of his undying devotion at the very moment that the island of Singapore was being made over to the British. The other letters, too, are characteristic of Malay diplomacy, the Bandahara of Pahang, for instance, hastening to declare his friendship for such person as may be the friend of his master the Raja of Johor, without committing himself to any opinion as to the proper person to be recognised in that capacity.

ED.

*Letter from Tuan Raja Tumunggong, Singapore,  
To Tuan Raja Muda ADRIAN KOEK, Malacca.  
No date. (Dutch translation dated the 16th Feb., 1819.)*

### الشمس والقمر

الصدالله رب العالمين والعاقبة  
للمتقين ولاعدو ان الاعلي الظالمين  
الصلوات والسلام علي رسولك سيد  
المرسلين وعلي اله وصحبه اجمعين  
ملك دفرمرتاكين دالمپ تولس دان  
مسرا مروت سلسي هائي يث موجي

هنيغ جرنيد يفتياد مناره چمردالمين ياييت درغدوان راج تمغكوغ يغاد  
ددالم سيناغافورا بارغد مسفيكن توهن مروت مسكين عالم افاله



کیراپ کثد صحابه کیه توان راج مودا ادریغ کوب یغ ممرسته ددالم  
نگری ملاک یغامت حاریف بچسان لاگی بغساوان دان درماوان  
مرست ارتاوان درفد فیبق ملاکوکن برکامیه<sup>۲</sup>ن دان برچینق<sup>۲</sup>کن  
دغن مگل صحابت هندی تولنپ مرست دغن تولغ فلیهراپ  
کثد مگل داغ دان منتری مک برتمبه<sup>۲</sup> کیران کبسان دان  
کملیانن امین ثم امین

وبعدہ درفد ایست بارغ مشهم کیراپ صحابه کیست اداله  
کیه مپشاکن خال کیست دودق دمیغافورا مک تیپام دانغ کفل  
توجه بواه کورام ساتو کیچی ساتو جادی ممیلن مک کیست ممو  
یغددالم میغافورا صاحب ترکچوت اخیر مک نایقله اورغسرب  
برچمفا دغن کیه یایه<sup>۲</sup> مستی روفول دان میچیر فرکار مک میچیر  
فرکارفرگی دریو مستی روفول تیگل دمیغافورا مک ای برکاة کثد  
کیست دی دودق دمیغافورا لالوله ای منایقکن اورغن دان  
بارغ<sup>۲</sup>ان مک کیست فون تیدق بوله کاه ساتو اف دان کیه هندق  
ممبریتاو کمالک فون تیدق بوله لاگی ایه کتیک دان کریو فون  
تیدق جوگ بوله ادان ددالم انسارا ایه مک تگولوغ فون دانغ  
کسیغافورا در ریوه کارن دی دغر کفل بایق دمیغافورا جادی  
دی ترکچوت دی دانغ ماوامیل اتقن مرست ممفی کسیغافورا  
مک برچمفا دغن مستی روفول مک دغغکن اوله روفول  
دجادیکنپ راج داغکتپ سلطان دمیغافورا ایتواه اداپ کیست



پتانکن کثد صحابة کية ملک مکارخ اين تله اد تيشگل اورغ اغريس  
 دمیغافورا دي ممبروة لوجي ایت ایتوله حالن کیمت پتانکن کثد  
 صحابة کية دریدال کية سکالي ۲ تیاد برچري دغن اولندا بگیمان  
 اول بگیتوله جوگ اغیرپ سلاگی اد بولن دان متهارې اداپ  
 کمدين درفد ایت سوانشون تیاد علامه الحیاة هاپ تابیک بگیتو  
 بایق جوگ ادان.

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(Translation.)

After Compliments.—Be it known unto our friend that, while we were living at Singapore, nine vessels suddenly arrived, namely, seven ships, one *kura-kura*, and one ketch. All of us who were at Singapore were very much startled. At last the Chiefs (of the expedition) landed and paid us a visit; they were Mr. RAFFLES and Major FARQUHAR. The latter went on to Riau, but the former remained at Singapore and, informing us that he intended to remain there, he proceeded to land his men and stores. We were powerless to say anything, and could neither send word to Malacca at that moment nor to Riau. Just at this juncture Tunku Long arrived at Singapore from Riau, having heard that a number of ships had arrived at Singapore, and being anxious about his son whom he came to take away. As soon as he came, he had a meeting with Mr. RAFFLES, who forthwith laid hold of him and made him Raja, installing him as Sultan at Singapore. All this we make known to our friend.

At this present time the English are establishing themselves at Singapore, and are making a *logie*, and so we inform our friend, assuring him at the same time that we in no way separate ourselves from the Dutch. As it was with us in the beginning so shall it be to the end as long as there are a sun and a moon.

We have nothing to send except our salutations to our friend.

# ايندا سورة تومنگوڭ كغد يغد فرتوان مودا فركارا ريو

*From the Tumonggong, Singapore,  
To the Yang di-per Tuan Muda, Riau,  
Dated the 16th Rabia-us-sani, 1234. (Feby., 1819.)*

مسببه خدمة التعظيم والتكريم بعناية الله رب الرحيم يا ايت  
درفد فدوك انقندا تومنگوڭ يغاد ترهنتي فد مامس اين ددالم  
مسيغافورا بارغدمسيكن الله سبحانه وتعالى افاله كيراپ كغد فدوك  
ايندا يغد فرتوان مودا يغاد دغليبراكن الله في الدنيا والاخيرة  
امين ثم امين

وبعدہ درفد ايت اداله انقندا معلومكن كغد فدوك ايندا  
مشرت حال اشكريس يا ايت مستي راو فول دان راج ملاك داتغ  
اي كسيغافورا راج ملاكن لالو كريبو مستي راو فولن تگل دسيغافورا  
مك دقواتين مهاج فدوك انقندا مكالي ٢ تيدق مستاهو دان تيدق  
مدر فدوك انقندا داتغ دكراسي مهاج دي هندق دودق ددالم  
مسيغافورا جادي تيدق له ترايلهن اوله فدوك انقندا لاكي لالو اي  
منايشكن اورغ ٣ پ دان بارغ ٣ مرة اي بربوة لوج مكالي جادي  
تيدق له تركاكت اوله فدوك انقندا لاكي دباله ايتوله اداپ ددالم  
انتارا اية مك فدوك انقندا تگولوغ فون داتغ كسيغافورا اداله  
داتغ انقندا ايت كارن اي تركچوت منغر كفل بايق دسيغافور  
مك اي داتغ هندق مشبل فدوك چندا ايت تگولوسر مرت

سمئي كسيغا فوراً مك برچمفا دغن مستي راو فول مروت برچمفا  
فدوك ائقندا ئىكولوغ دغن رو فول مك دىغىن رو فول ائقندا  
ايته مك دجادىكنپ راج دغن دكراميين مروت دگلرپ سلطان  
حسين مروت دبرين چف مكالي مك دبرتين ائس فدوك ائقندا  
يغدىرتوان سلطان حسين ايت جادي تيدىقله دافه ائقندا مغيله  
لاڭى ايتوله اداپ

انئندا معلومكن دمكىنله اداڭ كمدىڭ درفد ايت سواتقون  
تياد علامه الحيات هپاله دحا في الليل والنهار تمت.  
تاريخ فد انم بلس هارمبولون ربع الاول.

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—I have to acquaint you with the proceedings of the English, that is to say, Mr. RAFFLES and the Raja of Malacca,\* who came to Singapore, the latter going on to Riau and the former remaining at Singapore. I was simply forced to submit to this proceeding, of which I had no notice or knowledge. When Mr. RAFFLES came, I was simply told that we intended to settle at Singapore, and I had no power to prevent him. Thereupon he landed his men and stores and proceeded to make a block house (*logie*)†. Of course I could say nothing. While this was going on, Tunku Long arrived in Singapore, having been alarmed by the news that there were a number of ships there, and having come for the purpose of fetching his son Tunku BESAR. On his arrival in Singapore, Tunku Long went to see RAFFLES, whereupon the latter laid hold of him and forcibly made him Raja, with the title of Sultan HUSSEIN. He also presented him with a sealed letter of appointment, and used so much insistence that Yang-di-per-tuan Sultan HUSSEIN could offer no opposition to what he did. (Usual complimentary ending.)

\* Major FARQUHAR.

† Dutch.

## اینله سورت راج سیغافورا کفد یغد فرتوان مودا ریو ادان

*From the Yang di per Tuan, Singapore.*

*To the Yang di per Tuan Muda, Riau.*

سلام مری فدوک انقندا یغد فرتوان سیغافورا بارخد مسفیکن  
الله مبهانه وتعالی اقاله کیرواپ کفد فدوک ایهندا یغد فرتوان مودا  
یغ ممرتنه ددالم نگری ریو اداله فدوک انقندا مپتاکن مسفرمت  
حال انقندا کارن اداله دانغ انقندا راج جوهر تغه مالم دی دانغ  
کفد انقندا دی مخمبرکن کفل باقی دسیغافورا مک ای منایقکن  
سردادووپ بهراف باقی دان بارخان مک انقندا ترکچومت منغر  
خبر یغدمکین این درغد بمیخ دان خواطیر اکن فدوک چندا ایه  
سومت دغن ترکچوة مک انقندا فون هیلیرله تیاد دغن کیرواپ لاگی  
کفد مالم ایست جوگ هیلخ عقل انقندا کفد کتیک ایست تیدقله  
سمفته ممبریتاو فدوک ایهندا لاگی سومت مسفی انقندا دسیغافورا  
مک برجمفاله دغن مستی رو فول سومت برجمفا لالو دغکن  
تیدق دلفسکنپ لاگی سومت دقوائین دان دکرامیین دجادیکنپ  
راج دگلرپ سلطان جادی تیدقله تراختیارکن اوله انقندا لاگی  
جادی انقندا ایکوتکنله تنافی حالن کارن انقندا ددالم تاشن  
کسفنی کتیک ایست لالوله دبرین چف سکالی بتول اداله انقندا

پتاکن کفد فدوک ایهندا ملینکن امشون معاف فدوک ایهندا جوگ  
 یغ اتقندا هارفکن حال فدوک ایهندا ایه باف جوگ کفد اتقندا  
 دنیا اخیره سکالی ۲ اتقندا تیاد مپواتکن دان منگلکن ادا  
 دانلگی مشرف اتقندا یغ فرمفوانی دان فدوک چندا ایه  
 دسوره اوله رو فول باوا کسیغافورا مک اینله اتقندا سورهن راج  
 معبان ایه کسیغافورا دانلگی مبارغ هرة یغدمکین اتقندا یغ مده  
 ایهندا بریکن ایه ملینکن انچی<sup>۵</sup> معبان ایتوله منریما سکین ایت  
 [illegible in M.S.] دان کمفغ چینا بالیک یغ خمین اکن فرمفوانی  
 بایر اوغ اف ۲ سکین اوغ اتقندا باقی [illegible in M.S.]  
 بارغ حال احوال دمیکنله کجادین درفد ایت موافون تیاد  
 علامه الصیامت هاپ دعا فی اللیل والنهار.

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—I have to inform you that the Raja of Johor came to me one night in the middle of the night and announced that there were a great many ships at Singapore, and that numerous soldiers and quantities of stores were being landed. I was a good deal surprised at this news, and not a little anxious and uneasy on account of my son who was there. Without taking thought of what I was doing, I set off the very same night. I completely lost my head and never thought of letting you know of my departure. When I reached Singapore, I went to see Mr. RAFFLES, who immediately laid hold of me and would not let me go again, but insisted on making me a Raja with the title of Sultan. There was nothing else for me to do and I had to comply with what he proposed, but I pointed out that I was under the [Dutch] Company.

Thereupon he gave me a sealed document of appointment. These things I make known to you, and I ask for your pardon and forgiveness, for it is in you that I trust, for I regard you as my father in this world and the next, and I have in no wise acted against you or abandoned you.

Further, RAFFLES has directed me to bring to Singapore the women and children of my family, and I am now ordering Raja SHABAN to take them there together with any property of mine. (*The rest unimportant, M.S. illegible in places.*)

*From the Dato' Bandahara of Pahang,*

*To Tuan Raja TIMMERMAN THYSEN, Governor of  
Malacca.*

*Dated the 8th Jamadelawal, 1234.*

### قوله الحق

بہوا این موریت تولى دان اخلاص  
مرة سوچی ہائی یغتیاد برکشتومن  
دان محبہ یغتیاد برکسداہن یا یت  
دردد دائو بندھارا یغامشوپ فرنتہ  
کبسا ران ددالم نگری فہغ بارغ  
دمشقیکن توهن مرو مسکین عالم افالہ

الوکیل  
السلطان محمود شاہ  
اثو بندھرا میوا راج  
بن بندھرا فدوک راج  
سنہ ۱۲۳۱

کیراپ دائغ کفد صحابہ کیمت توان تیمرمان تیسین یغ ممرنتہ ددالم  
نگری ملاک دشن مگل دائیروہن یغ ماغشت معبورپ دانلائی  
مشہور ورتاپ بارغ برککلن جوا کیران کبسا ران یغ فہغ لمشہ دشن

کمليانپ ملاگي اد فرايدران چکروال متھاري دان بولن دغن  
چھياپ جاشن برکشتومن کاميه برکاميهن فد انتارا کيت کدوا  
فيھق دغن مچھتراپ اداں

وبعدہ درفد ايت بارغ مفھم کيراپ صحابۃ کيت ادا لہ  
کيت ممباينکن کفد صحابت کيۃ حال کاۃ دان سورت مروت دغن  
سورت درفد ايت کيت يغد فرتوان مودا ريو يغ کفد صحابۃ کيت  
ايت تله مسفيلہ کفد کيت دغن سلامۃ مچھتراپ کفد ۴ هاربولن  
ربع الثالث فد وقتو جم فوکل دلافن مک کيت مسبوليلہ دغن  
ببراف کسوکاں دان کريضانن کمدين مک کيت تنافي ائس  
کدواپ ورقۃ ايت درفد اول شطر هتگ اخيرپ مک فھيلہ کيۃ  
بارغيف ترمذکور دالمن ايت

شھدان مک کيت منريما کاميه باقۃ ۲ کفد صحابت کيۃ  
کارن کيت براولہ خبر يغ پات درفد صحابۃ کيۃ اکن مگل حال  
احوال يغ دنگري ريو اداں مفکرکارا لاڳي جادي حيرانلہ کيت  
اکن فولتۃ توهن يغ منجادين مکلين عالم اين ملاکوکن قدرت  
اردن يغتياپ لولس کفد بودي بچارا کيت دغن کمودھن کفد  
توهن سرو مکلين عالم منچريکن انتارا مودرا برمودرا دان باف  
دغن انق دان صحابت دغن صحابۃ ايتولہ اداپ

شھدان لاڳي اکن حال کيت انشاء اللہ تعالي دغن برکت نبي  
مکالي ۲ کيۃ تياپ براويہ اقرار کيت دغن صحابت کيۃ يغ مان  
جادي صحابۃ کفد توان کيت راج جوهر ايتولہ صحابت کفد کيۃ  
جاشنلہ صحابۃ کيت شک دان مغلک لاڳي دمکينلہ اداپ دان  
لاڳي اد کيت مپورھکن اورغ کيت منچاري بارغ ۲ کملاک چکلو

مددہ مسلبي فکرجا'ن کيہ منتا' سورھکن اي فولخ کفہغ دشن  
 سگراپ دانلاگي جکلو اد مدهمداھنن کيہ منتا' کيريمي اير ماور  
 بارغ ساتو بوٹول بسر جکلو سمفہ دشن اورغ کيت بريکن کفداپ  
 دمکينله اداں کمدين درفدايت مواتفون ثياد علامۃ الحياۃ هپاله  
 تايپک کيہ کثد صحابت کيہ

انتهی الکلام ترمکتوب کثد دلافن هاريبولن جمادالاول

ھاري خميس وقتو جم فوکل ۳ فتنغ ھاري

سنہ ۱۲۳۲

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—Be it known unto our friend that we [hasten to] inform him on the subject of his letter, and of that of our relation the Yang-di-per-tuan Muda of Riau, which was addressed by him to our friend. Both letters reached us safely on the 4th of the second Rabia at eight o'clock. We received them with great pleasure and satisfaction, and read them both from beginning to end and understood their contents.

We thank our friend heartily for giving us authentic news as regards all that has passed in Riau. We have been struck with amazement at the dispensation of the Lord, the Creator of all the worlds, who has accomplished his divine will and decree in a way which is not comprehensible to us, parting brother from brother, father from son, and friend from friend.

As for ourselves, by the aid of God most high and the blessing of the Prophet, we shall in no way depart from our engagement with our friend, that whoever is the friend of our master, the Raja of Johor, he alone is our friend. Let not our friend entertain any doubt or anxiety on this head.

We have sent one of our people to Malacca to buy goods and would beg you to order him back to Pahang as soon as his business is completed, and if not inconvenient to you we should be glad of a large bottle of rose-water, which might be sent by him if there is time. We have nothing [*lit.* no sign of life] to send with this letter save our salutations to our friend.



87. **Seals of Johor and Pahang in 1819.**—From a historical point of view, the inscriptions on the seals used respectively by the Tumunggong of Johor and the Bandahara of Pahang, in the foregoing correspondence, are worthy of notice. In 1819, neither claimed more than to be *al wakil al Sultan Mahmud Shah*, "the agent of Sultan Mahmud," in Johor and Pahang, respectively. Further, there was no claim to royal style or dignity. Each is described as Dato', the ordinary title of a Malay chief not of royal blood. Both seals bear the same date (A. H. 1221) and correspond closely one with the other; it is, therefore, probable that they were simultaneously bestowed—one upon each of the chiefs, at the time of the accession of Sultan Mahmud Shah. As the present inheritors of the offices of Tumunggong and Bandahara respectively have now adopted the title of "Sultan," (in the case of Johor with the authority of Her Majesty's Government), a note to distinguish the new titles from the traditional Sultauships of the Peninsula may be of use to Malay students hereafter. It will be observed that the Dutch (Acting) Governor of Malacca is addressed as "Tuan Raja Muda" and that Major Farquhar is spoken of as the "Raja of Malacca," the title "Raja," in both instances, being given to European Governors by Malay Chiefs, who did not claim it for themselves on their seals.

Ed.

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88 **Date of the Foundation of Singapore.**—His Excellency the Governor has forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, for publication, the following letter from Mr. R. BLANCHARD RAFFLES:—

"I learn that it is the intention of the Governor of the Straits Settlements to erect a statue on the Esplanade at Singapore to the memory of the late Sir THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES; and I trust that you will pardon me if, as a member of his family, I venture to warn you against the possible

reproduction on the pedestal of an error as to the date of the foundation of Singapore which has crept into many books, owing to a misprint in Lady RAFFLES's Memoir of her husband. For instance, Colonel YULE in his Glossary, "Hobson Jobson," gives the date as February 23rd, 1819; but he has accepted without controversy, the correction which I now take the liberty of submitting to you.

On p. 375 (Ed. 1830) of the Memoir mentioned above, the following passage occurs:—"Sir STAMFORD, determined to accomplish the duty entrusted to him, proceeded in person down the Straits of Malacca, and in ten days after quitting Penang hoisted the British flag, on the 29th of *February*, 1819, at Singapore, as he had anticipated upon leaving Bengal."

In 1819 there could, of course, be no 29th February. The letter on the preceding page is dated "Penang, January 16th, 1819"; and the next letter given after the passage quoted above is dated "Singapore, January 31st, 1819," and announces the occupation of the island. It is thus plain that in the sentence I have copied from the Memoir "29th of *January*, 1819" should be read instead of "29th of *February*, 1819."

If the correction which I have ventured to send is superfluous, I must apologise for having troubled you unnecessarily by drawing your attention to a point in connection with which I have seen various errors."

[Mr. RAFFLES is no doubt right in his contention, and the Malay letters above printed, the Dutch translations of which are dated February 16th, 1819, show clearly that the occupation of Singapore took place at a date earlier than that quoted by Lady RAFFLES.—ED.]

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## BIOGRAPHY.

89. **The Light Family.**—FRANCIS LIGHT, the first Superintendent of Prince of Wales' Island, who died in Penang, October 21st, 1794, left two sons, one of whom entered the

Army, rose to the rank of Colonel, and died in Australia in 1839. Colonel LIGHT was appointed Surveyor-General, and fixed upon the site where the city of Adelaide now stands. On 28th December, 1836, just half a century after FRANCIS LIGHT had taken possession of Penang, Colonel LIGHT formed one of the party which, under Governor HINDMARSH, landed at Holdfast Bay. There, under a venerable gum tree, not far from the shore, in the presence of the Officers of Government assembled, the Orders in Council creating South Australia a British Colony were read. LIGHT's other son was christened FRANCIS LANOON, he having been born at a time when Penang was being attacked by Lanoon pirates. After the taking of Java, he went to Minto as Resident, and there married a native who became a Christian. His son ROBERT ROLLO, born in 1818, is now living in Pérak.

K.

[In a letter published in "The Times" of November 13th, 1875, a Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE PALMER, who described himself as "one of the original "Colonization Commissioners for founding this colony (South Australia) "and a personal friend of the late Colonel LIGHT" gave a sketch of the services of the latter. It is possibly more correct than the old fable (resuscitated in this letter) of Captain LIGHT's marriage with a Kedah Princess who brought him Penang as a dowry! According to Colonel PALMER, Colonel LIGHT was originally in the Royal Navy, which service he left to join the staff of the Duke of WELLINGTON, with whom he remained as "a confidential Aide-de Camp" until after Waterloo. Colonel LIGHT then went back to his old profession, and commanded a line of battleship for the Pasha of Egypt. This position he gave up at the Duke's suggestion to go out to Australia (in May, 1836), as Surveyor-General of South Australia.—ED.]

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MEDICINE.

90. Senna.—As an example of the present state of medical science among the Malays, the following translation of instructions for the use of a well-known drug may be of interest. It will be seen that it cures as many diseases as some of the patent pills of modern advertisements. The men-

tion of grapes, dates and pomegranates as ingredients may shew that the Malay prescription is itself a translation from Indian or Arabic sources :—

“ This is designed to explain the virtues of the Senna of Mecca (*daun senna-makki*), which is famous among all doctors of great experience.

*First.* Take some senna leaves with their stalks and bark, pound the whole up fine and then weigh out a quantity as heavy as three Java duits. Let this be mixed with honey. If this is swallowed, its properties are to cause all diseases of the chest to disappear.

*Second.* Mix the senna leaves with moist sugar. If this is taken internally, the effect is to expel cold from the body and to give strength to the organs.

*Third.* Mix the senna leaves with sugar candy. This gives strength to the bones.

*Fourth.* Mix the senna leaves with clarified butter and moist sugar. If this is taken for three days, it will get rid of all bad humours in the body and will give health.

*Fifth.* Mix the senna leaves with fresh butter to which no salt has yet been added. The properties of this mixture are to cure headaches and to cleanse the brain and to remove any bad taste in the mouth.

*Sixth.* Mix the senna leaves with curds. This mixture operates as an antidote to poison and prevents evil consequences from it.

*Seventh.* If senna be taken with goat's milk, it will cause an accession of strength, though complete weakness existed just before.

*Eighth.* If senna be taken with dates, everything offensive is removed from the mouth and the body is made healthy, and a good appetite is established.

*Ninth.* If senna be taken with pomegranates, the body becomes strong, and though the patient may be old, nevertheless there is an addition of strength, and the organs of the chest are cleansed, and the appetites are stimulated.

*Tenth.* If senna be taken with grapes, it gives light to the eyes which were dim. This is proved by experience.

*Eleventh.* If senna be drunk with vinegar, it cures fever accompanied by shivering and trembling of the bones, and expels all mischief from the stomach, and cleanses the organs of the chest.

*Twelfth.* If senna leaves be taken with orange-juice, all internal heat is removed, and a man who was before quite thin will speedily grow fat.

*Thirteenth.* If senna is drunk with dew, the eyes become bright and clear.

*Fourteenth.* If senna is taken in water in which pomegranate peel has been boiled, it cures dysentery.

*Fifteenth.* If senna is boiled with cocoa-nut water and taken internally, it will cure diabetes and gravel, by the will of God ever to be praised and Most High."

Thus the properties of the Senna of Mecca are concluded, under fifteen headings.

Ed.

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## SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

91. *Panjat.*—The word *panjat* in Malay means literally "to climb," but it is used in Pérak, and perhaps in other Malay States, to signify a forcible entry into a house for the purpose of securing as a wife a woman whom her relations have already refused to the intruder. This high-handed proceeding is recognised by Malay custom, and is regulated by certain well-known rules.

*Panjat* is of two kinds—*paniat angkara* and *panjat 'adat*, entry by violence and entry by custom. In the first case, the man makes his way into the house armed with his *kris* or other weapon, and entering the women's apartment, or posting himself at the door, secures the person of his intended bride, or prevents her escape. He runs the risk of being killed on the spot by the girl's relations, and his safety depends upon his reputation for courage and strength, and upon the number of his

friends and the influence of his family. A wooer who adopts this violent method of compelling the assent of unwilling relations to his marriage to one of their kin must, say the Malays, have three qualifications,

*ka-rapat-an baniak,*  
*wang-nia ber-lebih,*  
*jantan-nia ber-lebih,*

"a strong party to back him, plenty of money, and no lack of bravery."

Plenty of money is necessary, because by accepted custom, if the relations yield and give their consent, all the customary payments are doubled; the fine for the trespass, which would ordinarily be twenty-five dollars, becomes fifty dollars; the dower is likewise doubled, and the usual present of clothes (*salin*) must consist of two of each of the three garments (*salendang, baju, kain*), instead of one as usual. The fine for *panjat angkara* may be of any amount, according to the pleasure of the woman's relations, and they fix it high or low according to the man's position. I have heard of one case in *Pêrak* where the fine was five hundred dollars, and another in which the suitor, to obtain his bride, had to pay one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, namely, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as a fine, and five hundred dollars for the marriage expenses. But in this case the girl was already betrothed to another, and one thousand dollars, out of the fine, went to the disappointed rival.

Sometimes the relations hold out, or the man for want of one of the three qualifications mentioned above has to beat an ignominious retreat. In the reign of Sultan ALI, one MAT TAIB, a *budak raja*, or personal attendant on the Sultan, asked for WAN DËNA, the daughter of the Bandahara of Kedah (she then being at Kota Lama in *Pêrak*) in marriage. Being refused he forced his way into the house and seizing the girl by her long hair drew his *kris* and defied everybody. No one dared to interfere by force, for the man if attacked would have driven his *kris* into the girl's body. This state of things is said to have lasted three days and three nights during which

the man neither ate nor slept. Eventually he was drugged by an old woman from whom he accepted some food or water and when he fell asleep the girl was released from his grasp and taken to the Sultan's palace where she was married off straight-way to one MAT ARSHAD. MAT TAIB had his revenge, for within a year he *amoked* at Bandar where MAT ARSHAD lived, killing the latter and wounding WAN DĒNA.

*Panjat 'adat* is a less lawless proceeding. A man who is in love with a girl, the consent of whose parents or relations he cannot obtain, sends his *kris* to their house with a message to the effect that he is ready with the dower, presents, etc., doubled according to custom and that he is ready to make good any demands they may make.

*Mata daching mata kati di-tolok-ti*

*Chupak gantang di-penoh-ti.*

The *kris* is symbolical of the violent entry, which in this case is dispensed with. If the girl's guardians are still obdurate, they send back the *kris*, but with it they must send double the amount of the dower offered by the man.

En.

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92. **Influence of the Breath in healing.**—In Notes and Queries No. 1, p. 24. a Malay *bomor*, or doctor, is described as blowing upon something to be used as medicine. Breathing upon sick persons and upon food, water, medicines, etc., to be administered to them is a common ceremony among Malay doctors and midwives. The following note would seem to shew that the Malays have learnt it from their Muhammadan teachers:—

Healing by the breath [Arab. "*Nafahal*" breathings, benefits, the Heb. *Neshamah*, opp. to *Nephest* (soul) and *Ruach* (spirit)] is a popular idea throughout the East and not unknown to Western magnetists and mesmerists. The miraculous cures of the Messiah were, according to Moslems, mostly performed by aspiration. They hold that in the days of Isa physis had reached its highest development, and that his miracles

were mostly miracles of medicine; whereas in Mohammed's time, eloquence had attained its climax, and accordingly his miracles were those of eloquence, as shewn in the Koran and Ahádís."—*The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*, BURTON, V, 30.

G. H.

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93. **Modes of carrying loads.**—Notes are invited on the different modes of carrying loads, in baskets on the back, in use among Eastern peoples. The Malays of the Peninsula do not apparently use such baskets, but the Sumatran tribes do, also the aborigines of the Peninsula and the Dayaks of Borneo. Accurate descriptions of the baskets (called *ambong*, *jangki*, *salei*, *jaras*, etc., by the Malays) and the modes of fastening them would be of ethnographical interest. GILL saw (at Shih-ku, Yunnan) men and women carrying loads in baskets supported on the back and fastened to a wooden collar.—*River of Golden Sand*, II, 275.

ED.

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## FOLK-LORE.

94. **The Raja of the Bamboo.**—Some years ago, I collected a number of legends current among Malayan tribes having as their principal incident the supernatural development of a prince, princess, or demi-god in the stem of a bamboo, or tree, or the interior of some closed receptacle.\* I omit it, how-

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\* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, N. S., XIII, Part IV.



ever, to mention that this very characteristic Malay myth occurs in the "Sri Rama," a Malay prose *hikayat*, which, as its name betokens, professes to describe the adventures of the hero of the Rāmāyana.

ROORDA VAN EYSINGA's edition of the *Sri Rama* opens with an account of how Maharaja DASARATHA sent his Chief Mantri, PUSPA JAYA KARMA, to search for a suitable place at which to found a settlement. The site having been found and cleared, the narrative proceeds as follows :—

"Now there was a clump of the *bětong* bamboo (*sa'rumpun buluh bětong*), the colour of which was like gold of ten touch (*amas sapuloh mutu*), and its leaves like silver. All the trees which grew near bent in its direction and it looked like a state umbrella (*payong manuwangi*). The *Mantri* and people chopped at it, but as fast as they cut down a branch on one side a fresh one shot forth on the other, to the great astonishment of all the Rajas, Mantris and warriors. PUSPA VIKRAMA hastened back to King DASARATHA and laid the matter before him. The latter was greatly surprised, and declared that he would go himself the next day and see the bamboo cut down. Next day he set out on a white elephant attended by a splendid train of chiefs and followers, and on reaching the spot ordered the bamboo clump to be cut down. VIKRAMA PUSPA JAYA pointed it out shaded by the other forest trees. The king perceived that it was of very elegant appearance, and that an odour like spices and musk proceeded from it. He told PUSPA JAYA VIKRAMA to cut it down, and the latter drew his sword, which was as big as the stem of a cocoa-nut tree, and with one stroke cut down one of the bamboos. But immediately a fresh stem shot forth on the other side and this happened as often as a stroke was given. Then the king grew wrath, and getting down from his elephant he drew his own sword and made a cut with it at the bamboo, which severed a stem. Then, by the divine decree of the Dewatas, the king became aware of a female form in the bamboo clump seated on a highly ornamented platform (*gěta*), her face shining like the full moon when it is fourteen days old, and the colour of her body being like gold of ten touch. On this, king

DASARATHA quickly unloosed his girdle and saluted the princess. Then he lifted her on to his elephant and took her to his palace escorted by music and singing."

[ROORDA VAN EYSINGA's text of the "Sri Rama" was taken from a Ms. in parts illegible. DE HOLLANDER, speaking of this edition, says that there exist divers Malay recensions of the "Sri Rama," all in prose. Extracts from a copy of this work are to be found in MARSDEN'S Malay Grammar. They shew that his copy differed from that of ROORDA.

The main feature of the same legend occurs in a Japanese story called Momotaro or Little Peachling from which I extract the following:—

"A long long time ago there lived an old man and an old woman. One day the old man went to the mountains to cut grass, and the old woman went to the river to wash clothes. While she was washing a great big thing came tumbling and splashing down the stream. When the old woman saw it she was very glad and pulled it to her with a piece of bamboo that lay near by. When she took it up and looked at it she saw that it was a very large peach. She then quickly finished her washing and returned home intending to give the peach to her old man to eat. When she cut the peach in two out came a child from the large kernel. Seeing this the old couple rejoiced and named the child Momotaro or Little Peachling because he came out of a peach. As both the old people took care of him he grew and became strong and enterprising."

[Ed.]

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95. The Crocodile.—In Pèrak the following names are given to the teeth of the crocodile.

The front teeth, ... ... *kāil sēluang*.

The middle teeth, ... ... *apa dāia*.

The back teeth, ... ... *charik kapan*.

The 'kail sēluang' is a small fish-hook which is used without a bail for catching the 'sēluang' a small fish rather larger than a sardine, a fish it somewhat resembles. Men, seized by these teeth only, have, so say the natives, a fair chance of escape.

'*Apa dāia*' may be translated *what power?* i. e. "How can I"? A man seized by these teeth, though escape is said to be still possible, has very little chance.

'*Charik kapan*' may be translated "tear off (a strip of white cloth for) the shroud." All's up.

H. C. C.

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96. **Ceremonies when shooting rapids.**—In No. 9 of this Journal, p. 26, mention is made of the propitiation of the spirits of the stream with offerings of rice and leaves by a passenger on board a raft, when shooting the rapids on a river in the Malay Peninsula. The same custom has been noticed in China. See GILL'S description of the "pilots of the rapid" in *The River of Golden Sand*, I, 218; he says, "Another method of softening the stony hearts of these ferocious deities is to sprinkle rice on the stream all through the rapid. This is a rite that should not be omitted."

Ed.

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### DEMONOLOGY.

97. **Mantra.**—Mention has frequently been made in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the incantations employed by Malay *pawang*s in summoning, propitiating or threatening evil spirits. The following specimen (from Pêrak) is particularly rich in curious nomenclature. Hindu and Muhammanadan influences are severally traceable, no want of fitness in the confusion of names and ideas being perceived by the Malay mind. It is an incantation called *arak-arak jin sa'ribu*, or the procession of the thousand spirits. It is the first formula used by a *pawang* when commencing an important series of operations:—

Bi-smi-llâhi-r-rahmâni-r-rahim

Hei! Jin Allah akan kata-ku

Kata hak yang sa-benar-nia

Hei! Janu, jin janu, jin pari, jin aruah.

Jin manusia, jin bahdi, jin pêla, jin pêdaka

Jin jêmbalang, jin beranang, jin cbui jana,

Aku tahu asal mula-mu jadi  
 Imam Jamala nama bapa-mu  
 Siti Indra Sendari nama mak-mu  
 Rubiah Jamin nama datoh-mu  
 Hakim Liar Suri nama moyang-mu  
 Chichit Malim di hutan  
 Piyat Berangga Sakti di belukar  
 Siah Badala di rimba  
 Siah Rimba di langit  
 Sri Jambalang Makar Alam (iya yang di-sru sakarang  
     Tungku Malim ka-raja-an) di bumi  
 Sang Berangga Bumi (iya yang di-sru sakarang Tungku  
     Setia Guna) yang ber-tegak di pintu bumi di Bukit  
     Kaf.  
 Bantara Alam di awan-awan  
 Sang Rangga Buana di angin  
 Berangga Kala di gunung  
 Tambar Boga di bukit  
 Langgi Tambar Boga di pangsa tanah  
 Berangga Kala di barat  
 Sang Bêgor (iya-lah Nasahi) di timor  
 Sang Dêgor (iya-lah Nasahu) di utara  
 Sang Rangga Gampita (iya-lah Nasahah) di sêlatan  
 Sang Rangga Gambira (iya-lah Nasahud) di tanah datar  
 Apa-apa Sipar Tapa di tanah lëpan  
 Astara Pancha-mahbota di tanah dêrut  
 Jamshid di tanjong  
 Sangka Kala Dêgor di pangkal tanjong  
 Anei-anei Siku Tanei di ujung tanjong  
 Anin-anin Siku Tanin di busut  
 Si-Kuda Bêlang di jerulong  
 Si-Bêdut di mata ayer  
 Sang Kabut Lela di përigi buta  
 Sang Lela Ma-indra Panchalogam di tras  
 Shah Gardan di padang  
 Changhong di gaung  
 Sang Rangga Berhala di tanah ruab  
 Rakshasa Sang Grahah di tanah busong

Sangka Rakshasa di guha  
 Sang Bêgor Indra di teluk  
 Purba Kala di permatang  
 Sri Permatang di lurah  
 Dalik Rani di dani  
 Sri Danglit di batu  
 Jin Pari di kayu  
 Jin Bota Sri di umah  
 Rangga Kala di bendang  
 Sangka Kala di danau  
 Dangga Rahab di paya  
 Sang Lela Chandra di ayer  
 Misei di arus di ayer mati  
 Sangka Pana di laut  
 Manbang Indra Gampita Simun Bangkana di tasek  
 Sang Bêgor Indra di arus  
 Sri Gemuntar di tasek  
 Sri Jala di pulau  
 Sri Gantala di kuala sungei  
 Jiji Azbar Jiji Dang Siti Udara Salam di sungei  
 Mezat di dusun  
 Simun di dalam kampong  
 Adas di rumah  
 Sang Lela di dalam manusia  
 Al kanas ruh hewani nama niawa-mu  
 Gardam-gardin kapada tampat-mu diam  
 Nabi Kayani nama Penghulu-mu  
 Aku jangan angkau pechat-i.

Ed.

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98. **Belief in Spirits and Demons.**—ABDULLAH BIN ABDUL KADIR, Munshi, in his Autobiography, has an interesting passage on the beliefs of the Malays on the subject of spirits and demons, beliefs which are much more deeply-rooted than is generally supposed. He does not, however, differentiate between national customs and beliefs, and those which have

come in with the Muhammadan religion. And indeed it is not easy to do so. Here, everything is classed under the generic term *sheitan*, which is Arabic, and we find the *rakshasa* of Hindu romances and the *jin* and *'efrit* of the Arabian Nights in the company of a lot of Indo-Chinese spirits and goblins, who have not come from the West like the others:—

“I explained to Mr. M. clearly the names of all the *sheitan* believed in by Chinese and Malays; all ignorance and folly which have come down from their ancestors in former times and exist up to the present day, much more than I could relate and explain. I merely enumerated the varieties, such as *hantu*, *sheitan*, *polong*, *pontianak*, *penanggalan*, *jin*, *pelisit*, *mambang*, *hantu pemburu*, *hantu rimba*, *jadi-jadi-an*, *hantu bengkus*, *bota*, *gargasi*, *raksaksa*, *nenek kabayan*, *himbasan*, *sawan*, *hantu mati di-bunoh*, *bajang*, *katagoran*, *sempak-kan*, *puput-kan*, *'efrit*, *jemalang*, *terkena*, *ubat guna*. Besides all these there are ever so many *ilmu-ilmu* (branches of secret knowledge) all of which I could not remember, such as *gagah*, *penundok*, *pengasih*, *kebal*, *kasaktian*, *tuju*, *'alimun*, *pendēras*, *perahuh*, *chucka*, *pelali*, *perangsang*, and a quantity of others. All these are firmly believed in by the people. Some of these arts have their professors (*guru*) from whom instruction may be got. Others have their doctors who can say this is such and such a disease and this is the remedy for it, and besides these there are all those arts which are able to cause evil to man. When Mr. M. heard all this he was astonished and wondered and said “Do you know the stories of all these?” I replied “If I were to explain all about them it would fill a large book, and the contents of the book would be all ignorance and nonsense without any worth, and sensible persons would not like to listen to it, they would merely laugh at it.” He said “Very well then, tell me about the *penanggalan* only, I should like to hear it and to write it down in English so that Europeans may know how foolish those persons are who believe in such things.” I then drew a picture representing a woman's head and neck only with the intestines hanging down. Mr. M. caused this to be engraved on wood by a Chinese and inserted it with the story belonging to it in a publication called the “Anglo-

Chinese Gleaner." And I said "Sir, listen to the account of the *penanggalan*. It was originally a woman. She used the magic arts of a devil in whom she believed, and she devoted herself to his service night and day until the period of her agreement with her teacher had expired and she was able to fly. Her head and neck were then loosened from the body, the intestines being attached to them and hanging down in strings. The body remained where it was. Wherever the person whom it was wished to injure happened to live thither flew the head and bowels to suck his blood, and the person whose blood was sucked was sure to die. If the blood and water which dripped from the intestines touched any person, serious illness immediately followed and his body broke out in open sores. The *penanggalan* likes to suck the blood of women in child-birth. For this reason it is customary at all houses where a birth occurs to hang up *jeruju* \* leaves at the doors and windows or to place thorns wherever there is any blood lest the *penanggalan* should come and suck it, for the *penanggalan* has, it seems, a dread of thorns in which her intestines may happen to get caught. It is said that a *penanggalan* once came to a man's house in the middle of the night to suck his blood and her intestines were caught in some thorns near the hedge and she had to remain there until day-light when the people saw and killed her."

"The person who has the power of becoming a *penanggalan* always keeps at her house a quantity of vinegar in a jar or vessel of some kind. The use of this is to soak the intestines in, for when they issue forth from the body they immediately swell up and cannot be put back, but after being soaked in vinegar they shrink to their former size and enter the body again. There are many people who have seen the *penanggalan* flying along with its entrails dangling down and shining at night like fire-flies."

"Such is the story of the *penanggalan* as I have heard it

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\* A kind of thistle.

from my fore-fathers but I do not believe it in the least. God forbid that I should." \*

"The origin of the *polong* is this. The blood of a murdered man must be taken and placed in a bottle (*buli-buli*, a bottle having a spherical or wide body and a long, narrow neck). Then prayers are said over it, and something or other is read, I don't know what but it has to be learnt. After seven days of this worship, according to some people, or after twice seven days according to others, a sound is heard in the bottle like the chirping of young birds. The operator then cuts his finger and inserts it into the bottle and the *polong* sucks it. The person who thus supports the *polong* is called his father, or, if it happens to be a woman, she is his mother. Every day the parent feeds it with his (or her) blood. The object of doing this and the advantage to be gained from it are these—if he entertains a feeling of anger against any one, he orders the *polong* to go and afflict him, that is to say, to cause him pain or sickness; or if a third person is at enmity with another he goes in secret to the person who keeps the *polong* and gives him a sum of money to send the *polong* to attack the person against whom he bears ill-will. This is the use of it. The person who is tormented by the *polong*, whether a virgin or a married woman or a man, cries out and loses consciousness of what he (or she) is doing and tears and throws off his (or her) clothing biting and striking the people near, blind and deaf to everything, and does all sorts of other things. Wise men are called in to prescribe remedies; some come and chant formulas over the head of the patient, others pinch his thumb and apply medicines to it. When a remedy is successful, the sick person cries out "Let me go, I want to go home." The doctor

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\* The Karens of Burma hold a similar belief:—"The *Na* or *Kephoo*, as it is sometimes called, is, according to one myth, said to be a horrid vampire which sallies forth at night in the repulsive form of a human head and entrails, seeking whom it may devour. A person possessed of a *Na*, under the strange hallucination that human beings are rats, dogs, pigs, or other animals fit for human food, is supposed incontinently to devour them."—McMANON, Karens, p. 151.



replies "I will not let you go if you do not make known who it is that has sent you here and why you have come and who are your father and mother." Sometimes he (the *polong* in the patient) remains silent and will not confess or give the names of his parents; sometimes he confesses and says "Let me go, my father is such-a-one and lives at such-and-such a *kumpong* and my mother is so-and-so. The reason that I have come here is that such-a-one came to my parents and asked for their aid and gave them a sum of money because he bore ill-will against this person (or whatever the reason may have been)." Sometimes he makes a false statement and mentions entirely wrong persons in order to conceal the names of his patients. As soon as the people know the name of the person who has contrived the attack and the reasons, they let him go, and the sick person at once recovers his consciousness, but he is left weak and feeble. When a *polong* attacks a person and will confess nothing, the person who is attacked shrieks and yells in anger and after a day or two he dies. After death, blood pours forth bubbling (*ber-kopak-kopak*) from the mouth and the whole body is blue with bruises. [*Ilukayat Abdullah*, p. 143.]

Ed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

99. **Land Revenue System, China.**—"All the houses, shops, and halls, pay a ground rent to the general Government, depending on their size and value, but no data are available for comparing the tax with that levied in western cities. The Government furnishes the owner of the ground with a *hong ki*, or red deed, in testimony of his right to occupancy, which puts him in perpetual possession as long as he pays the taxes."

"Houses are rented on short leases, and the rent collected

quarterly in advance; the annual income from real estate is between nine and twelve per cent. The yearly rent of the best shops in Canton is from \$150 to \$400; there is no system of insuring buildings, which, with the Municipal taxes and the difficulty of collecting bad rents, enhances their price." *The Middle Kingdom*—WILLIAMS, II, 18.

"*The Land Tax*.—When waste shore lands [沙田] are reclaimed [築], the cultivator is usually allowed to reap the free benefit of his labour for five years before the land is made taxable [升科]. Arrears are seldom claimed for more than one year, as there are always witnesses ready to declare that the year of official discovery is only the fifth or sixth year. The highest land-tax is collected in Kiang-nan, where it runs as high as 3 mace 6 candareens the *mow*, or say 10 shillings the acre. The lowest taxation seldom falls below 1 mace and a few candareens the *mow*. Lands are classed as of best, worst, and middling quality, and are taxed accordingly; but no alteration in the quality of the land affects the taxation, which, as we have pointed out elsewhere, has been immutable since the reign of K'ang Hi. When reclaimed land is made taxable there is a lump sum charged for registration [註冊]. The proper and legal charge for land-transfers is 3 per cent., but 6 per cent. is usually charged. This 3 per cent. is due to the Provincial Treasurer, who issues slips [藩尾] to be attached to each newly-registered deed. The fixed official charge for these stamps is about 7 mace, but one dollar is the usual charge in Canton. As a rule, no one registers a land-transfer until the Magistrate is about to leave his post, when he reduces his fees to the lowest amount compatible with profit to himself." *China Review*, p. 352.

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100. **The Indian Notes and Queries.**—This successor of the "Panjab Notes and Queries" is to make its appearance in October next, 1886. The plan of the periodical will be practically the same as the "Panjab Notes and Queries"; but with the help of various scholars, all India and the Far East will be included in the scope of its operations. It will contain Notes from Aden, Afghanistan, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Ceylon, Chamba, China, Gujerat, Java, Korea, Kumaun, Madras, Manipur, Nepal, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Panjab, Rajputana, Shansi, Sikkim, Sindh and Singapore.—*Trubner's Record.*

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[The publication of this series of Notes and Queries, in connection with the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will now cease, but the Honorary Secretary hopes that Members of the Society and others will still continue to send him notes for publication in "Indian Notes and Queries," edited by Captain TEMPLE.

Ed.]

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